NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, ASCERTAINED BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, ON THE MOST AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

WITH TWENTY-SIX WHOLE SHEET MAPS.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND G. KEARSLEY, FLEET-STREET.

1798.

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, on the river Haſe, which runs through it in ſeven different channels, that unite in two below the town: twenty miles N. Oſnabruck, and thirty-eight SW. Bremen.

Quadrata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: five miles NW. Ruvo.

Quadrella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twenty miles ENE. Naples.

Quaerne, a town of Norway: fifty-five miles N. Romſdal.

Quahu, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Acambou.

Quaku, or *Quaqua*, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Qualatche, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: forty miles WNW. Tugeloo.

Quam, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: ſixty-eight miles N. Drontheim.

Quam-tom, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles NE. Tchou-hiong.

Quan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-two miles W. Tong-tchang.

Quanamora, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Scherbro, ſaid to contain 5000 families. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Quang-ling, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles WSW. Ouei.

Quang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-five miles N. Tchao-king.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 212 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 132. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Quang-pung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles NW. Tay-ming.

Quang-ſi, a province of China, bounded on the north-weſt by the province of Setchuen, on the north-eaſt by Hou-quang, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Quang-tong, on the ſouth-weſt by Tonkin, and on the weſt by Yunnan; about 360 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 230 from north to ſouth. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is ſo abundant in rice, that it ſupplies, for ſix months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which, without this aſſiſtance, could not ſubſiſt. As the mountains with which it is covered, eſpecially towards the north, abound with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin, the governor of one of the cities of the firſt claſs preſented, ſome years ago, a memorial to the emperor, in which he propoſed a plan for preventing the inconveniences that might reſult from the working of theſe mines: he mentioned, among other things, that the people of the country

had offered to open them at their own charges, and to admit no one to work in them who had not a patent from his mandarin, and who could not procure four ſureties to anſwer for his good behaviour. The emperor, having read this memorial, referred it for examination to the hou-pou, or court of finances. This ſovereign tribunal, after mature deliberation, approved of the plan, but inſiſted, that, according to what had been practiſed formerly upon a like occaſion, forty per cent. ſhould be given to the emperor, and five per cent. to the officers and ſoldiers who preſided over the works: the prince afterwards reſerved to himſelf the gold-mines, and cauſed them to be opened at his own expence. A very ſingular tree grows in this province; inſtead of pith it contains a ſoft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is ſaid to be exceedingly good. Beſides parroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon inſects are found here. This province contains twelve towns of the firſt claſs, and eighty of the ſecond and third. Kouei-ling is the capital.

Quang-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-eight miles S. Ouei.

Quang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, called by the Europeans *Canton*. See *Canton*.

Quang-tong, the moſt conſiderable of the ſouthern provinces of China; it is bounded on the north-eaſt by Fo-kien, on the north by Kiang-ſi, on the weſt by Quang-ſi and the kingdom of Tong-king; the reſt is waſhed by the ſea. The country is diverſified with plains and mountains, and the land is ſo fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fertility of the ſoil ſupply this province with every thing that can conſtitute to the pleaſures of life: it furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, ſilk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, copper, iron, ſteel, ſalpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great requeſt. Beſides a great many of the fruits of Europe, and of thoſe which grow in the Indies, it produces ſeveral which are peculiar to itſelf. All the coaſts abound with fiſh, and furniſh great quantities of oyſters, crabs, and tortoiſes of an immenſe ſize: of their ſhells the Chineſe make ſeveral kinds of toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raiſed in this province: the particular care and induſtry employed by the Chineſe in breeding them have multiplied them here exceedingly; they hatch their eggs in ovens or dunghills; but it does not appear that they have received this cuſtom from Egypt. They have a great number of ſmall barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the ſea-ſhore, where at low water theſe fowls find ſhrimps, oyſters, and other kinds of ſhell-fiſh. Theſe ſmall fleets generally go in company, and the ducks ſoon mix together on the ſhore, but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a baſon: they immediately form themſelves into different flocks, and each returns to the veſſel it belongs to. The Chineſe have the ſecret of ſalting large quantities of their fleſh in ſuch a manner that it loſes nothing of its original flavour; they are alſo acquainted with the art of ſalting their eggs by covering them with a coat of clay mixed with ſalt: were they ſteeped in brine, it would not penetrate through the pores of the ſhell; but obſervation has taught the Chineſe that clay alone, impregnated with ſalt, has this property. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robuſt and healthy. They are very induſtrious, and it muſt be allowed that they poſſeſs, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only ſhown any of our European works, they execute others like them with the moſt ſurpriſing exactneſs. This province ſuffered much during the civil wars; but at preſent it is one of the moſt flouriſhing in the empire; and as it is at a great diſtance from court, its government is one of the moſt important. The viceroy of it has alſo the command of Quang-ſi, and reſides at Chao-king, in order that he may more readily expedite his orders to either of theſe provinces. This governor always keeps a certain number of troops, properly poſted, to check the incurſions of robbers and pirates, who, without this precaution, might multiply ſo much as to hurt and interrupt trade: for this reaſon, a great number of fortreſſes (the greater part of which are cities, provided with numerous garriſons) have been built along the coaſts, and in the interior parts of the country. This province is divided into ten diſtricts, which contain ten cities of the firſt claſs, and eighty-four of the ſecond and third. Canton, or Quang-tcheou, is the capital.

Quang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles S. Tſuen.

Quang-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing: fifty miles N. Pac-king.

Quantalla, an iſland of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaire, celebrated for a ſilver idol, to which the neighbouring kings ſend preſents, and offer ſacrifices.

Quan-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles WNW. Tong-tchang.

Quan-tchang, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong: twelve miles and a half N. Po.

Quantock Hills, a ridge of hills of England.

land, in the county of Somerſet, about twelve miles in length, extending from four miles north of Taunton almoſt to the Briſtol Channel.

Quan-tſom, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-two miles S. Chun-te.

Quanuſe, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government. *Long.* 84. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Quaritz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: ten miles NNW. Polkowitz, and eight W. Groſs Glogau.

Quarnamala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-three miles S. Wexio.

Quarre, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: two leagues S. Avallon.

Quarto dell Torri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles SW. Salpe.

Quarto (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitinata: twelve miles W. Salpe.

Quarrybead, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: ſix miles W. Fraſerburg.

Quatcheou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami: thirty-three miles E. Tche-tcheou. *Long.* 112. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Queaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: ſeven leagues SE. Poitiers.

Quebec, a city of North America, and capital of Canada, ſituated on the river St. Lawrence, where it is joined by the river St. Charles, founded by the French, in the year 1608. The baſon is very ſpacious, being ſufficient to contain 100 ſail of men of war of the line. The river St. Lawrence, which is about four leagues wide above the town, here ſhrinks itſelf at once to the breadth of a ſingle mile, and on this account the city was called Quebec, which in the language of the Indians of that country ſignifies a ſhrinking or growing narrower. The harbour, which faces the town, is ſafe and commodious, and the water about twenty-five fathom deep. At the time when the city was founded, the tide reached the foot of the rock; but ſince that time the river has ſunk ſo far, that a large ſpot of ground is left dry, and on this a large ſuburb is built, called the *Lower Town*, which ſtands at the foot of a rocky precipice about forty-eight feet high. The houſes in the Lower Town are of ſtone, ſtrong, well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants for the conveniency of their trade, which is very conſiderable. The fortifications are far from being regular; though the place, from its ſituation is capable of making a ſtout defence, if attacked by ſhips from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper Town, while they themſelves muſt ſuffer greatly from the cannon and bombs from theſe lofty ramparts. The Lower Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two baſtions, which at high water and ſpring-tides are almoſt level with the ſurface of the water. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and higher ſtill a ſquare fort, the moſt regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor reſides. The paſſages which form a communication between theſe works are extremely rugged. The rock which ſeparates the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itſelf, and continues with a bold and ſteep front a conſiderable way to the weſtward, along the river St. Lawrence. The Upper Town is alſo well built, and abounds with noble edifices, as churches and palaces. But the nobleſt ſtructure of the whole is the palace, where the governor reſides, where was the grand council of the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where all the royal ſtores are depoſited. Beſides the Lower Town above mentioned, there is another beyond the Upper Town, ſituated on the banks of the river St. Charles, and the environs are decorated with country ſeats, &c. The caſtle ſtands on the brow of a rugged hill, about forty fathoms above the town; but is an irregular fortification, having only two baſtions, and no ditch towards the city. Beſides theſe there are alſo ſeveral other ſmall fortifications ſcattered here and there. Though the principal ſtructures are in the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Lower Town has greatly the advantage, the former ſtanding ſo very bleak, that the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Beſides this, the Lower Town has plenty of water, which is ſometimes ſcarce in the Upper Town. In the year 1711, an attempt was made by the Engliſh and Americans, under the command of brigadier Hill, to ſurpriſe Quebec, but it proved abortive, and it remained in poſſeſſion of the French till the year 1759, when it was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of the brave general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded with the reſt of Canada to the conquerors. *Long.* 71. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Queda, a city and ſeaport on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom, tributary to Siam, with a good harbour, and containing 7000 inhabitants. It is a place of conſiderable commerce, eſpecially in pepper. The environs are agreeable and fertile, the woods abound in elephants and other animals, and in ſome places are mines of tin and lead, which ſupply

large quantities of thoſe metals for exportation to Hindooſtan, Arabia, and Perſia: 300 miles ENE. Acheen. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Quedlingburg, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated on a hill, near the town of Quedlingburg. This abby was founded betwixt the years 932 and 936, by king Henry I, and enriched with farther endowments by his conſort, Matilda; but in 937, and in the following years, it received other donations from the emperor Otho I. In 1539, it embraced Lutheraniſm, and by ſeveral formal acts and oaths, is bound to the maintenance of that religion. It conſiſts at preſent of four dignitaries, viz. of the lady-abbeſs and three others, who are diſtinguiſhed by the title of provoſt, dean, and canon. The aſſeſſment to a Roman month is fifty-two florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar eighty-one rixdollars, eighteen kruitzers. Anciently, the houſe of Aſcania, or Anhalt, held the patronage or government of Quedlingburg as a fief from the abby. On the failure of the electors of Saxony of this houſe, in the year 1420, the town of its own nomination committed itſelf to the patronage of the biſhop of Halberſtadt; but the elector Erneſt, and duke Albert of Saxony, brothers to the abbeſs Hedwiga, in 1477, by force, reduced it again under the dominion of their ſiſter, who, in return, conferred the patronage and upper-juriſdiction on her brothers as a male fief. The government of the abby continued hereditary in the houſe of Saxony, by which it was at length transferred to the houſe of Brandenburg, for the ſum of 300,000 rixdollars; and thus the hereditary, or lower juriſdiction, was all that remained to the abbeſs. By virtue of the agreement concluded in 1574, betwixt the elector Auguſtus and the abbeſs Elizabeth, no abbeſs nor any other dignitary is to be choſen without the knowledge of the patron or againſt his conſent.

Quedlingburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Boda, which divides it into Old and New Town. There are ſeveral churches, an hoſpital, and a college. King Henry I began to build, and at the ſame time to fortify this town, in the year 920, on his being elected king of the Germans. In 937, the emperor, Otho I, conferred the town and imperial palace on the abby. In 1326, the Old Town, of its own authority, put itſelf under the protection of the biſhop of Halberſtadt, and, contrary to the will of the abbeſs, acceded to the Hanſe confederacy. But in 1477, being maſtered by the elector Erneſt and duke Albert of Saxony, it was reduced to the ſubjection of the abbeſs, and its conſtitution changed. In 1583, a conference was held here betwixt the divines of Saxony and the palatinate of Brandenburg. Moſt of the villages belonging to the abby have been utterly deſtroyed by war: twenty miles W. Bernburg, and ſeven SSE. Halberſtadt.

Quedlitz, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: four miles S. Wartenburg.

Queen Ann, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a county of the ſame name, on the river Patuxen: thirteen miles SW. Annapolis.

Queenborough, a town of England, ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland of Sheepey, in the mouth of the Medway. This place was firſt made a borough by Edward III, who rebuilt a caſtle—this caſtle was ſtanding in the year 1629, but has ſince been demoliſhed. Queenborough ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament. The principal ſupport to Queenborough is the oyſter-fiſhery: fifteen miles ENE. Rocheſter, and forty-five E. London. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Queenborough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the weſt ſide of the Great Pedee River: ſeventy-ſix miles NNE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 79. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 58. N.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the ſouth-eaſt extremity of New Caledonia.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the ſouth-weſt point of New Hanover.

Queen Charlotte's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 138. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, a group of iſlands diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767, conſiſting of Egmont's Iſland, or New Guernſey, Lord Howe's Iſland, or New Jerſey, and ſeveral others. Capt. Carteret ſent a cutter, with the maſter and a party of men, on ſhore, to cultivate a friendſhip with the natives, but a quarrel enſued, in which many of the Indians were killed, and on the ſide of the Engliſh, the maſter and three of the ſeamen were wounded by the arrows of the Indians, and ſoon after died of their wounds. All this evidently aroſe from the miſconduct of the maſter; for, according to the report of the ſurvivors, the Indians behaved with the greateſt confidence and friendſhip till he gave them juſt cauſe of offence, by ordering the people that were with him, who had been regaled in one of their houſes, to cut down a cocao-nut-tree, and inſiſting upon the execution of his order, notwithſtanding the diſpleaſure which the Indians ſtrongly expreſſed upon the occaſion; as ſoon as the tree fell, all of them, except one, who ſeemed to be a perſon of authority, went away; and in a ſhort time a great number of them were obſerved to draw together into a body among the trees, by a midſhipman, who was one of the party that were on ſhore, and who immediately acquainted the maſter with what he had ſeen, and told him that from the behaviour

haviour of the people he imagined an attack was intended: that the maſter made light of the intelligence, and inſtead of repairing immediately to the boat, as he was urged to do, fired one of his piſtols at a mark: that the Indian, who had till that time continued with them, then left them abruptly, and joined the body in the wood: that the maſter, even after this, by an infatuation that is altogether unaccountable, continued to trifle away his time on ſhore, and did not attempt to recover the boat till the attack was begun. Capt. Carteret, being deſirous to get in ſome water, veered the ſhip cloſe to the ſhore, but was himſelf induced to order ſeveral ſhot to be fired, by which many of the Indians ſeem to have been killed before he could attain his purpoſe. This happened on the 15th of Auguſt. Capt. Carteret, in the account of his voyage, ſays, "Hitherto, though I had been long ill of an inflammatory and bilious diſorder, I had been able to keep the deck; but this evening, the ſymptoms became ſo much more threatening that I could keep up no longer, and I was for ſome time afterwards confined to my bed. The maſter was dying of the wounds he received in his quarrel with the Indians; the lieutenant alſo was very ill; the gunner and thirty of my men incapable of duty, among whom were ſeven of the moſt vigorous and healthy, that had been wounded with the maſter, and three of them mortally; and there was no hopes of obtaining ſuch refreſhments as we moſt needed in this place. Theſe were diſcouraging circumſtances, and not only put an end to my hopes of proſecuting the voyage farther to the ſouthward, but greatly diſpirited the people. Except myſelf, the maſter, and the lieutenant, there was nobody on board capable of navigating the ſhip home; the maſter was known to be a dying man, and the recovery of myſelf and the lieutenant was very doubtful. I would, however, have made a farther effort to obtain refreſhments here if I had been furniſhed with any toys, iron tools, or cutlery-ware, which might have enabled me to recover the good-will of the natives, and eſtabliſh a traffic with them for ſuch neceſſaries as they could have furniſhed us with; but I had no ſuch articles, and but very few others fit for an Indian trade, and not being in a condition to riſk the loſs of any more of the few men who were capable of doing duty, I weighed anchor at break of day, on Monday the 17th, and ſtood along the ſhore for that part of the iſland to which I had ſent the cutter. To the iſland I had given the name of *Egmont Iſland*, in honour of the earl; it certainly is the ſame to which the Spaniards have given the name of *Santa Cruz*, as appears by the accounts which their writers have given of it, and I called the place in which we had lain *Swallow Bay*. About ten miles weſt from Swallow Bay is a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt, called *Portland's Iſland*, and ſtill farther weſt the bay where the cutter had been attacked by the Indians, to which, for that reaſon, we gave the name of *Bloody Bay*. In this bay is a ſmall rivulet of freſh water, and here we ſaw many houſes regularly built; cloſe to the water-ſide ſtood one much longer than any of the reſt, which ſeemed to be a kind of common-hall, or council-houſe, and was neatly built and thatched. This was the building in which our people had been received, who were on ſhore here with the maſter, and they told me that both the ſides and floor were lined with a kind of fine matting, and a great number of arrows, made up into bundles, were hung up in it ready for uſe. They told me alſo, that at this place there were many fine gardens or plantations, which were encloſed by a fence of ſtone, and planted with cocoa-nut-trees, bananas, plantains, yams, and other vegetables: the cocoa-nut-trees we ſaw from the ſhip, in great numbers among the houſes of the village. About three miles to the weſtward of this town we ſaw another of conſiderable extent, in the front of which, next to the water-ſide, there was a breaſt-work of ſtone, about four feet ſix inches high, not in a ſtraight line, but in angles like a fortification; and there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the weapons of theſe people, and their military courage, which muſt in a great meaſure be the effect of habit, that they have frequent wars among themſelves. As we proceeded weſtward from this place, we found, at the diſtance of two or three miles, a ſmall bight, forming a kind of ſmall bay, in which a river empties itſelf. This river we called *Granville's River*, and to the weſtward of it is a point, to which we gave the name of *Ferrers's Point*. From this point the land forms a large bay, and near it is a town of great extent, which ſeemed to ſwarm like a bee-hive: an incredible multitude came out of it as the ſhip paſſed by, holding ſomething in their hands which looked like a wiſp of green graſs, with which they ſeemed to ſtroke each other, at the ſame time dancing or running in a ring. About ſeven miles to the weſtward of Point Ferrars, is another, that was called *Carteret's Point*, from which a reef of rocks, that appears above water, runs out to the diſtance of about a cable's length. Upon this point we ſaw a large canoe, with an awning or ſhade built over it, and a little to the weſtward another large town, fronted like the laſt: here alſo the people thronged to the beach as the ſhip was paſſing, and performed the ſame kind of circular dance. After a little time, they launched ſeveral canoes, and made towards us; upon which we lay to that they might have time to come up, and we conceived great

great hopes that we ſhould prevail upon them to come on board, but when they came near enough to have a more diſtinct view of us, they lay upon their paddles and gazed at us, but ſeemed to have no deſign of advancing farther, and therefore we made ſail, and left them behind us. The inhabitants of Egmont iſland are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, and ſeem to be as well qualified to live in the water as upon the land, for they were in and out of their canoes almoſt every minute. The canoes that came out againſt us from the weſt end of the iſland might probably, upon occaſion, carry about a dozen men, though three or four manage them with amazing dexterity: we ſaw, however, others of a large ſize upon the beach, with awnings or ſhades over them. We got two of their bows, and a bundle of their arrows, from a canoe; and with theſe weapons they do execution at an incredible diſtance. One of them went through the boat's waſhboard, and dangerouſly wounded a midſhipman in the thigh. Their arrows were pointed with flint, and we ſaw among them no appearance of any metal. The country in general is woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed; ſeveral ſmall rivers flow from the interior part of the country into the ſea, and there are many harbours upon the coaſt." *Long.* 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, a group of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, the largeſt 170 miles long, and from ten to ſixty broad. *Long.* 131. to 133. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. to 54. 10. N.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the north end of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, where capt. Cook erected a poſt with an union flag, and took poſſeſſion of the country in the name and for the uſe of king George III. The entrance is ſituated *Long.* 184. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay or gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America, eighty miles from eaſt to weſt, and twenty from north to ſouth. *Long.* 126. to 128. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. to 51. 10. N.

Queen Fort, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile N. Hole Town.

Queen's River, a river of the iſland of Dominica, which runs into the ſea, near Roſeau.

Queenſbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: thirty-five miles N. Albany.

Queenſferry, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the ſouth ſide of the Forth; ſaid to derive its name from the circumſtance of queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III, uſually taking boat here in her paſſage to Dunfermline: eight miles WNW. Edinburgh, and ſeven E. Linlithgow.

Queen's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the eaſt ſide of the Suſquehana: ſix miles SSW. Churchill. *Long.* 76. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by King's County, on the eaſt by Kildare and Carlow, on the ſouth by Kilkenny, and on the weſt by King's County and Tipperary, about twenty-five miles ſquare. It contains fifty pariſhes, 15,048 houſes, and 82,000 inhabitants. There are in this county extenſive tracts of bog, and a good deal of cold wet ground, eſpecially near the mountains; yet the greater part of it is well cultivated, and ſome places rich and beautiful. It is a very level country, except in the ſouth-eaſt and on the borders of King's County. The Queen's County deputes eight members to parliament, who repreſent the county, Maryborough, Portarlington, and Bailynakill. Maryborough is the county town.

Queenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: three miles NE. Halberſtadt.

Quegaſca Harbour, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Queich, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which paſſes by Landau, and runs into the Rhine, near Germerſheim, in the biſhopric of Spire.

Quei-chun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Queige, a town of the duchy of Savoy: four miles NE. Conflans.

Queigne, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Quei-ling, or *Kouei-ling*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, ſituated on the banks of a river that runs into the Ta; and though this river is conſiderable, yet it is not navigable, on account of its narrowneſs and rapidity, and conſequently unſerviceable for trade. The name of this city, Quei-ling, ſignifies a foreſt of the flowers of Que, they being more numerous in this province than in any other, eſpecially in the diſtrict of this city; it grows upon a great tree, whoſe leaves are like thoſe of the laurel; the flowers are ſmall, and yellow, and grow in tufts; they ſoon fall off the tree, and then others ſucceed: in autumn this tree is full of flowers, whoſe ſmell is ſo agreeable that the whole country is perfumed therewith: 587 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 127. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Queios, a river of Spain, in the province of Navarre, which runs into the Ebro, near Tudella.

Queis, a river of Silesia, which rises in the principality of Jauer, and passes by Friedberg, Grieffenberg, &c. and joins the Bober, between Sprottau and Sagan.

Quei-te, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Quelaines, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Gontier: two leagues and a quarter NW. Chateau-Gontier, and two and three quarters S. Laval.

Quelines, mountains of North America, between the province of Guaxaca, and Chiapa.

Quemigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: three leagues SW. Dijon.

Quendal Bay, a bay at the south extremity of the island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 34. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 49. N.

Queneg, or *Quenena*, a district of Africa, in the country of Segilmessa, near Mount Atlas.

Quenoy (Le), a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lille: one league and a half NNW. Lille.

Quera, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan: fifteen miles W. Ceneda.

Queralos, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-four miles E. Urgel.

Querceto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: nine miles SSW. Volterra.

Querfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the little river Weite, and small in itself, but having large suburbs. The number of houses in all amounts to upwards of 500. The old castle belonging to it stands on a hill; and here is likewise a superintendency. In the years 1619, 1640, and 1678, a considerable part of this town was destroyed by fire. Anciently, with its dependencies, it constituted a lordship, the proprietors of which, who were the lords of Querfurt, failing in 1426, in the person of Bruno X, the lordship, on his decease, fell as a vacant fief to the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the feoffment excepted, which belonged to Saxony, and which duke Albert of that house assumed to himself. The origin of this principality is as follows:—At the peace of Prague, concluded in 1635, betwixt the emperor, Ferdinand II, and John George I, elector of Saxony, the latter obtained the four lordships, districts, and towns of Querfurt, Juterboek, Dahme, and Burg, which before had belonged to the archbishopric of Magdeburg; and these were confirmed to him and his house at the treaty of Osnabruck, in 1648, though with a clause, that he should pay its contributions to the empire and circle, and that an express article of this agreement should be registered in the matricula of each. The assessment of Querfurt to the chamber at Wetzlar is forty-two rixdollars seven kruitzers: sixteen miles SW. Halle, and eighty-eight WNW. Dresden. *Long.* 29. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Querigut, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon: nine leagues SE. Tarascon.

Querkeines, or *Kerkeines*, two islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli; one of them about ten miles long, and five wide, anciently called *Cercina*; the other, which is smaller, is united to the larger by a bridge: five leagues SSE. Cape Oudia.

Quercy, before the revolution, a province of France, in the government of Guienne; bordered on the east by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the south by Upper Languedoc, on the west by Perigord and Agenois, and on the north by Limosin; it contained two bishoprics, Cahors and Montauban: the air is good, and the land fertile. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the department of the Lot.

Quero, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and jurisdiction of Riobamba.

Querré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteauneuf: four leagues N. Angers, and one and three quarters W. Châteauneuf.

Querrien, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimperlé: one league and three quarters N. Quimperlé, and one and a half S. Le Faouet.

Querrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amiens: two leagues NE. Amiens.

Quers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil: one league and a quarter SE. Luxeuil, and one and a quarter NW. Lure.

Quesnoy (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North. In the year 1711, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French the year following. In the year 1793, it was taken by general Clairfaite: a considerable detachment which had been sent to its relief having been previously repulsed by the prince of Coburg. In the year 1794, it surrendered at discretion to the French general Scherer: two posts SE. Valenciennes, and twenty-six and a half

NNE.

NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Queſtembert, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: one league and a half WSW. Rochefort, and four E. Vannes.

Quetehou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: three leagues NE. Valognes, and ſix N. Carentan.

Quetreville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues S. Coutances.

Quettenbrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Laab.

Quetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: two miles SSE. Zorbig.

Quevauvillers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: eight miles SW. Amiens.

Quevilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league W. Rouen.

Queypo, a town of North America, in the province of Coſta Rica, near the Pacific Ocean.

Queyras, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: four leagues SE. Briançon.

Quiberon, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray; ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name, oppoſite the iſland of Belle Iſle; remarkable for an unfortunate expedition againſt France of Engliſh troops and emigrants, in the year 1795: five leagues and a half SE. Port Louis, and ſix and a half SSE. Hennebon. *Long.* 14. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Quicaro, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua; about twenty miles in length, and ſix in breadth. *Long.* 86. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 24. N.

Quickſtad, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty-two miles N. Chriſtiania.

Quiebou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues SW. St. Lo.

Quienfoerd, a bay on the coaſt of Norway: nine leagues W. Chriſtianſand.

Quiens, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, ſix leagues N. Cape Lindeſneſs.

Quierzy, a village of France, in the department of the Aiſne, near the Oiſe, where the kings of the ſecond race had a palace, and where they aſſembled the grandees of the realm: one league SW. Chauny.

Quieto, a river of Iſtria, which runs into the Adriatic: two miles W. Baſtia.

Quiforo, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Quikne, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 105 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Quilca, a ſeaport town of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, near the Pacific Ocean, which gives name to a fertile vally, in the juriſdiction of Arequipa.

Quillan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude: three leagues and a half S. Limoux, and ſeven S. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Quille, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-three miles N. Uddevalla.

Quillebœuf, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer, on the Seine: two leagues and a half N. Pont Audemer, and twelve NW. Evreux. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Quilliga, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the river Maqualbary.

Quillota, a town and juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Chili. *Long.* 53. 27. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 45. S.

Quilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay: ſeven miles N. Savenay.

Quilmancy, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, belonging to the Portugueſe. *Lat.* 2. S.

Quiloa, a country and kingdom of Africa, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt, near the mouth of the Coavo; about ſixty leagues from north to ſouth, but the extent inland toward the weſt is unknown. This country was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1498. The king and his ſubjects are Mahometans; the latter partly black and partly tawny. They all ſpeak the Arabic and ſeveral other languages, which they learn from the nations they traffic with. Their dreſs is that of the Arabian Turks: the women eſpecially affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wriſts, and ancles; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiouſly wrought, which, upon the death of a parent, huſband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of ſorrow, whilſt the men expreſs their's by ſhaving their hair, and abſtaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is ſituated on an iſland near the mouth of the Coavo, and is ſaid to be large, rich, and well built. The houſes are of ſtone and mortar, handſome, and after the Spaniſh manner. They are ſeveral ſtories high, and have each a pleaſant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of ſprings of freſh water. The houſes are finely furniſhed within,

within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the ſtreets ſo narrow, that one may eaſily ſtep from one ſide to the other. On one ſide of the town is the citadel, where reſides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned with ſtately towers, and ſurrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It hath two gates, one towards the port, whence one may ſee the ſhips ſailing in and out, and the other looking towards the ſea. The country about Quiloa, though low, is yet very pleaſant, and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good paſture; ſo that they breed abundance of cattle, beſides poultry of all ſorts, both wild and tame. They have fiſh likewiſe in great plenty, and very good. The climate is likewiſe affirmed by moſt travellers to be very temperate and healthy; Sanut being the only author we know of who hath ventured to aſſert the contrary in all theſe reſpects. *Long.* 55. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Quilonne, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Sabia.

Quiltainen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eight miles SE. Holland.

Quiliaon, one of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. N.

Quimper, or *Quimper Corentin*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Finiſterre, on the river Oder: before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, who was lord of the place, the ſeat of a governor, an admiralty, &c.: ten poſts and three quarters SSE. Breſt, and twenty-ſix NW. Nantes. *Long.* 13. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Quimperlé, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre: five poſts and a half SE. Quimper, and two and a half NW. L'Orient.

Quince Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork: five miles W. Gally Head.

Quincy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: two leagues SW. Meaux.

Quingey, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs: three leagues and a half W. Ornans, and three SW. Beſançon. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Quinifdal, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: thirty-five miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

Quinquempoix, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: two leagues and a half N. Rouen.

Quinſon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne, on the Verdon: twenty-five miles SSW. Digne, and twenty SE. Forcalquier.

Quintanar (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-ſeven miles S. Huete.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: three leagues SW. St. Brieuc, and four and a half SE. Guingamp.

Quinto, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: twenty miles SE. Saragoſſa.

Quiroga, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-four miles NE. Orenſe.

Quinzano, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: eighteen miles SSW. Breſcia.

Quirieu, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin, on the Rhône: four leagues E. Belley, and eight E. Lyons.

Quirimba, or *Queriba*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſo called from the principal one, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. They are fertile in dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits and legumes. In the paſtures are fed numbers of great and ſmall cattle, and the coaſts abound with fiſh. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were inhabited by Arabians; at preſent, they are chiefly inhabited by the deſcendants of Portugueſe. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 40. S.

Quiriquina, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of South America, not far from the town of Conception.

Quirpon, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the north coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Quirſwyck, a town of Norway: ſixty miles NNE. Romſdal.

Quiſibi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 180 miles W. Julfar.

Quiſil Amen, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: fifteen miles W. Cogni.

Quiſpicanchi, a juriſdiction of South America, in the dioceſe of Cuſco, beginning at the ſouth gate of the city of Cuſco, and extending about twenty leagues from eaſt to weſt. The lands belong, in general, to the richer inhabitants of Cuſco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are alſo manufactures of bays, and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. Part of this province borders on the foreſts inhabited by Indians, and produces great quantities of cacao, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.

Quiſſello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. Near this place the French and Sardinians, under the command of marſhal Broglio, were ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1734, and driven from their entrenchments: fifteen miles SSE. Mantua.

Quiſſac, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sommiers, with a mineral spring: six leagues and a half N. Montpellier, and five NW. Nismes.

Quistrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: nine miles NW. Uddevalla.

Quiteva, see *Sofala*.

Quiteva, or *Kitea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, defended by a castle. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Quito, a city of South America, and capital of an audience, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, situated on a mountainous and uneven neck of land, between two plains, near the Andes, about thirty leagues from the Pacific Ocean. The principal square in Quito has four sides, in one of which stands the cathedral; and in the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town house, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four streets, terminating at the angles of the square, are straight, broad, and handsome; but the distance of three or four quadras, or stacks of buildings, each consisting of about 100 yards, begin the troublesome declivities. These inequalities deprive the inhabitants of the use of coaches, or any other wheel-carriage. Persons of rank, however, to distinguish themselves, are attended by slaves supporting a large umbrella, and ladies of quality are carried in sedan chairs. All the streets, except the four above-mentioned, are crooked, and destitute both of symmetry and order. Some of them are crossed by breaches, and the houses stand on the sides of their winding course and irregular projections. Thus some parts of the city are situated in the bottom of those breaches, and others on their summits. The principal streets are paved, but the others not, by which means they are almost impassable after rain, which is here very common. Besides the principal square, there are two others in Quito, and both very spacious, together with several others that are smaller. In these the greatest part of the convents are situated, and make a handsome appearance, the fronts and portals being adorned with all the embellishments of architecture. The principal houses are very large, and some of them have spacious and well-contrived apartments, though none are above one story in height, though seldom without a balcony towards the street. The materials made use of in building at Quito, are adobes, or unburnt bricks, and clay; and to the making the former the earth is so well adapted that they last a long time, provided they are defended from the rain. They are cemented or joined together by a certain adhesive composition, called fangagua, a species of mortar, of uncommon hardness, used by the ancient Indians in building their houses. The city contains seven parish churches, several convents, and an university. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 1545. Here is a treasury for the effects of persons deceased; an institution long since established in various parts of America, for receiving the effects of those whose lawful heirs were in Spain, that they may be secured from those accidents to which they would, from dishonesty or negligence, be liable in private hands, and safely kept for the persons to whom they properly belong: an institution originally very excellent, but said to be often abused. Quito is very populous, and has among its inhabitants some families of high rank and distinction, though their number is but small, considering its extent, the poorer class bearing here too great a proportion. The former are the descendants either of the original conquerors, or of presidents, auditors, or other persons of character, who at different times came over from Spain, invested with some lucrative post, and have still preserved their lustre both of wealth and descent by intermarriages, without intermixing with meaner families, though famous for their riches. The commonalty may be divided into four classes: Spaniards or whites, Mestizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes; the last are not so numerous, in proportion, as in other parts of America; occasioned by the inconvenience of bringing them to Quito, and the different branches of agriculture being performed by Indians. The whites make up one-fifth part of the inhabitants; the Mestizoes a third part; the Indians one-fifth; and casts of different kinds one-third. These four classes, according to the most authentic accounts taken from the parish registers, amount to between 50,000 and 60,000 persons, of all ages, sexes, and ranks. The men, whether Creoles, Spaniards, or Mestizoes, are well made, of a proper stature, and of a lively agreeable countenance. The Indians, both men and women, are generally low, but well proportioned, and very strong. One of the common liquors drank in this country is mate, which answers to the tea of China, from an herb called paraguay, from its growing in that country. Quito is so happily situated, that neither the heat nor cold are troublesome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood. But what renders this equality still more delightful, is, that it is constant throughout the whole year, the difference between the seasons being scarce perceivable. The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence. Their usual situations are north and south, though they sometimes shift to other quarters, without any regard to the season of the year. Their incessant blowing, notwithstanding their frequent

quent

quent variations, preserves the country from any violent or even disagreeable impressions of the rays of the sun. So that, were it not for some disagreeable circumstances, this country might be considered as the most happy spot on the whole earth. But when these are known, all its beauties seem concealed under the cloud of disappointment: for here are dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning, and still more dreadful earthquakes, which often surprise the inhabitants in the midst of security. The whole morning, and generally till two in the afternoon, the weather is extremely delightful; a bright sun, with a serene and clear sky, are commonly seen; but afterwards the vapours begin to thicken, the whole atmosphere is filled with thick clouds, which bring on such shocking tempests of thunder and lightning, that all the neighbouring mountains tremble, and the city too often feels their dreadful effects. Lastly, the clouds discharge themselves in such impetuous torrents of rain, that in a very short time the streets appear like rivers, and the squares, though situated on a slope, like lakes. This dreadful scene generally continues till near sunset, when the weather clears up, and nature again appears as beautiful as in the morning. Sometimes, indeed, the rains continue all night, and they have been known to last three or four days successively; and on the contrary, three or four days of fine weather sometimes succeed one another. Earthquakes cannot be considered as less terrible than any of the former, and if not so common as in other cities of America, yet they are too frequent, and very often violent, hardly a year passing without one or two being felt, many houses thrown down, and their inhabitants buried under their ruins. The perennial beauty and pleasantness of the country round the city of Quito, can hardly be equalled in any other part of the known world. The remarkable fertility of the soil is naturally productive of a great plenty of fruits and corn of various kinds, and at the same time renders them perfectly good; and this is evident from the delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito. Here is also wheat-bread in sufficient plenty; but the Indian women, who generally make it, being ignorant of the best methods, it is not equal to that of Europe. This, however, is not owing to the wheat, which is excellent, and the bread made in private houses equal to any in the known world. These various productions, together with its manufactures, are the sources of the commerce of Quito, which is principally carried on by Europeans, some of whom are settled here, and others come occasionally. The latter purchase the country goods, and sell those of Europe. The manufactures of this province are cottons, bays, and cloths, all which find a good market at Lima, for supplying all the inland provinces of Peru. The returns are made partly in silver, and partly in wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quicksilver. The masters of the manufactures either sell their goods to the traders, or employ them as factors to dispose of them. On the arrival of the galleons at Carthagena, these traders resort thither, to purchase Europeans goods, which at their return, they consign to their correspondents all over the province. *Long.* 61. 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

Quito (Audience of), a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the east by the Portuguese dominions, in Brasil, on the south by the jurisdiction of Piuza and Chacapoyas, in Peru, and by countries unknown, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not well known; Don Ulloa gives it 600 leagues from east to west, and 200 from north to south; but this measurement includes a great space not known to the Spaniards. Quito was at one time governed by its own king, till it was annexed by conquest to Peru, a little before the Spaniards entered America. After the conquest by the Spaniards, it was annexed to Peru; but a new vicerovalty being erected at Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Grenada, it was dismembered from Peru, and annexed to Grenada. It has been annexed to Terra Firma. This province consists of nine jurisdictions, viz. San Miguel de Ibarra, Otabala, Quito, Laracunga, Riobamba, Chimbo or Guaranda, Guayaquil, Cuenga, and Loja. The jurisdiction of Quito consists of twenty-five parishes, besides those in the city; and though called *cinco leguas*, five leagues, extends, in some parts, a great deal farther, and the lands are as it were covered with plantations, some situated in the plains, some in the capacious breaches, and others on the summit of the mountains, and all producing according to the quality, situation, and exposure of the ground. Those on the temperate plains yield plentiful harvests of maize; those at the bottoms of deep breaches, being in a hot temperature, are planted with sugar-canes, from whence they extract great quantities of sugar and rum. From the fruits peculiar to such a temperature, are made a variety of sweetmeats, here called ravados; and of which there is a great consumption among the inhabitants. The sugar-cane ripens very slowly in this jurisdiction; for though the plantations enjoy a hot air, yet it is not of that degree of heat requisite to its speedy maturity; so that it is three years after they are planted before they are fit to be cut. Nor are they ever cut but once, the second

crop only producing the foca or germ, which ſerves for replanting. The plantations near the ſummits of the mountains, from their having a variety of temperatures, produce wheat, barley, legumes, and potatoes. Above theſe plantations are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, producing that wool, which, from the ſeveral operations, affords employment for multitudes of people. This juriſdiction has no general temperature, the degree of cold and heat depending on the ſituation; and to this difference is owing the delightful, and even profitable variety of all kinds of fruits and grains, each finding here a temperature agreeable to its nature. Accordingly, in travelling only half a day, you paſs from a climate where the heat ſufficiently indicates that you are in the torrid zone, to another where you feel all the horrors of winter. And what is ſtill more ſingular, and may be eſteemed an advantage, no change occurs during the whole year, the temperate parts never feeling the viciſſitudes of cold and heat. This, however, muſt be allowed not to hold preciſely with regard to the mountainous parts, the coldneſs of which is increaſed by the violence of the winds, or a change of weather, called *tiempo de paramos*, when the clouds involve the greateſt part of theſe mountains, and precipitate themſelves in a ſleet; at which time the cold becomes intolerable; and, on the other hand, when thoſe freezing clouds are diſperſed, and the wind allayed, ſo that the rays of the ſun reach the earth, they feel the comfortable heat of his cheering beams. Moſt of theſe villages are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parſonage, which they call the convent, from the prieſts being all formerly religious. Theſe ſtructures have ſome appearance of decency; but the other parts of the village conſiſt of a number of huts, with mud-walls, ſcattered all over the country, where every one has his ſpot of ground, which he tills for his ſubſiſtence. A great part, and in ſome villages the whole, of the inhabitants are Indians, who live there when out of place; though in ſome parts the inhabitants are Meſtizos, and here and there a Spaniſh family; but theſe are extremely poor.

Quitoopoa, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 89. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Quixos, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the ſouth and weſt by the juriſdiction of Quito, and on the eaſt by the river Aquarico. The inhabitants of this government are obliged to be continually on their guard againſt the wild Indians, who frequently commit depredations in their villages and plantations. Theſe Indians are very numerous, conſiſting of many nations, and are ſo diſperſed all over the country, that every village is under continual apprehenſions. The temperature of this government is very hot and moiſt, the rains being almoſt continual. The country is covered with thick woods, and in ſome parts are trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the ſouthern parts of the juriſdiction is the canella, or cinnamon-tree, and great quantities of the bark are every year ſent into the neighbouring provinces. It is not equal in flavour to that of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, perhaps for want of knowing the true method of preparing it; but reſembles it in every particular, the ſmell, colour, and appearance, both externally and internally, being the ſame. The leaf is alſo the ſame, and has all the delicate ſmell of the bark; but the flowers and ſeed ſurpaſs even thoſe of Ceylon. The plains produce great quantities of fruits, roots, and corn.

Quizama, a province of Africa, in the ſouthern part of Angola. The country is extenſive, full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and ſalt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not ſubmitted to the Portugueſe.

Quizina, or *Tenſin*, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, thirty leagues in extent.

Quoang, or *Koang-chien*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Quoang-ping, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 917 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Quoja, a country of Africa, ſituated about 100 miles from the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the 8th and 10th degrees of eaſt longitude from Ferro, and between the 7th and 9th degrees of north latitude.

Quoin, an iſland in the Indian Sea, north of the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 93. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Quopedo, a town of Iſtria: four miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

R.

RAA, a town of Norway: ten miles NE. Frederichſtadt.

Raab, or *Gyor*, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, ſituated in a pleaſant level country, at the conflux of the Danube, the Raab, and Rabnitz, by which it is ſurrounded. Its houſes are all of ſtone, the ſtreets are large and ſtraight. It is the ſee of a biſhop. It is fortified with ſeven baſtions, and has always a ſtrong garriſon, well provided with military ſtores. There are yet to be ſeen ſome Roman antiquities. The fortifications of the city and caſtle are chiefly the works of the emperors Ferdinand I, and Maximilian II. In 1529, the garriſon abandoned the city, out of fear of the Turks, having firſt ſet fire to the caſtle. In 1566, it was burnt down. In 1594, it was by agreement given up to the Turks, but in 1698, count Adolphus, of Schwartzenberg, recovered it again by ſtratagem: twenty-eight miles SSE. Preſburg, and fifty-ſix SE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48 N.

Raab, a river of Germany, which riſes near Mount Rettleſtein, in the duchy of Stiria, and runs into the Danube, near the town of Raan, in Hungary.

Raagoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Raajgur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, near the river Nieuncudge: ſeventy-four miles NE. Ougein, and 214 SSW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

Raalbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles SE. Meiſſau.

Raan, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ESE. Hooren.

Raaſs, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles W. Marburg.

Raaſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Entzerſtorff.

Raat, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 128 miles SSE. Agra, and ninety E. Narwa.

Rabaçal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues S. Coimbra.

Rabaſteins, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac, on the Tarn: the principal trade is in wine: ſix leagues NE. Toulouſe, and ſeven WSW. Alby.

Rabaſtens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic Bigorre: one league and a half E. Vic, and three and a half NNE. Tarbe.

Rabat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river, oppoſite Salée. Theſe two places are ſo near each other that they ought not to be ſeparated. As they are united by the ſame intereſts, they for ſome time formed a kind of union, and were governed by the ſame magiſtrates; and it is only within theſe forty years that the emperor has aboliſhed this form of government. There has been formerly, and at intervals, a number of European factories at Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the river, the obſtacles ariſing from the arbitrary power of the ſovereign, and the diſpoſition and prejudices of the Moors, have diſguſted the Europeans. Rabat is, however, the moſt proper place for trade of any upon this coaſt, both for its vicinity to Europe, and the quantity of wool, leather, and wax it is capable of furniſhing. At Rabat, near the mouth of the river, are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, built by Jacob Almonſor, or Al-Manſor, in the 12th century. The walls are near two miles round, and fortified by ſquare towers. They encloſe the caſtle, the town of Rabat, and a large ſpace of ground, where Jacob Almanſor built beautiful palaces, and laid out delightful gardens, watered by plentiful ſtreams, which he brought from the neighbouring ſpring. Theſe walls, as well as the palace and the town, were built by Spaniſh ſlaves, whom he took priſoners in his firſt campaign.

Rabba, or *Rababa*, a town of Arabia, in the Deſert of Syria, near the Euphrates, in the road of the caravans, which paſs from Syria to the Arabian Irac: 140 miles SW. Moſul. *Long.* 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. N.

Rabda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty miles NW. Sana.

Rabelhorſt,

Rabelhorſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles WNW. Ciſmar.

Rabenav, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: four miles N. Dippoldiſwalda, and eight SSW. Dreſden.

Rabenſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NE. Ziſterſdorf.

Rabenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Bielach: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Rabenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſeven miles W. Leypa.

Rabenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles NNW. Graz.

Rabiſki, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, forming a bay on the eaſtern coaſt, near the ſouthern extremity. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

Rabnitz, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a little above Raab.

Rabogh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near the coaſt of the Red Sea, where the Arabs live in tents: ſeventy-eight miles N Jidda, and 105 SW. Medina.

Rabutah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: thirty-five miles SSW. Sennaar.

Raby, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, containing a celebrated citadel, at the ſiege of which Zuſca, general of the Huſſites, loſt his only remaining eye: four miles S. Horaſdiowiz.

Raby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: ſeven miles N. Nykoping.

Raccoon, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twelve miles SW. Gloucester.

Raccoon, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina, nine miles long, and one wide. *Long.* 79. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 3. N.

Raccoon Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, in Georgia, in Oſſabaw Sound. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 47. N.

Raccoon Key, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 89. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

Race Point, a cape on the coaſt of America, weſt of Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Racha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles E. Leitmeritz.

Rachia, a town of Imperial Iſtria: ſeventy-two miles NE. Pedena.

Rachore, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province, in the country of Golconda, on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah, belonging to the Nizam: ſeventy miles SW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 24. N.

Rachour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gurry Mundella: twenty miles SSW. Gurrah.

Rackeby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty miles NE. Uddevalla.

Racheim, or *Reikum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name: ſix miles N. Maeſtricht.

Rackibim Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Racknitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles S. Saxenburg.

Raclio, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is little better than a rock, and uninhabited except by two or three poor monks, who take care of a few ſheep and goats. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. E.

Racconigi, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and diſtrict of Savigliano. It contains four gates, with as many fauxbourgs, well peopled. The king of Sardinia has a palace here. The affairs of the police are adminiſtred by fifteen counſellors, from whom two ſyndics are choſen every four months, who act as mayors of the town. It has two pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and much employed in making gawzes and ſilk ſtuffs: ſix miles N. Savigliano, and eight NE. Saluzzo.

Racſon com-pou, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-three miles N. Carlſtadt.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-five miles SE. Carlſtadt.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: five miles W. Gothenburg.

Ruda, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ocker: five miles NE. Goſlar.

Radane, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſixteen miles N. Uddevalla.

Radar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſixteen leagues N. Meſchid.

Radaun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WSW. Vienna.

Radbuza, a river of Bohemia, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the circle of Pilſen, and runs into the Miza, near the town of Pilſen.

Raddingſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles ESE. Eutyn.

Radeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: eight miles NW. Stolpen, and ten NE. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Radeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: twelve miles E. Meiſſen, and twelve N. Dreſden.

Radechan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles SE. Tratenau.

Radegatz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau: thirteen miles SSW. Deſſau.

Radenthal, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: thirteen miles E. Saxenburg.

Radi, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSW. Landſperg.

Radler See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles N. Saxenburg.

Radelſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſix miles W. Landſtraſs.

Radiſthal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles E. Krottau.

Radnor, a town of South Wales, in the county of Radnor. It is a very ancient borough-town, whoſe juriſdiction extends near twelve miles round about. The government of it is veſted in a bailiff and twenty-five burgeſſes. Though it is the county town, the aſſizes are held at Preſteign. It has one privilege, however, that is very extraordinary, beſides that of ſending one member to parliament, and that is, it keeps a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular ſum. It was formerly fenced with a wall, and a ſtrong caſtle, but both were in a great meaſure demoliſhed by Owen Glendower, when he aſſumed the title of Prince of Wales, upon the depoſition of king Richard II. It has a weekly market on Saturday: fifty-five miles NE. Caermarthen, and 156 NW. London.

Radnor, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: thirty-four miles WSW. Charleſtown.

Radnorſhire, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by Montgomeryſhire, on the eaſt by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Brecknockſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the Wye, and on the north-weſt by Cardiganſhire, about twenty-five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-two in breadth from north to ſouth. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain four towns and fifty-two pariſhes. The county of Radnor has proportionally more cultivated land than ſome of the other Welſh ones; its eaſtern and ſouthern parts being tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the rearing of cattle and ſheep. The north-weſtern angle is an abſolute deſert, almoſt impaſſable. This was the retreat of the Britiſh king Vortigern, after he had felt the fatal effects conſequent on his imprudent act of calling in the Saxons to his aſſiſtance. The towns are Radnor, Preſteign, Knighton, and Rhaedrgwy. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Radnor one each.

Radnoth, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Maros: twenty miles W. Scherburg.

Radolfzell, or *Rattolfzell*, or *Zell*, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, ſituated on the Unterſee, or lake of Zell: ten miles NW. Conſtance, and fourteen E. Schaffhauſen.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: forty-four miles NNW. Sandomirz, and ſixty S. Warſaw.

Radomiſl, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: fifty-ſix miles NW. Kiow.

Radonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: thirteen miles WSW. Saatz.

Radoſchitſch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty miles NE. Malogocz.

Radſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Salzburg, and eighty-two E. Innſpruck. *Long.* 31. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Radt vor dem Walde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, where the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts have each a church: twenty-five miles E. Duſſeldorp.

Rodunpour, or *Radimpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere, on the river Puddar: 250 miles SW. Agimere, and 175 N. Surat. *Long.* 71. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Radzieczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: twenty-four miles W. Belcz.

Raemſdonck, or *Ramſdonck*, a ſmall but ſtrong place of Brabant: one league E. from Gertrudenberg.

Raerdorp, a town of Holland: five miles NE. from Amſterdam.

Rafah, a town of Egypt: fifty-ſeven miles NE. Catieh.

Raflunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: ſeventeen miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

Ragal,

Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Rakova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty miles SSE. Viddin.

Rakow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town; and the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland Arians, had a college and printing-houſe here; but, in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechiſm takes its name from this town: forty miles W. Sandomirz.

Rakulſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Dwina: twenty miles N. Kaſnoborſk.

Ralendorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twelve miles E. Saxenburg.

Raleſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles E. Hamburg.

Ram, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube: ten miles E. Paſſarowitz.

Ram Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Waterford: four miles E. from Youghal Bay. *Long.* 7. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Ram Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 149. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

Rambead, or *Rame Head*, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel, between Whiteſand Bay, and Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Ram Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Lough Neagh, near the eaſt coaſt: eight miles S. Antrim in Ireland.

Rama, or *Ramle*, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine; it is a kind of market for gallnuts, ſena, and gum Arabic, which the Arabs bring for ſale: twenty miles NW. Jeruſalem.

Rama, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: twenty miles NW. Moſtar.

Ramada, or *New Salamanca*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha: thirty leagues E. St. Martha.

Ramanad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: eighty-eight miles S. Tanjore, and fifty-four SW. Madura. *Long.* 78. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Ramas, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan: twenty-one miles S. Goa.

Rambang, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on the north coaſt: 230 E. Batavia.

Rambervillier, ſee *Remberviller*.

Rambin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: ten miles WSW. Bergen.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ſeven miles NW. Montilla.

Rambouillet, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the the department of the Seine and Oiſe: four leagues NW. Dourdan, and nine SW. Paris.

Rambure, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: one league W. Oiſemont.

Ramburelles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville, three leagues S. Abbeville.

Ramelſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Meiſſai.

Rameru, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: two leagues E. Arcis-ſur-Aube, and eight N. Bar-ſur-Aube.

Rametta, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſix miles W. Meſſina.

Ramgonga, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, ten miles N. Canoge, in the country of Oude.

Ramgur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 172 miles WNW. Calcutta, and 120 S. Patna.

Ramgur, or *Ramurch*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: thirty-five miles S. Neermul, and ſeventy-ſix N. Hydrabad.

Rambormoz, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: thirty leagues SE. Suſter.

Ramhytte, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: thirty-ſix miles Stroemſholm.

Ramillies, a village of Brabant, ſituated at the ſource of the river Geete, memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under marechal Villeroy. The confederates took the whole of the enemy's baggage and artillery, about 120 ſtandards, 600 officers, and 6000 private ſoldiers. About 8000 were killed or wounded. The loſs of the allies did not exceed 3000 men: thirteen miles N. Namur.

Raming, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles S. Steyr.

Ramingſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ramming: two miles E. Steyr.

Ramioul, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: ſeven miles SSW. Liege.

Ramiſſeram, an iſland in the Indian Sea, between the iſland of Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura; about thirty miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy, but produces ſome beautiful trees. On it are a few villages,

lages, and a celebrated pagoda. *Long.* 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 18. N.

Ramla, a town of Paleſtine, anciently called *Arimathea*, at preſent little better than a heap of ruins; it is, however, the reſidence of a Turkiſh aga, who has about 200 troops under him. Here is a manufacture of ſoap, which is ſent into all parts of Egypt: thirty-eight miles NNE. Gaza, and eighteen NW. Jeruſalem.

Ramloſa, a medicinal ſpring of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near Helſingborg.

Rammekens, a ſeaport town of Zealand, in the Iſle of Walcheren, formerly one of the beſt harbours in the province. It was firſt built as a fortreſs, in the year 1547, by Mary queen of Hungary, governeſs of the Netherlands, and ſiſter to Charles V, and at firſt called *Zeebourg*. In the year 1573, this fortreſs was taken by Charles de Boiſſot, governor of Fluſhing. Rammekens was one of the towns pledged to queen Elizabeth by the States-General, for the ſuccours ſhe lent them againſt Spain, in the year 1585: three miles E. from Fluſhing.

Rammelberg, a large and lofty mountain of Germany, celebrated for its mines. The ores found in it are of a very ſolid texture, and of ſuch reſiſtance againſt the hammer and wedges, that for the eaſier diſſolution of them the workmen find it neceſſary to apply fire to the ſeveral paſſages through which they are to come. The Rammelberg mine-works yield lead, copper, ſilver, ſome gold, borax, lapis calaminaris, zink, ſulphur, jet, vitriol, and yellow oker. This mountain lies near Goſlar.

Rammelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: three miles NE. Wippra.

Ramna, a mountain of Boſnia: ſixteen miles N. Orach.

Ramoo, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Aracan: ſixty miles NNW. Aracan.

Ramor Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: twelve miles S. Cavan.

Ramos, or *Lamos*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, twenty leagues NNW. from Cape Formoſa.

Ramouch, a river of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, which runs into the Dewa. *Long.* 88. 40. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Rampour, a town of Aſia, in the Almora country: ninety miles W. Delhi, and thirty NNW. Bereilly. *Long.* 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Ramquilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: five miles NW. Calmar.

Ramſay, a ſeaport of the Iſle of Man, ſituated in a large bay, on the north-eaſt coaſt, in which the greateſt fleet may ride at anchor with ſafety enough from all winds but the north-eaſt, and in that caſe they need not be embayed. This town ſtanding upon a beach of looſe ſand or ſhingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being waſhed away by the ſea: ten miles N. Douglas. *Long.* 4. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ramſay Iſland, an iſland in the Iriſh Channel, near the coaſt of Wales, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pembroke, by a narrow Channel, called *Ramſay Sound*; it is on the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay, about ſix miles in circumference. *Long.* 5. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Ramſdal, ſee *Rimſdal*.

Ramſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: three miles NE. Zeitz.

Ramſey, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, once called *Ramſey the Rich*, from a celebrated abby, whoſe abbots were mitred and ſat in parliament: ten miles N. Huntingdon, and ſixty-nine N. London.

Ramſgate, a ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby it is capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips; a new pier has alſo been erected, which is capable of reſiſting the ſtrongeſt winds or the moſt raging ſea that can happen from the Downs. Ramſgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within theſe few years been much reſorted to for ſea bathing: ſix miles S. Margate, and ſeventy-three E London. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Ramſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: three miles SE. Darmſtadt.

Ramteak, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: fifteen miles NE. Nagpour, and 110 S. Gurrah. *Long.* 79. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 23. N.

Ramunda, or *Romla Boda*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

Rana, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Aigen.

Rana, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: thirteen miles SSW. Zwetl.

Ranai, or *Oranai*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about three leagues weſt from Mowee. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy; but the other parts of the iſland had a better aſpect, and appeared to be well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but it abounds in roots, ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, and tarrow. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 20,400. *Long.* 203. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Ranaridl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles S. Aigen.

Rancagua, a juriſdiction of South Ame-

rica, in Chili. It owes its name to the inhabitants living in ſingle houſes, without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, four, ſix, or more leagues from each other. It is not, however, without a kind of capital, conſiſting of about fifty houſes, and between fifty and ſixty families, moſt of them Meſtizoes, though their caſt is not all perceivable by their complexion. The whole juriſdiction is ſuppoſed to contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Meſtizoes, and Indians.

Rance, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near St. Malo.

Rancheria, a town of South America, in the New kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha.

Rançon, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Seine, at Caudebec.

Rançon, a town of France in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: two leagues and a half E. Bellac.

Rançonnieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: three leagues W. Bourbonne.

Randalſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: four miles WNW. Antrim, and thirty-eight SE. Londonderry.

Randan, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: four leagues NE. Riom, and three SE. Gannat.

Randazzo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: twenty-five miles W. Taormina.

Randegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NNE. Bavarian Waichoven.

Randeradt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ten miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gulden. This town had formerly four churches and two convents: but at preſent it has only one pariſh church, a grammar-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a chapel, which ſtands a little way without the town. The caſtle of Dronningborg, which ſtood here, is frequently mentioned in hiſtory. The chief trade is in leather gloves, ſalmon, earthen ware, and ſtrong beer. It was formerly extremely well fortified: twenty miles E. Viborg, and eighteen NNW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 53 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Randerſacker, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: two miles S. Wurzburg.

Random Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Trinity Bay, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Randow, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ucker, three miles S. Uckermunde.

Rands, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, thirty-five miles long, and two broad: twenty miles N. Chriſtiania.

Randſberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Ranes, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: three leagues and a half SW. Argentan, and ſix NW. Alençon.

Rang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: eleven miles SSW. Lund.

Ranganatty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda: 128 miles NNE. Moorſhedabad, and 260 E. Patna. *Long.* 90. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Rangoon, a river of Aſia, one of the mouths of the Ava.

Raninburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: ſeventy-two miles SSE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Rankweil, an ancient imperial village of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch, where, from times of old, a free Imperial land-court has been held, which exerciſes its judicial power, not only over the Auſtrian ſubjects in the counties of Feldkirch, Bregenz, &c. but alſo over the ancient immediate ſubjects of the empire, as the Embs, &c.; one mile N. Feldkirch.

Ranny Bednore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sanoor country: twenty miles W. Biſnagur, and 100 NNE. Bedanore.

Ranran, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in the kingdom of Cochin China. *Long.* 126. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Ranſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the prince of Stolberg: three miles NW. Ortenburg, and ſeventeen NE. Francfort on the Maine.

Ranſtadt, or *Old Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: ſix miles W. Leipſic, and eleven E. Merſburg. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Ranſtadt, or *Mark Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Foundation of Merſburg: ſix miles WSW. Leipſic, and eleven ESE. Merſeburg.

Rantampour, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan,

doſtan, and capital of a diſtrict or circar of the ſame name, in the Agimere country: eighty-ſix miles E. Agimere, and ninety SE. Agra. *Long.* 76. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Rantzau, a county of Germany, ſituated in the duchy of Holſtein, about ten miles long and ſix broad. It pays to the chamber of Wetzlar twenty-four rix-dollars, ſeventy-ſix kruitzers and a half, it takes its name from Rantzau a ſeat; ſeven miles N. Eutyn.

Rantzenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSW. St. Polten.

Rantzen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Muehrau.

Ranville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: one league and three quarters NE. Caen, and ſix and a quarter WNW. Liſieux.

Raolconda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda, near which are ſome diamond mines: ſixty miles NW. Rachore.

Raon l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey, on the Meurte: two leagues and three quarters N. St. Diey, and three E. Remberviller.

Raouda, an iſland of Egypt, on the river Nile, in which is a mekias, or nilometer, to mark the riſing of the waters of the Nile.

Rapallo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name: ſixteen miles ESE. Genoa.

Rapharn Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: twelve miles NW. Caſtlebar.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Armagh; the cathedral ſerves as a pariſh church: twenty-one miles NE. Donegal, and eleven SW. Londonderry.

Rapino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nine mile S. Civita di Chieti.

Rapolla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Melfi: five miles and a half W. Venoſa.

Rapone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: nine miles E. Conza.

Rapoltenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Zwetl.

Rapoſo, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan.

Rappahanock, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, which runs into the Cheſapeak, about twenty-five miles S. from the mouth of the Potomack.

Rapperſchweil, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Zurich, over which there is a bridge, 1850 paces in length, built in the year 1358, by the counts of Habſburg. This town was founded in 1091, and anciently had counts of its own. On their failure, in 1283, Rapperſchweil devolved to Elizabeth, daughter of Rodolphus, the laſt count, and her ſecond huſband, Rodolphus VII, count of Habſburg. In 1358, John Rodolphus and Godfrey, brothers, and counts of Habſburg, ſold it together with the county, to the ſons of Albert, archduke of Auſtria. In 1464, it put itſelf under the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, and Glarus, with a reſerve, however, of its liberties, which ſubmiſſion, ſo early as the year 1458, was confirmed by the majority of the burghers; but the cantons gradually made themſelves lords of it. At the peace of Arau, however, in 1712, its liberties were reſtored to it, though the country remains under the ſovereignty of Zurich and Bern. The former rights of Glarus in this country were alſo ſecured. In 1350, it was burnt by the Zurichers, and in 1443, by the Schwitzers: fifteen miles SE. Zurich, and thirty-one SW. S. Gal.

Rappin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania: ſeven miles N. Bergen.

Rappoltſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S. Tuln.

Rappſ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: four miles SW Droſendorf.

Rapſo, a town of Iſtria: fifty-two miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Rarakit, a town of the iſland of Ceram, at the foot of a mountain covered with trees, which ſerves as a harbour for pirates.

Rarecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont en Argonne: one league SE. Clermont en Argonne, and three and a half SW. Verdun.

Raren, or *Raron*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a tything, in the Valais: twenty-one miles E. Sion.

Rariton, a river of United America, which runs into the ſea at Amboy, in the ſtate of Jerſey.

Rariton, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twenty miles W. Amboy.

Rariton Bay, a bay on the coaſt of the United States of America, in Jerſey, ſouth of Staten Iſland.

Raro, a town of Hungary: eight miles ESE. Altenburg.

Raronghakon, a large lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 4. N.

Ras Abebaz, a cape on the coaſt of Nubia,

bia, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 55. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

Ras al Enf, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 52. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 57. N.

Ras el Canſir, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aleppo, near a cape of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſixteen miles W. Alexandretta.

Ras Mahommed, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia Petræa, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 52. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 51. N.

Ras al Mar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 74 leagues SSW. Zareng.

Raſa, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about eleven miles long, and two broad: four miles E. Skye.

Raſain, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles S. Diarbek.

Raſain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues NW. Schiras.

Raſalema, a river of Africa, which waters the city of Fez.

Raſca, a river of Servia, which joins the Ibar, at Jena Baſar.

Raſchna, or *Rezena*, a town of Servia: eight miles S. Parakin: and twenty-four NNW. Niſſa.

Raſcia, a name given to a party of Servia, which is watered by the Raſca.

Raſines, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 21 miles SE. Santander.

Raſtborg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the Gulf of Finland: ten leagues SE. Abo.

Raſec, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues W. Zareng.

Raſee, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: fifty-ſeven leagues S. Zareng.

Raſhaua, one of the Kurule iſlands, in the North pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Raſilia, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Friuli.

Raſkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Raſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Zwetl.

Raſpenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: twelve miles N. Weimar.

Raſſovat, or *Axiopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-four miles NE. Driſtra.

Raſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden, ſituated on a large plain, on the river Merg, new and regularly built: the principal ſtreet is broad and handſome. In the year 1424, the town was burned by the inhabitants of Straſburg, who were at war with the marquis of Baden, and in the year 1714, a peace was concluded here between the emperor and the king of France: ſixteen miles SW. Durlach, and thirty-eight WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Raſtenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, founded in the year 1329, and though it was deſtroyed by the Lithuanians in 1348, it was ſoon rebuilt, together with its caſtle, and put in a more defenſible ſtate than before. It is incloſed with a wall, and, in the year 1669, it was alſo ſurrounded with a rampart. The burghers, moſt of whom are Lutherans, are about two hundred. The inhabitants of this town are ſupported by ſome little commerce, brewing, agriculture, and mechanic trades. In the year 1531, a conference was held here betwixt the Lutherans and the Anabaptiſts: forty-ſix miles SE. Konigſberg.

Raſtico Harbour (Grand), a bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the north coaſt of the Iſland of St. John. *Long.* 62. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Raſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles E. Ehrnſprunn.

Raſtowica, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, on the borders of Ruſſia.

Rat Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Wales, in Milford Haven.

Ratchin Lopa, a large lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 100. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 43. N.

Ratcliff, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: twenty-two miles miles S. Saliſbury.

Ratenſtadt, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles SE. Bacs.

Rateſponte de Mulher, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: five leagues NE. Villa de Conde.

Rathcormuck, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twelve miles F. Mallou, and fourteen N. Cork.

Rathenow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 38 miles W. Berlin, and 14 NNW. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river of England, which runs into the Lune, four miles N. Kirkby Lonſdale, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

Rathlin Iſland, an iſland about ſeven miles from the north coaſt of Ireland, ſix miles long, and ſcarcely in any part a mile wide, with a conſiderable bend to the ſouth-weſt, forming a large bay, called *Church Bay*, which affords an excellent and ſafe harbour, with good anchorage: fifteen miles W. from the Mull of Kintire, and thirteen S. from the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Rathmanſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Nieſſe: four miles NNW. Weydenau.

Rathſchach,

Rathſchach, or *Radeczche*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: nine miles WNW. Gurchfeld.

Ratibor, a town of Sileſia, in a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. In the year 1574 it was entirely burnt down, and in the year 1745, the Pruſſians took it by ſtorm from the Hungarians: ſeventy-five miles SE. Breſlau, and thirty-ſix SSE. Oppeln.

Ratibor, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oppeln, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by Teſchen, and on the weſt by the principality of Jagerndorf. Its ſoil is better than that in the principality of Oppeln, as producing a ſufficiency of wheat, rye, and barley, with fruits; beſides which, here are alſo good paſture grounds. The Oder runs through the weſtern quarter of it, and is the only river in the whole country. It is abundantly watered, however, in all parts with ſtreams, ponds, and lakes. It contains only three cities, and the inhabitants are univerſally Poliſh. Ratibor was erected into a principality in the year 1288, about 200 years after which it was united to Oppeln, from which it has never been ſeparated.

Ratingen, or *Rattingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles NE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Ratino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: ſix miles SE. Moliſe.

Ratiſbon, or *Regenſperg*, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated at the conflux of the Regen and the Danube. The town is fortified, large, and populous, and was anciently the capital of Bavaria, and the ſeat of the dukes. The emperor, Frederick I, ſet it free from the dominion of the latter, annexing it immediately to the empire; in which annexation, Wenceſlaus, the emperor, in the year 1387, promiſed to maintain it. In 1486, duke Albrecht, of Bavaria, managed matters ſo ſkilfully, that this town, being fallen greatly in debt, voluntarily paid homage to him; but the emperor, Frederick III, reclaimed it in 1489 to the empire, and accordingly the duke was obliged, in the year 1492, to return it. Its Imperial matricular evaluation was fixed, in 1692, at 150 florins, and to each chamber term it pays 148 rixdollars, 67 kruitzers and a half. Ever ſince the year 1662, a conſtant diet of the empire has been here continued without interruption, which diet has never ſince been removed, excepting in 1713, when it was transferred for ſome time, on account of the plague, to Augſburg; and, in 1742, for a few years to Frankfort. The ſtates of the empire meet at the council-houſe. It is an important ſalt ſtaple and trade, and from this place to Vienna large quantities of corn, wood, and all manner of proviſions are ſhipped. In the years 1546 and 1601, ſome ſolemn conferences were fruitleſsly appointed at this place, on religion, betwixt the Proteſtant and Roman Catholic divines. In 1703, the elector of Bavaria made himſelf maſter of it: ſixty-two miles NE. Augſburg, and fifty-ſix NNE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Ratiſbon (Biſhopric of), comprehends about 1383 pariſhes, and was founded, as is ſuppoſed, by St. Boniface, in the year 736. The biſhop's ſeat is at Ratiſbon, in which place, however, he has no juriſdiction.

Ratno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: forty miles SE. Brzeſc.

Ratoath, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twelve miles E. Trim, and twelve NW. Dublin.

Rattonneau, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the harbour of Marſeilles, on which is a fortreſs, erected in the laſt century, by the duke of Guiſe.

Ratſcha, or *Ratzka*, a fortreſs of Sclavonia, on the north ſide of the Save, oppoſite the mouth of the Drin: thirty-five miles SW. Peterwardein.

Rattelſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: nine miles N. Bamberg.

Rattenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn, with a citadel: twenty-ſix miles ENE. Innſpruck, and forty-four SW. Saltzburg.

Rattery Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: ſeven miles N. Peterhead, and ſix SSE. Fraſerburg.

Rattkow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles NNE. Lubeck.

Rattleſnake, mountains of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: thirty-eight miles N. Concord.

Ratzeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania. In the year 1758, this town was burnt by the Ruſſians: fourteen miles S. New Stettin.

Ratzeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of the ſame name, ſituated on an iſland in a large lake. This lake is ten leagues in length, and one broad, by means whereof boats go to Lubeck with goods and paſſengers. In 1693, this place was laid in aſhes by a bombardment from the Danes. Since that time the ſtreets have been regularly laid out. The greateſt part of the houſes are built after the Dutch manner. On the market place ſtands the regency-office, where alſo is held the chief court of juſtice, and the conſiſtory. The garriſon are quartered

in

in barracks: thirty miles NE. Lauenburg, and twenty S. Lubeck.

Ratzenburg, a principality of Germany, ſituated between Mecklenburg, and Saxe Lauenburg. It extends about ten miles each way. The ſoil is fertile, and produces a good deal of wheat, beſides feeding a number of cattle. It was at firſt a biſhopric, founded at Ratzeburg, and converted into a principality by the peace of Weſtphalia. It belongs to Mecklenburg Strelitz, and is aſſeſſed twenty-four florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber ſixty-ſeven rixdollars fifty-four kruitzers.

Ratzenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SSW. Windiſch Gratz.

Ratzkanitſcha, a town of Hungary ten miles NNW. Cſakathurn.

Ravalſhe, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-four miles NW. Uddevalla.

Ravanak, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: ſixteen miles ESE. Saloniki.

Rauchenegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile W. Baden.

Raucheria, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha.

Raucht, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, near lake Ladoga: forty-four miles SE. Viburg.

Raudnen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: ſeven miles N. Luben, and twenty NW. Wohlau.

Rauden, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: twelve miles NE. Ratibor.

Raudnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: twelve miles NNE. Schlan.

Raudnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſixteen miles NNW. Chrudim.

Ravel Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne, five miles N. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

Ravello, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſea of a biſhop, united to Scala: eleven miles WSW. Salerno.

Ravenglaſs, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated at the conflux of three rivers, which form a good harbour in the Iriſh Sea. The principal trade is in fiſhing: twenty-one miles SE. Whitehaven, and 284 NNW London. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ravenna, a town of Italy, in the province of Romagna, ſituated on the river Monrone, near the Adriatic, founded by the Theſſalians, and formerly a city of great ſplendour, but now mean and inconſiderable. The houſes are old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants ſcarce amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it ſtood on a kind of bay formed by the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour. At preſent it is three miles from the ſea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide, and ſince formed into a tract of land, and cultivated, on which alſo the city has been enlarged towards the ſea. The air is unwholſome, but has been ſomewhat amended by conveying along the ſides of the city, the rivers Montone and Ronco, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marſhy grounds. It contains ſeveral churches, and twenty-four convents. Three Italian miles from hence, on the road towards Forli, and on the river Ronco, is the field of battle, where the French, in the year 1512, gained a ſignal victory over the troops of the pope and Spain, but with the loſs of their brave young general Gaſton de Foix: forty-two miles E. Bologna, and 155 N. Rome. *Long.* 29. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Ravenpoint, a headland, at the north ſide of the entrance into Wexford haven: four miles E. Wexford. *Long.* 6. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Ravenſberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated between the biſhoprics of Munſter, Oſnaburg, and Paderborn, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenberg and Lippe. The ſoil is in ſome parts ſandy, but in others, eſpecially towards the principality of Minden, it produces corn, flax, and hemp; coal is found in ſome of the mountains, and good ſtone for building. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, and had formerly counts of its own: it at preſent belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is dependant on the regency of Minden, Ravenſberg is ſituated fifteen miles SSE. Oſnabruck, and twenty ENE. Munſter.

Ravenſburg, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The Roman Catholics and Lutherans here, both with reſpect to ſpiritual and temporal affairs, are on the ſame footing with each other, and the magiſtracy is ſhared betwixt them. One church is common to the two ſects; but the Lutherans are excluſively poſſeſſed of another, and the Roman Catholics alſo of two pariſh churches. This place anciently belonged to the Guelphs, counts of Altorf; but was an imperial town before the time of king Rodolphus, as appears from its charters of 1276, and 1286. The emperor Charles IV, and Wenceſlaus, engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the empire. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula is 100 florins. Its contribution to the chamber of Wetzlar is ſixty rixdollars, ſeventy-ſeven kruitzers and a half. The caſtle, which ſtood on a hill near the town, and which, in the year 1647, was burnt

burnt by the Swedes, the government in the Upper and Lower Swabia assumed to themselves: twenty-one miles NE. Constance, and thirty-eight ENE. Schaffhausen. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Ravensburn, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, between Deptford and Greenwich.

Ravenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzegeburg: eight miles NNW. Wolkenstein.

Ravenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: seven miles ESE. Zachan.

Ravestein, a town of Brabant, situated on the south side of the Meuse, the capital of a signiory, which includes fourteen towns and villages. It had an ancient château, situated on the bank of the Meuse, which was formerly considered as a good fortress: fifteen miles NE. Bois le Duc, and five WNW. Grave.

Ravieres, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnerre: nine leagues E. Auxerre, and four SE. Tonnerre.

Raville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulay: one league and three quarters S. Boulay, and three and three quarters NNW. Morhange.

Ravina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: fifty-two miles E. Valona.

Ravitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania. Most of the inhabitants are Lutherans; here is a considerable manufacture of cloth: twenty-four miles S. Posen.

Raumo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the east coast of the Gulf of Bothnia: fifty miles N. Abo.

Raurias, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: thirty-two miles S. Salzburg, and twenty W. Radstadt.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse: four miles N. Marburg, and thirty-two SSW. Cassel. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Rautenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland: thirty-six miles NE. Konigsberg.

Rautenburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania: fifteen miles W. Tilsit.

Rautern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles WNW. Drosendorf.

Rauvee, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the borders of Thibet, and joins the Chunaub, in the country of Lahore, twenty-eight miles NE. Moultan.

Rauzan, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Libourne: three leagues SSE. Libourne, and six and a half ESE. Bourdeaux.

Rawa, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. The castle of Rawa is appropriated for the confinement of state prisoners: 132 miles S. Dantzig, and fifty-six SW. Warsaw.

Rawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: eighteen miles SW. Belz.

Ray, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Champlitte: four leagues E. Champlitte, and four NNE. Gray.

Rayleigh, or *Raleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Essex: sixteen miles E. Brentwood, and thirty-four ESE. London.

Raynangong, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Burmah: 100 miles SW. Ava, and 190 E. Aracan.

Raypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Ruttunpour: fifty-five miles S. Ruttunpour, and 156 E. Nagpour. *Long.* 82. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Razboinikova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara: fifty-six miles NW. Balaganskoi.

Razboinoi, a fort of Russia, on the Ural: ninety-two miles E. Orenburg.

Razimierz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish, situated between Slepczka and Posen, where the unfortunate count Patkul was broken alive on the wheel and impaled, by order of Charles XII, of Sweden, in the year 1708.

Raznipnaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: fifty-six miles W. Orenburg.

Ré, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of France, about sixteen miles in length, and three in breadth, separated from the coast of Vendée by the Straits of Breton, about seven miles wide. The principal town is St. Martin de Ré.

Rea, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, three miles NE. Birmingham, in Warwickshire.

Rea Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the town of Lough Rea.

Read, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne: ten miles N. Hexham.

Reading, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania; forty-one miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Reading, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Kennet, near its union with the Thames. This is a town of great antiquity, and is supposed to have taken its name from the

British word Rheden Fern, or from Rhea, the Saxon term for river. The Danes are said to have been in poſſeſſion of an ancient caſtle here, to which they retired after being defeated by king Ethelwolf. This caſtle was deſtroyed by Henry II. Henry I pulled down a ſmall nunnery, founded by queen Elfrida, and founded a magnificent abby for monks, in which himſelf and his daughter Matilda were ſaid to be interred. This abby was deſtroyed ſoon after the reformation, and the laſt abbot, with two of his monks, put to death, for refuſing to ſurrender it. A new county gaol has lately been erected on the ſpot. In the civil wars of the laſt century, this town was taken by the forces of the parliament, after a ſiege of ten days. It is now the moſt conſiderable trading town in the county, containing three pariſh churches, and about 8000 inhabitants. Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber, are ſent to London by the barges, which return loaded with coals, iron, ſhop-goods, &c. The Lent aſſizes and Epiphany ſeſſions are held here. The principal manufactures are ſacking, ſail-cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins. A cattle-market is held on Monday morning, but the market-day is Saturday, which is very large, eſpecially for corn. Reading is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſixty-eight miles E. Bath, and thirty-nine W. London.

Read's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, between Old Town and Speight's Town.

Reab, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo.

Real de la Jara (El), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twenty-five miles NW. Carmona.

Realejo, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a river, both of the ſame name. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips; and the ſhips intended for the South Seas were ſome years ago built here. There are large entrenchments for defending the town, and very fine docks for building and repairing ſhips; but the place ſuffered conſiderably from the Buccaneers. It is a pretty large town, has three churches, and an hoſpital, ſurrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is ſickly, from the creeks and ſtinking ſwamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. At the mouth of the harbour is an iſland, which breaks off the ſea, and renders it ſafe and commodious. This iſland, by lying in the mouth of the harbour, forms two channels; but that on the north-weſt ſide is much the beſt: ſix leagues NW. Leon. *Long.* 70. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues S. Alby, and three and a half N. Caſtres.

Realville, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: two leagues and a half NE. Montauban, and ſix and a half S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Reamla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: fifty miles W. Baſſora.

Reamo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſix miles WNW. Teramo.

Reamur, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: ſix leagues N. Fontenay le Comte.

Rebach, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Deux Ponts, and runs into the Rhine, nearly oppoſite to Manheim.

Rebais, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſoy: two leagues ENE. Coulommiers, and two and a half SE. La Ferte ſous Jouarre.

Rebat Alcadhi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 54 leagues S. Zareng.

Rebat Alnaſci, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 46 leagues S. Zareng.

Rebat Arve, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 101 leagues SE. Zareng.

Rebat Aſſarmaçan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: forty-three leagues E. Schiras.

Rebat Maçhad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 35 leagues S. Kin.

Rebecco, a town of Italy, in duchy of Modena: nineteen miles SW. Modena.

Rebordaos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three quarters of a league S. Bragança.

Reboux, a town of the duchy of Savoy: nine miles NW. Chambery.

Recardains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues E. Bragança Nova.

Reccan, ſee *Aracan*.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. Between Reccanati and Macerata are ſtill ſeen the ruins of Helvia Ricina, a town built by the emperor Septimius Severus, and deſtroyed by the Goths; but the inhabitants of Reccanati and Macerata have made uſe of the chief building-materials: three miles W. Loreto, and eight NNE. Macerata.

Recey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: five leagues SE. Châtillon ſur Seine, and ſeven NW. Is ſur Tille.

Rechberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Grein.

Rechenberg,

Reckenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles SSE. Frauenſtein, and fourteen SSE. Freyberg.

Rechicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 1½ league N. Blamont, and 3 SW. Sarburg.

Rechnitz, a town of Hungary: ſix miles SSW. Guntz.

Rechperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Stain.

Recicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont en Argonne: one league and a quarter NE. Clermont, and two and three quarters W. Verdun.

Reciv (La), a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco; well fortified.

Reckenitz, a river of Germany, which ſeparates the duchy of Mecklenburg from Pomerania, and runs into a lake, which communicates with the Baltic, near Ribnitz.

Reckheim, or *Rekum*, a town of Germany, in a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. The territory is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, and ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Liege. It was erected into a county, in the year 1623. The Roman month is ſix florins, and every three months it pays to the chamber of Wetzlar fifty-two rixdollars forty-five kruitzers: ſeven miles N. Maeſtricht.

Recklinghauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. The county is ſituated between the biſhopric of Munſter, the duchy of Cleves, and county of Mark. The town is defended with a fortified caſtle: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Munſter, and forty-four N. Cologn.

Recologne, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 2¾ leagues W. Beſançon, and 4½ SE. Gray.

Recreation Iſland, a fertile iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722. The ſoil is elevated and fertile, producing ſugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, Indian figs, &c. The inhabitants were ſtraight, well made, robuſt, and full of vivacity; their bodies were painted, and they were armed. *Long.* 229. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

Red Bank, a fort of United America, on the river Delaware, taken by the Britiſh troops in the year 1777.

Red Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50.

Red Bay, a bay at the north part of Buffaloe's Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, in America.

Red Flaggy Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the eaſt of Ragged Point.

Red Haven, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: three miles E. Cullen.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Angus: ſix miles S. Montroſe.

Red Hill, rocks in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of the county of Northumberland: ſix miles NNW. from the iſland of Coquet.

Red Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Red Lake, a lake of North America, ſituated *Long.* 95. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Red Lick, a town of the United ſtates of America, in Kentucky, thirty-two miles E. Stamford.

Red River, a river of North America, which riſes from Red Lake, in *Lat.* 47. 40. and runs into the Winnipeg Lake.

Red River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas: twenty leagues W. Montreal.

Red Sea, a large gulf, or ſea, which ſeparates Aſia from Africa.

Redarides, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: two leagues and a quarter SSE. Orange, and two and a half N. Avignon.

Redear Rocks, rocks in the German Ocean, near the north coaſt of the county of York, eaſt of the mouth of the Tees.

Reden, or *Radzyn*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: twenty miles NE. Culm, and twenty-five NNE. Thorn.

Redford, or *Retford*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Idle, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is uſually called *Eaſt Redford*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſt Redford*, which is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river: twenty-two miles N. Nottingham, and 144 NNW. London.

Redinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues and a half S. Coimbra.

Redmore Plain, a field of England, in the county of Leiceſter, in which the deciſive battle was fought between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, in which the former loſt his life: three miles from Boſworth.

Redoleſco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fourteen miles WSW. Mantua.

Redon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: ten leagues and a half SSW. Rennes, and one N. Rieux. *Long.* 15. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Redonda, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about ten miles in circumference, without ports, rivers, or towns. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Redondela, or *Redondillo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: thirty-two miles WSW. Orenſe, and fifteen N. Tuy.

Redondo (O), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues and three quarters ENE. Evora, and four S. Eſtremoz.

Redondos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues and a half S. Coimbra.

Redoute de Tourlaville, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Channel: half a league E. Cherburg.

Redruth, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated among extenſive tin-works; it has a weekly market on Friday: eight miles W. Truro, and 262 WSW. London.

Redwaeth Bay, or *Traeth Coch*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſey: fourteen miles W. Great Orme's Head.

Ree (Lough), a conſiderable expanſion of the waters of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the county of Roſcommon, and the counties of Longford and Weſtmeath, reaching from Laneſborough to Athlone, with ſeveral iſlands, and in ſome places three miles broad.

Reed Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Ren, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Glomme, twenty miles N. Opſal.

Renſkliffer, a town of Norway: twelve miles NNW. Drontheim.

Reerſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coaſt of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

Rees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. In the year 1548, this town was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1614, by prince Maurice of Orange: eight miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Rees ul Ain, or *Reſaina*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: eighty miles S. Diarbek.

Reetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles N. Arenſwalde, and 100 NE. Berlin.

Refah, a town of Egypt: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Catieh.

Refvinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: nine miles NNW. Halmſtad.

Rega, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles NW. Dramburg, paſſes by Regenwalde, Plate, Grieffenberg, Treptow, &c. and runs into the ſea, twelve miles SW. Colberg, in Pomerania.

Regau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. Steyr.

Regelſbrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. Brugg.

Regen, a river of Germany, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, near Ratiſbon.

Regen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name: forty miles E. Ratiſbon, and twelve NNE. Deckendorf.

Regenſberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a mountain, and ſurrounded with walls in 1687. It is the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly ſubject to the dukes of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Baden, and ſeven NNW. Zurich.

Regenſburg, ſee *Ratiſbon*.

Regenſtauf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg: ſeven miles N. Ratiſbon, and twenty-one E. Dietfurt.

Regenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Stargard, and forty-four W. New Stettin.

Regenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: ſeven miles W. Quedlingburg, and ſix S. Halberſtadt.

Regenſtorf, or *Old Regenſberg*, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, which owes its name to an ancient caſtle, deſtroyed in the year 1443.

Regetz, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles S. Caſchaw.

Regge, a river of Overiſſel, which riſes near Enſchede, and, after paſſing by Ghoer, Ryſen, &c. joins the Vecht, near Ommens.

Reggio, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a duchy, in the Modeneſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. This city was founded by the Tuſcans, and became a Roman colony under Lepidus, the triumvir. It was deſtroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. It contains ſixteen convents, and about 18,000 inhabitants. The cathedral contains a number of capital pictures and ſculptures: fourteen miles WNW. Modena, and fifteen ESE. Parma.

Reggio, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on the Strait of Meſſina. Here are ſome manufactures of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats of thread or ſilk. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded by the patriarch of Conſtantinople, and contains two colleges, and ſeven convents. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, mulberries, and grapes, with ſome ſugar-canes: ten miles

SE.

SE. Meſſina. *Long.* 33. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Reghekille, a town of Africa, in the country of Wangara, ſituated on a lake. *Long.* 36. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 47. N.

Regina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twelve miles N. Coſenza, and ſeven SW. Biſignano.

Regis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: thirteen miles ENE. Zeitz, and fourteen S. Leipſic.

Regiſtan, a name given to the great ſandy deſert which forms the weſtern boundary of Hindooſtan, between the country of Agimere, and the Indus.

Regmalard, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Belleſme: three leagues ENE. Belleſme, and three SE. Mortagne.

Regno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-two miles N. Nordkioping.

Regny, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: two leagues and a half E. Roanne, and nine NW. Lyons.

Reguſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: three leagues NE. Barjols.

Rehburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: eighteen miles WNW. Hanover.

Reich, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

Reichelſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: twenty miles SE. Wurzburg, and twelve NW. Rottenburg.

Reichelſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Fulda: thirty miles S. Marburg, and twenty-four ESE. Weilburg.

Reichenau, an iſland of Germany, in the lake of Conſtance, about two miles long, abounding with vines and other fruit-trees, with a celebrated abby, and the villages of Upper and Lower Zell. This abby was formerly a principality, but is now annexed to the biſhopric of Conſtance: four miles W. Conſtance.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles WNW. Polizka.

Reichenau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SW. Freyſtatt.

Reichenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, near Pauſa.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldentz: eight miles S. Lautereck.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing in it near 700 houſes, together with two churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which are five teachers. Formerly there was alſo at this place a commandery of the Teutonic order. In the year 1697, a ſpiritual inſpection was erected here, but in 1720 again ſuppreſſed. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are clothiers, and dealers in cloth; their method of dying here is held in great eſteem, the moſt beautiful ſcarlet in the whole electorate being made at this place. In 1681, a fire conſumed about one-fourth of this town, and in 1720, about 500 houſes, together with all the public buildings, were deſtroyed: ten miles SW. Zwickau, and fifty-eight WSW. Dreſden.

Reichenbach, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, containing two churches and an hoſpital. In 1632, Reichenbach was pillaged by the Saxons, in 1633, by the Imperialiſts, and in 1634, ſuffered ſtill greater calamities from the Croats. In 1642, it was ſacked by the Swedes; and in 1643, the Imperial garriſon here demoliſhed upwards of 150 houſes for fuel. In this town are ſome conſiderable manufactures of linen, canvaſs, and fuſtian: nine miles SE. Schweidnitz.

Reichenberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: ſix miles NW. Huiffingen.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. Twenty thouſand pieces of cloth are ſuppoſed to have been made in this town in one year: eight miles ESE. Krottau.

Reichenberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen: five miles E. St. Goar.

Reichenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SSE. Cilley.

Reicheneck, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nurenberg.

Reichenreck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles ESE. Cilley.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reuſſen, with a caſtle: eight miles NW. Greitz.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twenty-four miles NE. Clagenfurt, and twenty-four E. Muhrau.

Reichenhall, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich ſalt-ſpring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel

wheel thirty-six feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty houſe, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the diſtance of twelve miles, over mountains, towards Traunſtein, and there boiled, the latter of theſe two places abounding more in wood, and having alſo greater conveniences for exportation. On the mountains over which theſe pipes run, are little houſes, and water works at proper diſtances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance too of a ſtrong freſh ſpring, uſed in turning the wheels and other engines, and likewiſe for carrying off any ſuperfluous ſalt water, a moſt aſtoniſhing and durable aqueduct of ſquared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was at a vaſt expence made ſome centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardeſt roſin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathom under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at laſt emits the water in a ſtrong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs ſo ſwifty, that, in a boat with torches, one may ſail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this ſubterraneous voyage, it is neceſſary to deſcend to a conſiderable depth down certain ſteps made in a tower, to the ſalt ſpring, whoſe ſuperfluous waters run about fifty paces farther, till they empty themſelves into this little ſtream of freſh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through ſome of theſe a perſon may ſpeak from the ramparts of the town with thoſe who ſail upon the canal: nine miles SW. Salzburg, and ſixty-four SW. Munich. *Long.* 30. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Reichenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles NE. Steyregg.

Reichenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: twenty-one miles S. Juliers.

Reichenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: two miles WSW. Berg Reichenſtein.

Reichental, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles E. Haderſtorf.

Reichersdorf, a town of Tranſilvania: four miles E. Medies.

Reichertswalde, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: three miles NW. Liebſtadt.

Reichnaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſeventeen miles ESE. Konigingratz.

Reichnaw, a town of Luſatia: ſix miles W. Gorlitz.

Reichnich, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NE. Windiſch Gratz.

Reichshofen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: three leagues N. Haguenau.

Reichſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: two miles SW. Dippoldiſwalda.

Reichthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: ſixteen miles SE. Oels, and eight NE. Namſlau.

Reiden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: eighteen miles NNW. Lucerne.

Reiff, ſee *Riva*.

Reifferſcheid, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the archbiſhopric of Cologn. This county belongs to a branch of the houſe of Salm, and ſtands in the matricula of the empire as an immediate Imperial county, and ſtate of the electoral Rheniſh circle, with an evaluation to it; and Erneſt Valentine, count of Salm and Reifferſcheid, even ſubſcribed to the receſs of the empire at Ratiſbon, in the year 1654, on account of Reifferſcheid; but it is executed by the elector of Cologn: forty-two miles W. Coblentz, and thirty-two SW. Cologn.

Reiffling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Enns: twenty-eight miles NW. Pruck, and twenty N. Judenburg.

Reifnitz, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola: four miles NW. Gottſchee.

Reigelsberg, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which takes it name from a caſtle in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Reignac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: three leagues NE. Blaye.

Reillanne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: two leagues and a half S. Forcalquier, and two NW. Manoſque.

Reims, or *Rheims*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated cities of all France, ſituated on the Veſle. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the firſt duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The abby of Benedictines of St. Remy here was one of the nobleſt belonging to that order in all France, and on the altar of its church, under which St. Remigius lies buried, was kept the holy vial, which, according to the ſtory, in the year 496, at the baptiſm of Clovis, by biſhop Remigius, was brought from heaven, by a dove, at the prayer of that ſaint, the crowd hindering him from being able to come to the font with the uſual oil. The univerſity here was founded in the years 1547 and

1549, authoriſed by the parliament of Paris. This city carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in wine, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and gingerbread. In it are ſeveral remarkable remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which to this day bear the names of ſo many pagan deities, viz. of the Sun, Mars, and Ceres; twenty-three poſts W. Metz, and nineteen ENE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Rein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles NW. Graz.

Rein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Save: twenty miles SE. Cilley.

Reineck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a burggraviate, to which it gives name. The burggraviate is ſituated between the duchy of Juliers and electorate of Cologn, on the borders of the Rhine. Its matricular evaluation is twelve florins: fourteen miles NNW. Coblentz.

Reingers, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles NNW. Waidhoven.

Reinhartſbrunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ten miles SSW. Gotha.

Reinhartz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles W. Schmiedeberg.

Reinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

Reinſchdorf, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles N. Neiſſe.

Reinsberg, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles NNE. New Ruppin, and thirty-five NNW. Berlin.

Reinſchnuick (Der), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SE. Landſperg.

Reintal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ESE. Feldſburg.

Reipoltzkirchen, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Hunſruck. The Roman month is twenty-eight florins: the tax to the Imperial chamber is forty-two rixdollars twenty-one kruitzers, every three months: five miles E. Lautereck, and twenty-three N. Deux Ponts.

Reisbach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Vils: four miles SE. Dingelfingen, and thirty-five W. Paſſau.

Rielchſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: two miles NW. Nimes.

Reiſenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Reiſenpach river: twelve miles SE. Vienna, and eleven WSW. Brugg.

Reiſenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, built in the year 1169, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhops of Pomerania. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by brewing and agriculture; near it is an ancient caſtle: ſeventy-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Reiſenpach, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, twelve miles below Vienna.

Reiſhoffen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ſeven leagues N. Straſburg, and two and a half NNW. Haguenau.

Reiſnitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles NW. Gottſchee.

Reiſſenburg, or *Prabutha*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: ſeventy-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Reiſſendorf, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles N. Patſchkau.

Reittereck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles E. Voitſberg.

Reittnau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles N. Hardeberg.

Reitz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league N. Viſeu.

Reling, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis, on the Sarre: five miles below Sar Louis.

Relling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles SSE. Pinnenberg.

Rellingbauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: ſixteen miles NNE. Duſſeldorp.

Rellingbuſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles E. Itzehoa.

Remberviller, or *Ramberviller*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: ſix leagues and a half E. Mirecourt, and four and a half WSW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Remda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: eleven miles SSW. Jena, and eighteen SE. Erfurt.

Remich, or *Remigen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, which has often experienced the calamities of war, ſituated on the Moſelle: four leagues E. Luxemburg, and four NNE. Thionville.

Remilly, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: two leagues and a half W. Charleville.

Remiremont, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: three leagues and a half SSE. Epinal, and ſeven SW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

Remlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim;

thein: nine miles E. Wertheim, and twelve SW. Wurzburg.

Remney, or *Rumpney*, a river of Wales, which rifes in Brecknockfhire, and after feparating the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

Remollon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Embrunn, on the Durance: five leagues SW. Embrun.

Removille, a town of France, in the department of the Vofges, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Neufchâteau: one league and three quarters E. Neufchâteau, and one and a quarter W. Vichery.

Remoulins, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Uzés: two leagues and a half SE. Uzés, and four W. Avignon.

Rems, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, four miles NW. Waiblingen.

Remfa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordfhip of Schonburg: a boa[illegible] NNE. Glauchau.

Remagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and duchy of Berg: two leagues W. Lennep.

Remable, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: two leagues and a half S. Pontivy.

Remufat, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Nions: three leagues NE. Nions.

Remy, a town of France, in the department of the Oife: two leagues N. Clermont.

Ren, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Novgorod: fixteen miles SE. Uftiuzna.

Renaifon, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues W. Roanne.

Renapour, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 124 miles NW. Hydrabad, and feventy-fix E. Perinda.

Renatbia, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ten miles SW. Satalia.

Renay, or *Renfé*, a town of Flanders, with a magnificent château, belonging to the family of Naffau Siegen: feven miles S. Oudenarde, and ten NNE. Tournay.

Renchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bifhopric of Strafburg: four miles NNW. Oberkirch, and ten E. Strafburg.

Renchen, a river of Germany, which rifes in the Ortnau, and runs into the Rhine, ten miles N. Oberkirch.

Rendall, a town of Scotland, on the eaft coaft of the ifland of Pamona: four miles and a half NNW. Kirkwall.

Rende, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: five miles NNW. Cofenza.

Rendezvous Bay, a bay on the fouth coaft of the ifland of Antigua, a little to the weft of Falmouth Harbour.

Rendsborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holftein, fituated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, on the borders of Slefwick, fuppofed to be one of the ftrongeft towns in the Daniih dominions, and generally well garrifoned. In 1627, Rendfborg was taken by the Imperialifts, and in 1643, by the Swedes, who evacuating it, the Danes again took poffeffion of it, and in 1645, defended it againft the Swedes with great bravery. In 1676, a convention was concluded at this place, between Chriftian V and duke Chriftian Albert. The number of inhabitants is about 3600: fifteen miles W. Kiel, and forty fix N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

René, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: five leagues N. le Mans.

Renelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Beffarabia, on the Danube: forty miles W. Ifmael.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the fouth fide of the Clyde. It was made a burgh by Robert III, and had formerly a caftle, which belonged to the family of Stuart, from whence fprung the royal family of that name; it confifts of one principal ftreet, a large market-place, and handfome town-houfe: the magiftracy is compofed of a provoft, two bailies, and fixteen counfellors. The manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging to the merchants of Paifley. The number of families in the town is about 260: fix miles W. Glafgow, and forty-five W. Edinburgh.

Renfrewfhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaft by Dumbartonfhire and Lanerkfhire, from the former of which it is feparated by the Clyde, on the eaft by Lanerkfhire, on the fouth-weft by the county of Ayr, and on the weft by the Frith of Clyde, about thirty miles in length from north-weft to fouth-eaft, and from five to ten in breadth. This county was formerly a part of Lanerkfhire, and a barony belonging to the Stuarts, before they were raifed to the throne of Scotland, and at prefent gives title of baron to the eldeft fon of the king of England. It is watered by feveral ftreams, which chiefly run into the Clyde. In the north part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the foil is fertile; the fouthern parts are mountainous, and more barren. The air is efteemed healthy, and the inhabitants, in general, induftrious.

The

The principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow.

Rennebo, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: thirty-six miles S. Drontheim.

Rennel's Sound, a Bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's Island. *Long.* 233. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Rennersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse: eight miles E. Neisse.

Rennes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and capital of Bretagne. It is situated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts; large and populous, containing eight parish churches, besides the cathedral, and several convents. There are many good houses, but the streets are, in general, narrow and dark: eight posts S. St. Malo, and forty-four and a quarter WSW. Paris. *Long.* 15. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Renno, a town of the island of Corsica: three miles NE. Vico.

Reno, a river of Italy, which rises to the north of Pistoia, and runs into the Po, four miles above Ferrara.

Renouse Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

Rens, *Rense*, or *Reas*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn, on the Rhine. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be seen the *Konigstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, consisting of a round vault, built of free-stone, and resting upon nine stone-pillars, one of which stands in the middle. This vault is eighty feet in circumference, furnished above with seven seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time. The ascent to it is by stairs of stone, consisting of twenty-eight steps, and it has two stout doors. On this regal chair the electors formerly held previous consultations for some time, concerning the election of a king and emperor, conferring with each other about the solemn election-day at Francfort; and whenever the election, on account of any impediments, could not be performed in that city, it was done at this place, and the solemn notification of the new-elected, and his elevation, performed; the electors likewise consulting here concerning the weighty matters of the empire, and the emperors also solemnly confirming their privileges. After this manner the emperor, Henry VII, was elected at this place, in the year 1308; but historians say, that the electors were at the time assembled here in conformity to an ancient custom. At this place also, in the year 1338, was established the electoral league. Maximilian I, as far as is known, was the last emperor who was brought thither: five miles S. Coblenz, and forty-six SSE. Cologn.

Renta, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near Scutari.

Renteria, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa: three miles SE. St. Sebastian.

Renty, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Aa, near which a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1554: three leagues SSW. St. Omer, and six ENE. Boulogne.

Renwez, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charleville: two leagues and a half NW. Mezieres, and two SE. Rocroy.

Reolle (La), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde. The principal commerce is in corn, wine, and brandy: nine posts and a quarter SE. Bourdeaux, and nine NW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Reoribe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Charaig[illegible] four leagues and a quarter W. Ch[illegible] depart[illegible]raye, and three and a quarter NNE. [illegible]ace of

Repeham, a town of England, in [illegible]s, on [illegible]ty of Norfolk, with a weekly [illegible]s. on Saturday: fourteen miles NW. [illegible] in the[illegible], and 109 NNE. London.

Repin, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Repitz, or *Ropitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: one mile N. Torgau.

Repolovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: 172 miles N. Tobolsk.

Reppeli, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: seven miles WSW. Zachan.

Reppen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: six miles SSW. Drossen, and sixteen SSE. Custrin.

Reps, a town of Transilvania: sixteen miles N. Fogaras.

Repulse Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Repulse Bay, a bay on the coast of Kerguelen's Land.

Repulse Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of America. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 40 N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile: taken by the English in the year 1706, and retaken by the French the following year: fifty-five miles SE. Cuença.

Requista, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton,

Reſtan, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: five leagues SE. Sauveterre, and ſix S. Rhodez.

Requiny, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: two leagues NW. Joſſelin.

Rerbuttan, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty miles SW. Geſſle.

Rerone, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Vicentin, and runs into the Brenta.

Rerre, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, about a league above Romorantin.

Reſau, or *Rebau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſeven miles SE. Hoff.

Reſava, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava, fourteen miles S. Paſſarovitz.

Reſe, or *Reze*, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, at Romorantin.

Reſhd, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Ghilan, ſituated on a river, about two leagues from the Caſpian Sea, containing about 2000 houſes, but diſperſed without regularity. It is populous and commercial, and was formerly ſurrounded with trees, but theſe were principally deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, when they made an incurſion into the country. A conſiderable quantity of rice grows in the environs. The heat in ſummer is almoſt inſupportable, and dangerous when a certain wind blows, but fortunately it ſeldom continues above a quarter of an hour: 100 leagues N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Reſite, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſixteen miles WNW. Vieſte.

Reſolis, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty: ſeven miles W. Cromarty.

Reſolution Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of St. Chriſtina, one of the Marqueſas Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has ſometimes been called the *Port of Mendana*, as having been diſcovered by that Spaniſh circumnavigator, in 1595, and, as well as the iſlands, received his name. It obtained the name of Reſolution Bay, in conſequence of that ſhip anchoring there the 7th of April, 1774, in capt. Cook's ſecond voyage round the world. This bay is under the higheſt land of the iſland, in *Long.* 139. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 55. S.

Reſolution Iſland, one of the new diſcovered Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. S.

Reſolution Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſixty miles in circumference, ſituated on the north ſide of the entrance into Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Reſolution Port, a bay or harbour of the iſland of Tanna, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Reſonze, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Pont de Vaux, in the department of the Ain.

Reſſavo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: forty-ſix miles SE. Belgrade.

Reſſel, or *Roreſſel*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, with a caſtle: forty-four miles S. Konigſberg.

Reſſons, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: ten miles WSW. Noyon.

Reſtinclères, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: three leagues NE. Montpellier, and one and a half NW. Lunel.

Reſtow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: ſeventy-two miles W. Lemberg.

Retchani, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: ſixteen miles S. Tropetz.

Retchna, a province of Hindooſtan, between the river Rauvee, and Chunaub.

Reteb, or *Arratoma*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa.

Retford, ſee *Redford*.

Retbel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country, called the *Retelois*: ſeven poſts SW. Sedan, and twenty-three ENE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Rethem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: thirty-two miles W. Zell, and twelve SW. Verden. *Long.* 26. 52. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Rethondes, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: one league and a half NE. Compeigne.

Retbwiſche, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty-five miles NE. Hamburg, and ſixteen W. Lubeck.

Retiers, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: two leagues WSW. La Guerche, and five and a half SE. Rennes.

Retimo, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Candia, taken by the Turks in the year 1647, ſince which time it has been governed by a baſhaw, under the viceroy of Canea. Retimo extends along the haven, and has walls, ſays M. Tournefort, fitter to encloſe a park for deer, than to keep out an enemy. The citadel was built for the ſecurity of the haven; it ſtands on a ſharp rock, ſtretching into the ſea, and would be of great ſtrength, were it not commanded by a flat rock at ſome diſtance from it. This citadel commands a

fort

fort they have built at the other end of the town, to guard the haven. The fort is at preſent ruinous, and the haven utterly neglected. Ships of war uſed formerly to be laid up here, below the citadel; at preſent there is ſcarcely depth enough for ſmall craft: forty miles W. Candia. *Long.* 42. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

Retmanſdorf, or *Radovelza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: fifty-two miles W. Cilley, and twenty-two S. Clagenfurt.

Retonvuller, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: one league and a quarter NE. Roye.

Retorbio, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe: fourteen miles S. Pavia.

Retow, a town of Samogitia: twelve miles W. Medniki.

Retchiſz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: ſix miles SE. Tein.

Retten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles W. Friedberg.

Rettinghery, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirty-eight miles E. Chitteldroog, and ſeventy NNW. Bangalore.

Rettſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: ſix miles SE. Pruck.

Ruttſtein, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles E. Pruck.

Retuerto, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: eighteen miles S. Burgos.

Retuſari, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland. On this iſland the town of Cronſtadt ſtands: twenty miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. N.

Reiz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Ratiſbon, and twenty-two SE. Amberg.

Retzſtat (Ober and *Unter)*, two ſtreams which unite about four miles S. Roth, in the circle of Franconia, and there form the Rednitz.

Reva, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles E. Conſtantinople.

Reuden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: five miles NW. Bitterfeld.

Reudzel, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, eighteen miles W. Floreſzti, in the province of Moldavia.

Revel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne: ſeven leagues NW. Carcaſſonne, and nine ESE. Toulouſe.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: five leagues SE. Vienne.

Revel, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, on the Baltic, and capital of a province, the ſee of a Lutheran biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Riga. Though not very large, it is an opulent city, and well fortified; and is a place of a conſiderable trade. In the year 1218, both the town and caſtle were founded by Waldemar II, king of Denmark on the ſame place where his anceſtors had built the convent of St. Michael, which, in 1310, was included within its walls. This town, as well as the whole duchy of Eſthonia, received moſt of its privileges from the Daniſh kings; and the arms of Denmark, with inſcriptions in the Daniſh language, are ſtill ſeen in the churches and other public edifices. The houſes are moſtly of brick, and well built; but the ſtreets are ſomething irregular. The only churches or congregations here, beſides thoſe of the Ruſſian church, are Lutherans. The tolls or cuſtoms of this town are conſiderable; of which the magiſtracy have a part, and the reſt belongs to the crown. Revel has its own arſenal; and maintains a number of matroſſes, and a company of ſoldiers. This city, formerly, made no inconſiderable figure among the Hanſe-towns; and is ſtill a ſtaple-town, and has a flouriſhing trade. Its harbour is convenient and ſpacious; and a part of the Ruſſian fleet uſually lies in it. The town is ſurrounded with high walls, ſtrengthened with baſtions, and a deep ditch; and for its further ſecurity, is fortified with a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral towers. The citizens have very pleaſant gardens without the walls. King Waldemar II, erected this city into a biſhop's ſee. Revel was totally deſtroyed by fire in the year 1433; and in 1710, ſurrendered to Peter the Great, who not only confirmed its former privileges, but reſtored ſeveral others, of which the crown of Sweden had deprived it: 144 miles N. Riga, and 164 WSW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 42. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified by art and nature. It formerly ſerved as a place of refuge for the marquiſes of Saluzzo, in the diſorder of their affairs, and withſtood frequent attacks from their enemies, but was taken by the French, under the prince of Maifo; and in 1588, it ſurrendered to Charles Emanuel I, duke of Savoy. It contains one parochial, and three other churches, a caſtle, a palace, and a convent of Dominicans: three miles NW. Saluzzo.

Revelſkoi, a province of Ruſſia, ſo called from Revel, the capital, bounded on the north and weſt by the Baltic, on the eaſt by the government of Peterſburg, and on the ſouth by the government of Riga, about 144 miles in length, and from ſixteen to ſixty in breadth, formerly the duchy of Eſthonia. *Long.* 41. to 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. to 59. 30. N.

Revere, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the ſouth ſide of the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglio.

Revez, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three leagues and a half NE. Lamego, and ſix SW. Mirandela.

Revez, a town of Brabant: eight miles N. from Charles ſur Sambre, and twenty S. Bruſſels.

Reugny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: two leagues S. Château Regnauld, and three NE. Tours.

Revicz, a caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles SW. Kremnitz.

Revigny aux Vaches, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: two leagues and a half WNW. Bar-le-Duc, and five and a quarter S. St. Menehould.

Reuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: three leagues N. Iſſoudun, and three S. Vierzon.

Revin, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy, on the Meuſe: two leagues NE. Rocroy, and four N. Charleville.

Rewinghein, a town of Flanders: five miles N. Bailleul.

Revolſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg: 128 miles NW. Povenetz.

Reuſs, a river which riſes from a lake on Mount St. Gothard, croſſes the canton of Uri, paſſes through the lake of the four cantons to Lucerne, from whence it takes a northerly courſe, and runs into the Rhine, two miles N. Klingnan, in the county of Baden.

Reuſſen, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and divided into ſeveral branches, which take their name from the towns which they poſſeſs, all ſituated in the Vogtland. In the imperial diet the Reuſſen family ſits in the college of the counts of the Wetterau. This family is alſo poſſeſſed of a ſeat and voice in the diet of Upper Saxony. The aſſeſſment of it in the matricula of the empire amounts to eighty-eight florins for each Roman month. In time of war it furniſhes, in conjunction with the prince of Schwarzburg, a regiment of ſix companies, conſiſting in all of 1000 men, and of theſe its quota is one-third, or two companies, which number it alſo conſtantly keeps on foot in time of peace. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays fifty-nine rixdollars, fifty-four one-third kruitzers.

Reut, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieſter, near Uſtia, in the province of Moldavia.

Reuth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles WSW. Plauen.

Reutlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Neckar. This city is not large, having in it only one parochial church, together with one hoſpital, an orphan-houſe, and a grammar-ſchool. Both the magiſtracy and burghers here are Lutheran. It is ſaid that the emperor, Frederick II, firſt environed this city with a wall, in the year 1215, or 1220, and alſo made it an imperial free town. The emperor, Charles IV, and Wenceſlaus, engaged, in the years 1348 and 1387, to maintain the town in its immediate dependency on the empire, and neither to mortgage nor ſell it. Near it, in the year 1776, was diſcovered a ſulphureous ſpring. The Roman month is eighty florins, and the tax fifty-ſeven rixdollars forty-four kruitzers: thirty-two miles W. Ulm, and fifty-ſix E. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Reutte, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: nineteen miles SSE. Bregentz.

Reutten, or *Reitta*, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the borders of Swabia: thirty-two miles NW. Inſpruck, and ninety-four N. Trente.

Rewah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: fifty-ſeven miles SSW. Allahabad, and 116 NNE. Gurrah. *Long.* 81. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 35. N.

Rewari, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name: forty-eight miles SW. Delhi, and 100 NW. Agra.

Rey, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi, in ruins; under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, afterwards *Arſacia*. Being deſtroyed by the Arabians, it was afterwards rebuilt by Billah-Manſor, caliph of Babylon, and at one time contained 100,000 houſes, a great number of moſques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incurſions of the Tartars: forty-three leagues E. Amadan.

Rey, a river of England, in the county of Wilts, which runs into the Thames, near Cricklade.

Rey Iſle, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of America, in the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 80. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

Reygada, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues NNE. Pinhel.

Reygny, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ſeven miles E. Roanne.

Reynel, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: four leagues W. Bourmont, and four and a half NE. Chaumont.

Reynesburch, a town of Holland: three miles NW. Leyden.

Reynoſa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty-five miles NW. Frias.

Rez, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the

the Irbit. *Long.* 80. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Rezi, a caſtle of Hungary: ſix miles SSE. St. Crot.

Rezitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: ſeventy-two miles NNW. Polotſk. *Long.* 44. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Rhammoetz, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty miles N. Stroemſholm.

Rhayadergowy, a town of South Wales, in the county of Radnor, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty-five miles E. Aberiſtwith, and 177 NW. London.

Rheda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen, the capital of a lordſhip, which belongs to the circle of Lower Saxony: ten miles N. Lippeſtadt. *Long.* 25. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Rhede, a town of Guelderland, ſituated on the Iſſel: ſeven miles N. Arnhem, and eight SW. from Doeſburg.

Rheid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: one mile E. Gladbeck.

Rhein, a town of Pruſſia: ſixty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Rheinau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Rhine; at one time a large town, but more than half of it has been deſtroyed by the inundations of the Rhine: three leagues and a half NE. Sheleſtat, and five S. Straſburg.

Rheinau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau, ſituated on an iſland formed by the Rhine, with a convent: five miles SSW. Schaffhauſen.

Rheinbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes ſix miles S. Dolitſch, and joins the Loderbach, near Bitrerfeld.

Rheinbach, or *Rynbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: nineteen miles S. Cologn, and fifty-three E. Liege. *Long.* 24. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Rheinbeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles E. Hamburg.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn. In the year 1589, this town was beſieged by the Spaniards, but relieved by colonel Vere. In 1599, it was inveſted by Mendoza, when a magazine took fire. The governor, his family, and a part of the garriſon were buried in the ruins of a tower, and the exploſion ſunk ſeveral veſſels in the Rhine; after which, the remainder of the garriſon ſurrendered the place. In the year 1633, it was taken by the prince of Orange. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and afterwards diſmantled: forty four miles NNW. Cologn, and twenty-two NNW. Duſſeldorp.

Rheinbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Rhine: fifteen miles NNW. Coblentz, and ſix N. Andernach.

Rheine, or *Reinen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Embs, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome ſalt ſprings: twenty-two miles N. Munſter.

Rheineck, or *Rheinegg*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Rheinthal, ſituated on the Rhine, near its union with the Lake of Conſtance. The inhabitants are Proteſtants: eight miles SW. Bregentz, and twenty-ſix SE. Conſtance.

Rheinfelden, a town of Germany, and one of the four foreſt towns of Auſtrian Swabia, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, on the oppoſite bank of which is a covered way, built in the manner of a horn-work, and having a communication with the town by means of a bridge. The old county of Rheinfelden, the citadel belonging to which ſtood formerly on a rock, in the middle of the Rhine, and was called the *Stone of Rheinfelden*, deſcended by marriage, after the extinction of the male race of its counts, to the dukes of Zahringen, which family becoming extinct, in the year 1218, it devolved to the empire, on which a reichſvogt, or burggrave, was appointed over it. After this it was mortgaged to the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, in the year 1331, together with ſome other towns, to the dukes, Albrecht and Otto, of Auſtria, for 20,000 marks of ſilver, of the weight of Conſtance, with the right of redemption: nine miles E. Bâle, and twenty-five NNE. Soleure.

Rheinhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: three miles SE. Spire, and two N. Philipſburg.

Rheinmagen, or *Remagen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſituated near the Rhine, anciently called *Regiomagus*. In the year 1769, a mile-ſtone was diſcovered in this town, placed in the year 163, which fixed the diſtance from Cologn at 30,000 paces: nineteen miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Rheinthal, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, between the canton of Appenzel and the Rhine, belonging to the nine cantons, about thirty miles in length, and from three to eight in breadth. The country is fertile, and produces excellent wine. In the year 1396, this country was wreſted from the counts of Werdenberg by the houſe of Auſtria, but in 1405, the Appenzellers made themſelves maſters of it. In 1410, it reverted to the houſe of Auſtria, and in 1415, became the property of

of the emperor, who, the next year, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg, by whom, in 1430, with the emperor's permiſſion, it was made over to the Peyers, in conſideration of the ſum of 6000 florins. Of theſe laſt, in 1460, the Appenzellers purchaſed it for the like ſum; but in 1490, were obliged to cede it to the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweiz, and Glarus, which, at the ſame time, admitted thoſe of Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, into a participation of the regency with them, as, in 1500, it alſo did Appenzell. In 1712, all the eight cantons concurred in paying the ſame mark of regard to Bern. The number of inhabitants is about 13,000, who are partly Proteſtants, and partly Roman Catholics.

Rheinwald, a valley in the country of the Griſons, about twenty miles in length, which takes its name from a branch of the Rhine paſſing through it.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: two leagues and a half SE. Landau, and four and a half NE. Wiſſenburg.

Rhena, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: twenty-two miles WSW. Wiſmar.

Rhenen, a town ſituated on the river Leck, in the ſtate of Utrecht. The French took it, and put a garriſon in it, in the year 1672, but abandoned it two years after; here was a convent, which was afterwards converted into a palace for the reſidence of Frederic V, elector Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia in the year 1619; but being defeated in a battle fought againſt the emperor's troops, near Prague, in the year 1620, he retired, in 1621, to Rhenen, after being put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his eſtates and electorate, which the emperor beſtowed on Maximilian of Bavaria: twenty miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and twenty SE. Utrecht.

Rhen (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: one league and a half WSW. Rennes, and two ESE. Montfort.

Rhine, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Griſon Alps, in three branches, which unite into one ſtream. The principal branch deſcends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and runs into the lake of Conſtance, near Rheineck; paſſing through the lake of Conſtance and lake of Zell, it paſſes by, or near to, Stein, Schaffhauſſen, Egliſau, Keiſerſtuel, Seckingen, Rheinfelden, Bâle, Huningue, Straſburg, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, Mentz, Bingen, St. Goar, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologn, Zons, Nuys, Duſſeldorp, Duiſburg, Rees, Emmeric, a little below which a large branch ſeparates to the left, and takes the name of Wahal; to Hulſſen and Arnhem, near which another branch, which joins the Iſſel, breaks off to the right. The ſtream, which ſtill keeps the name of the Rhine, paſſes on to Wageningen, and Wyck le Duerſtede, where the ſtream again divides; the larger part to the left, takes the name of the Leck, and joins the Meuſe; the ſmaller, which is the leſs, paſſes by Utrecht, Voerden, Leyden, &c. and loſes itſelf at laſt in the ſand, juſt before it reaches the German Sea, a few miles after it has left Leyden.

Rhine, a river of Germany, in the marggraviate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, ten miles above Havelburg.

Rhine, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Roanne.

Rhine (Circle of the Lower), a diviſion of Germany, bounded by the circles of Weſtphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia and Swabia, by the duchy of Luxemburg and France. Its real extent is hard to be determined; but in conjunction with the circle of the Upper Rhine, it amounts to about 960 ſquare German miles. The ſtates of this circle are the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, together with the Palatine, the duke of Aremberg, the prince of Taxis, the Teutonic baliwic of Coblentz, the prince of Naſſau-Dietz, on account of the ſeigniory of Beilſtein; the elector of Treves, on account of Lower Iſenburg, and the count of Sinzendorf, on account of the burggraviate of Rheineck. The immediacy of the town of Gelnhauſen is diſputed. The ſummoning-prince and director of the circle is the elector of Mentz. The diets of the circle have ever ſince the middle of the 17th century been held at Frankfort on the Mayn. At theſe diets the ſtates of the circle ſit and vote in the order they ſtand, ſaving only that the electors of Treves and Cologn exchange places, though the former always gives his voice firſt, and that the elector of Mentz, as director, gives his voice laſt. This circle is one of thoſe which are called the *anterior circles*, and which, in the years 1697 and 1702, entered into a mutual compact with each other for their defence againſt the attacks of an enemy. It has alſo continued conſtantly in this compact, and appointed its quota in horſe and foot. This quota, as well as the contribution of the circle to the determined aid of the empire, has generally been equal to that of the circle of the Upper Rhine. With reſpect to religion, this circle is reckoned among the mixed.

Rhine (Circle of the Upper). This circle is bounded by the circles of the Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Swabia, and Franconia, and by that part of France heretofore called Alſace and Lorraine, in the latter of which were ſome lands belonging to this circle: the extent is mentioned in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The

ſtates belonging to this circle are the biſhoprics of Worms and Spire, with the provoſtſhip of Weiſſenburg, Straſburg, Bâle, and Fulda, and the commandery of the order of St. John, as alſo the princely abby of Prum, with the provoſtſhip of Odenheim, and the electoral Palatinate of Simmern, Lautern, and Veldenz, the palatinate of Deuxponts, Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Hersfeld, or Hirſchfeld, and Sponheim, as alſo the marggraviates of Nomeny, Salm, with Kirburg, Naſſau-Weilburg, Naſſau-Uſingen, Naſſau-Idſtein, Naſſau-Saarbrucken, and Otweiler, with thoſe of Waldeck, Hanau-Munzenburg, Hanau-Lichtenburg, Solms-Hohenſolms, Solms-Braunfels, Solms-Rodolheim, Solms-Laubach, and the electorate of Mentz, on account of Konigſtein; that of Stolberg, on account of Konigſtein, thoſe of Iſenburg-Birſtein, Iſenburg-Budingen, Wachterſbach, and Meerholz, Grewiler, Grumbach, Dhaun, Leiningen-Hartenburg, Leiningen-Weſterburg, and Grunſtadt, Munzfelden, Witgenſtein of Witgenſtin, Witgenſtein-Berleburg, Falkenſtein, Reipolzkirchen, Creange, Wartenberg, Bretzenheim, Dachſtuhl, and Ollbruck, and the imperial cities of Worms, Spire, Franckfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar. The biſhop of Worms, and the elector Palatine, for the duchy of Simmern, are ſummoning princes of this circle. The diets of the circle of the Upper Rhine were formerly held at Worms, but in this century at Frankfurt; but the chancery circle of the archives belonging to it are kept at the directory at Worms. This circle, with reſpect to its religion, is reckoned among the mixed, and to the chamber-judicatory actually preſents at preſent two aſſeſſors.

Rhine (The Lower), a department of France, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Deux Ponts and the department of the Moſelle, on the eaſt by the Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the weſt by the departments of the Voſges, the Meurte, and the Moſelle, ſeventy miles in length from north to ſouth, and twenty-two in its mean breadth. This department was, before the revolution, the northern part of Alſace. Straſburgh is the capital.

Rhine (Upper), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Saône and Voſges; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-ſeven from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was the ſouth part of Alſace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhinfels, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Carzenelnbogen, near St. Goar.

Rhingau, or *Rheingau*, a tract of country along the Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, extending from Bachrach to Mentz, celebrated for its excellent wine.

Rhinow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhine: twenty miles N. Brandenburg.

Rhinsberg, ſee *Reinsberg*.

Rho, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Colona: eight miles W. Milan.

Rhode Iſland, a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Connecticut. This diſtrict was firſt peopled by ſome inhabitants who left the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on account of the religious diſputes about the years 1634, 1635, and 1636. The firſt ſettlement was formed in Providence, on lands purchaſed of the Indians, under the auſpices of Mr. Roger Williams, who had been baniſhed for holding heretical opinions. In the year 1643, the people being deſtitute of a patent, or any legal authority, Mr. Williams went to England as agent, and by the aſſiſtance of ſir Henry Vane, jun. obtained of the earl of Warwick (then governor and admiral of the plantations) and his council, 'a free and abſolute charter of civil incorporation, by the name of the *Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narraganſett Bay.*' This laſted until the charter granted by Charles II, in the year 1663, by which the incorporation was ſtyled '*The Engliſh Colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations in New England.*' This charter, without any eſſential alteration, has remained the foundation of their government ever ſince. In the year 1730, the colony was filled with inhabitants; and chiefly by the natural increaſe of the firſt ſettlers. The number of ſouls in the ſtate, at this time was 17,935, of which no more than 985 were Indians, and 1648 negroes. In the year 1738, there were above one hundred ſail of veſſels belonging to Newport. The colony of Rhode Iſland, from its local ſituation, has ever been leſs expoſed to the incurſions of the neighbouring Indians, and from the French from Canada, than their neighbours in Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut. Many of the colony have, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, profeſſed the principles of the Quakers, which forbad them to fight. For theſe reaſons, the colony has been very little concerned in the old wars with the French and Indians. In the expedition againſt Port Royal, in the year 1710, and in the abortive attempt againſt Canada, in the year 1711, they had ſome troops; and towards the intended expedition againſt Canada, in the year 1746, they raiſed 300 men, and equipped a ſloop of war with 100 ſeamen; but, in their voyage to Nova Scotia, they met with misfortunes and returned. Soon after the deſign was dropped.

ped. Through the whole of the late war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this ſtate have manifeſted a patriotic ſpirit; their troops have behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the ſecond general in the field. The conſtitution of this ſtate is founded on the charter granted by Charles II, in the fourteenth year of his reign; and the frame of government was eſſentially altered by the revolution. The legiſlature of the ſtate conſiſts of two branches: a ſenate, or upper-houſe, compoſed of ten members, called in the charter, aſſiſtants; and a houſe of repreſentatives, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns. The members of the legiſlature are choſen twice a year; and there are two ſeſſions of this body annually, viz. on the firſt Wedneſday in May, and the laſt Wedneſday in October. The ſupreme executive power is veſted in a governor, or, in his abſence, in the deputy-governor, who are choſen annually in May, by the ſuffrages of the people. The governor preſides in the upper houſe, but has only a ſingle voice in enacting laws. There is one ſupreme judicial court, compoſed of five judges, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the whole ſtate, and who hold two courts annually in each county. In each county there is an inferior court of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace, held twice a year, for the trial of cauſes, not capital, ariſing within the county, from which an appeal lies to the ſupreme court. The juſtice of the peace, as in other ſtates have cognizance of ſmall cauſes, and ſince the revolution, their powers have been enlarged to a dangerous extent. In the rivers and bays are plenty of ſheeps-head, black-fiſh, herring, ſhad, lobſters, oyſters, and clams, and around the ſhores of Rhode Iſland, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are cod, halibut, mackerel, baſs, haddock, &c. &c. to the amount of more than ſeventy different kinds. This ſtate, generally ſpeaking, is a country for paſture, and not for grain. It, however, produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, and culinary plants and roots in great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the ſame as in the other New England ſtates. The weſtern and north-weſtern parts of the ſtate are but thinly inhabited, and are barren and rocky. The people are generally farmers, and raiſe great numbers of the fineſt and largeſt neat-cattle in America. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheeſe of the beſt quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narraganſett is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horſes; they are ſtrong, and remarkable for their ſpeed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey. The preſent exports from the ſtate are fl x-ſeed, lumber, horſes, cattle, fiſh, poultry, onions, cheeſe, barley, &c. The imports, conſiſting of European and Weſt India goods, and log-wood from the Bay of Honduras, exceed the exports. About 600 veſſels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this ſtate.

Rhode Iſland, an iſland, from which the American ſtate takes its name, is ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, about forty miles ſouth-weſt from Boſton. It is about thirteen miles from north to ſouth, and four miles wide, and is divided into three townſhips, Newport, Portſmouth, and Middleton. It is a noted reſort for invalids from ſouthern climates. The iſland is exceedingly pleaſant and healthful; and is celebrated for its fine women. Travellers, with propriety, call it the Eden of America. It ſuffered much by the late war. Some of its moſt ornamental country ſeats were deſtroyed, and their fine groves, orchards, and fruit-trees, wantonly cut down. The ſoil is of a ſuperior quality. Before the war, 30,000 ſheep commonly fed upon this iſland; and one year there were 37,000. In the year 1780, there were ſcarcely 3000. They have increaſed ſince. *Long.* 71. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Rhoden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: twenty-four miles NNW. Waldeck, and twenty SSE. Paderborn.

Rhodes, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Natolia, much celebrated in ancient hiſtory. The government was always republican. At firſt, the ſupreme authority was lodged with the people. The nobles afterwards got poſſeſſion of it, and formed an ariſtocracy. Alcibiades, at the head of a numerous fleet, rendered them ſubject to the Athenians; but the republic entering into an alliance with the inhabitants of Byzantium and Chio, ſhook off that yoke. Mauſoleus made himſelf maſter of Rhodes, by ſtratagem, and eſtabliſhed a tyranny. Artemiſia, his queen, making uſe of a like artifice, cut off ſome of the principal inhabitants. But the Rhodians expelled their tyrants. Antigonus, irritated at not having been able to detach them from the alliance of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, declared war againſt them. He made immenſe preparations, and ſent his ſon, Demetrius, to ſubdue the iſland. That prince, excellently ſkilled in the art of taking towns, beſieged Rhodes by ſea and land. To reduce it, he invented new machines. The ſtrongeſt tower of Rhodes, and great part of the wall, were thrown down; but the courage of a free people triumphed over the fleet of Demetrius. Mithridates, who ſo long withſtood the fortune of the Romans, and conquered Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago, failed in his attempts on Rhodes. Caius Caſſius took it during the civil wars, and deſpoiled it of a

part

part of its treaſures. Nevertheleſs, the republic again glorioufly reared its head, and the ſervices rendered the Romans by the Rhodians, procured them both their liberty and new towns in Caria. In fine, ever obſervant of their laws, and careful to maintain the commerce to which they owed their power, they remained independent till the reign of Veſpaſian, who firſt reduced their iſland to a Roman province. Since that time Rhodes has been only one of the fineſt iſles of the Archipelago: the power and riches of the inhabitants have diſappeared. Under Conſtantine, this iſland remained a part of the eaſtern empire, which was greatly weakened by its diviſion. The puſillanimity and vices of the princes who ſucceeded, ſhook it to its foundation. The Arabs, led on by the enthuſiaſm which Mahomet had inſpired, invading and giving battle in the name of the Almighty, conquered the fineſt provinces of the empire; and, in the twelfth year of the reign of Conſtans, Moawiah, Othman's lieutenant, made himſelf of Rhodes. The Greek emperors, however, at length expelled the Mahometans, and kept poſſeſsion till the time of Baldwin, who becoming ſovereign of Conſtantinople, ſent a prefect to Rhodes. Some time after, John Ducas conquered it. The brave warriors, then known by the name of the Knights of St. John, led on by their grand-maſter, Foques de Villaret, attacked and took it, after a bloody battle, in which heroiſm triumphed over numbers and valour. Mahomet the Second, who made the Chriſtian world tremble, and ſeemed to have enchained victory to his car, tarniſhed the luſtre of his laurels, by beſieging this place, defended by a handful of heroes. In the year 1552, Soliman ſaw a numerous army periſh under its walls; and if this redoubtable conqueror of Hungary and Perſia did at length ſubdue Rhodes, attacked, as it was, on all ſides, by the forces of the Turks, the greater was the ſhame for the Chriſtian princes, who did not ſend a ſingle veſſel to the aid of its intrepid defenders. Deſtroyed, rather than vanquiſhed, they were almoſt buried under the ruins of their forts. Soliman could not enter the town but through torrents of the blood of his ſoldiers. He found it nothing but heaps of ruins, defended by a ſmall number of knights, covered with wounds, who afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the iſland. He poſſeſſes abſolute power; and preſides at once over civil juſtice and military diſcipline. All private litigations are decided before the tribunal of the judge, called the cadi. His deciſions are without appeal. The Greeks and Jews have a chief, named the Moutevali, who is their intendant-general, and has the regulation of the tax, called carach, a capitation-tax, impoſed by the grand ſeignior on all his ſubjects who are not Mahometans, but which is paid only by the men. The ſoil of Rhodes is dry and ſandy; but the numerous ſprings which water it, render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as ſnow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of growing it, were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than ſufficient for their conſumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants; a ſmall population for an iſland thirty leagues in circumference.

Rhodes, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect, of Miletus, three leagues in circumference: the beauty of its harbours, ſays Strabo, of its ſtreets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it ſo much ſuperior to all other cities, as to admit of no compariſon. The celebrated coloſſus of Rhodes, dedicated to the ſun, was the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lyſippus, and was ſeventy cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake, fifty-ſix years after it was firſt erected. It is ſaid to have coſt 300 talents, a ſum which the Rhodians gained by the ſale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius when he raiſed the ſiege. Moawiah, the general of the caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, deſtroyed the ſtatute, and ſold the broken pieces to a Jew of Edeſſa, near 900 years after its fall: neither did the other arts flouriſh leſs in this renowned city. Their ſchools, too, attained ſo high a degree of celebrity, that they were reſorted to by ſome of the greateſt men of Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Caſsius, Cæſar, and Pompey: Alexander, who regarded this city as the firſt in the univerſe, choſe there to depoſit his laſt will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and poſſeſſes no remarkable antiquities. Not even the ſmalleſt remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be diſcovered. Statues, coloſſuſes, paintings, all have been deſtroyed, or carried off. To wide and skilfully diſpoſed ſtreets; to thoſe regularly ranged edifices, where each front preſented the ſame order of architecture, have ſucceeded narrow and winding lanes, and houſes without taſte, regularity, or decoration. The knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their reſidence in the iſland. Their armorial enſigns, and ſome buſts of the grand maſters, ſculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of ſeveral buildings. The walls and towers they erected ſtill ſubſiſt, and bear the

glorious marks of their obſtinate defence. The church of St. John has been converted into a moſque. The vaſt hoſpital, in which Chriſtian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furniſhed them with ſuccours, at this day ſerves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours. The ſmalleſt faces the eaſt, and is called *Darca*. Rocks, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and only leave room for one veſſel to paſs. Moles, raiſed on each ſide, defend it from the wind. The Turks, who ſince the conqueſt of the iſland, have not removed from it a ſingle grain of ſand, ſuffer it gradually to choke up. There is only water enough for merchant ſhips, and even they are obliged to unload a part of their cargo before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes; and in this frigates of thirty guns may anchor. Veſſels are here defended from the weſterly winds, which, in theſe latitudes, prevail nine months in the year. *Long.* 45. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Rhodes, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on an eminence, between the Lake of Tunis and the ſea, at a diſtance from ſome hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus.

Rhodez, or *Rodez*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Aveiron; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: 10½ leagues NNE. Alby, and 91 S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Rhætico, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: ſix miles S. Pludentz.

Rhône, a river of France, which riſes in the Alps, at the eaſtern extremity of the Valais, paſſes through the Lake of Geneva, to Seiſſel, &c. and thence to Lyons, where it joins the Saône, and after paſſing by Vienne, Valence, Viziers, Avignon, Arles, &c. empties itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the Mediterranean.

Rhône (Mouths of) [*Bouches de Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the county of Venaiſsin, on the north-eaſt by the department of the Lower Alps, on the eaſt by the department of the Var, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the department of the Gard; about fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from north to ſouth. This was heretofore the ſouth-weſt part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhuden, or *Ruthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſixty-four miles E. Duſſeldorp, and eleven NNW. Brilon.

Rhun, or *Pulo Rhun*, one of the ſmall Banda Iſlands, inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen.

Ria Lexa, ſee *Realejo*.

Riaça, or *Riaza*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains which ſeparate Old and New Caſtile, and runs into the Duero, near Roa.

Riader, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which riſes in Denbighſhire, and runs into the Tanot, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

Riaille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: four leagues N. Ancenis.

Rialeje, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

Rialp, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles WNW. Urgel.

Rianjo, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Ulla: twenty-three miles SSW. Compoſtella.

Rians, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: ten miles NW. St. Maximin, and fourteen NE. Aix.

Riazan, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Oka: eighty miles SSE. Moſcow, and 428 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Riazanſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Vladimirſkoi, on the eaſt and ſouth by Tambovſkoi, and on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia and Tuſkoe; 108 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 56. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 55. 20. N.

Riazſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: fifty-ſix miles SE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, celebrated for its vineyards, which are ſuppoſed to produce ſome of the beſt wine in Spain: fifteen miles SW. Orenſe, and twenty-three NE. Tuy.

Ribadeo, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo, with a good harbour, defended by two caſtles: fifteen miles NE. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Ribagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: five miles S. Bergerac.

Ribauviller, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, two leagues and a quarter N. Colmar, and two and three quarters SSW. Schlettſtat.

Ribble, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, a few miles below Preſton, in Lancaſhire.

Ribecourt, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray: one league

league and three quarters SSW. Cambray, and five and three quarters SE. Arras.

Ribeira, or *St. Jago*, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, ſituated on the ſide of the only river of the iſland, which runs only about a league in its whole courſe, about a bow-ſhot from the ſea. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor, and contains between 400 and 500 houſes, a cathedral, and two convents. Except the governor's, the houſes are only of one ſtory, and covered with branches and leaves of the cocao-nut-trees. *Long.* 23. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, on the Oiſe: two leagues and a quarter SE. St. Quentin, and five NW. Laon.

Ribenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Tunguſka: ſeventy-two miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

Ribera de Muria, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: two leagues N. Thomar.

Riberac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: five leagues and a half E. Perigueux, and nine SSE. Angouleſme. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Ribeviny, a town of Abyſſinia: twenty-five miles ENE. Axum.

Ribna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on a river of the ſame name: 112 miles SE. Krafnoiarſk.

Ribnik, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, thirteen miles E. Ratibor, and ſeven NNE. Loſlau.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia, on a river of the ſame name: 112 miles W. Iſmael, and 100 S. Jaſſi.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia, on the Alaut, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: forty-four miles S. Hermenſtadt, and 130 ESE. Temeſvar. *Long.* 41. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

Ribnik, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Siret, near Dubravitza, on the borders of Moldavia.

Ribnitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on a large lake, near the mouth of the Reckinitz: twelve miles NNE. Roſtock.

Ribniozy, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Ribnoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: forty miles WNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Rice Lake, a lake of Canada, two leagues N. from Lake Ontario.

Ricey le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues S. Bar-ſur Seine.

Riceylebaut, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues and a half S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Rice-haute-Rive, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: two leagues and a quarter S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, founded by cardinal Richelieu: three leagues E. Loudun, and three and a half S. Chinon.

Richenburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles SE. Chrudim.

Richerweir, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: two leagues NNW. Colmar, and two and three quarters SSW. Schlettſtatt.

Richland, a county of South Carolina.

Richmond, a county of Virginia.

Richmond, a county of Georgia.

Richmond, a rich, and populous village of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the ſide of the Thames. It was anciently called *Sheen*, and had a royal palace, in which Edward I, II, and III, reſided; the laſt died here of grief for the death of his ſon, the Black Prince. Richard II alſo reſided here, but being diſguſted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deſerted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V repaired it, and founded three religious houſes near it. In the year 1497, this palace was deſtroyed by fire, when king Henry VII was there; but in 1501, that prince cauſed it to be new built, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond; he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII died here, and here alſo his grand-daughter, queen Elizabeth, breathed her laſt. The preſent palace, which is finely ſituated, is a very plain edifice, built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a conſiderable ſpace of land about Richmond, from king William III, as a reward for his military ſervices; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of king George I, and this houſe was, by his preſent majeſty, confirmed to the late queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe became queen-dowager of England: eight miles and a half WSW. London.

Richmond, a town of England, in the county of York, on the Swale, which gives name to a tract of country, called *Richmondſhire*, which belongs to the duchy of Lancaſter. The town is large, ſurrounded with a wall, and contains two churches. Here was a caſtle, built by Allan, earl of Richmond, one of the followers of William the Conqueror; here was likewiſe a monaſtery. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is

on Saturday: sixty miles SE. Lancaster, and 230 NNW. London.

Richmond, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, situated on the north side of James' River, at the foot of some falls, which are seven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which a canal has been undertaken at a considerable expence: 200 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Richmond, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island: twenty-three miles SW. Providence, and fifteen E. Norwich.

Richmond, a town of United America, belonging to the state of New York, in Staten Island: ten miles SW. New York.

Richmond, a town on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent, at the mouth of the Chateaubelair river, and bottom of Chateaubelair Bay: thirteen miles N. Kingston.

Richmond Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Richold, or *Richeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, near the Meuse: two miles NW. Dalem.

Richtenberg, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania: twenty-eight miles ENE. Rostock. *Long.* 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Ritcehnswick, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, situated on the west side of the lake Zurich: eleven miles S. Zurich.

Riciosa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty miles W. Birlat.

Rickmansworth, a town of England, in the county of Hartford, on a small river, which runs into the Coln, with a weekly market on Saturday: eleven miles S. St. Alban's, and seventeen and a half NW. London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca: fourteen miles NE. Calatayud.

Ricote, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: twenty miles NW. Murcia.

Rida, a town of Swifferland, in the Valais: four miles SE. Sion.

Rida, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-four miles NE. Stockholm.

Ridale, or *Risdale*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

Ridderhude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: eight miles N. Bremen.

Ride, a small town on the north coast of the Isle of Wight: five miles S. Portsmouth, and six ENE. Newport.

Rideau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Ridefield, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: nine miles S. Danbury.

Ridgway Hill, a hill of England, in the county of Dorset, between Dorchester and Weymouth.

Ridl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SSW. Aigen.

Ridland, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridley, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridol, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea, near Aberistwith.

Riechenau, a town of Swifferland, in the country of the Grisons: nine miles SSW. Coire.

Ried, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. In the year 1310, this town was entirely burnt down by the Austrians: eighteen miles E. Branau, and eighteen S. Passau

Riedegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles N. Steyregg.

Rieden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: nine miles S. Amberg, and twenty-two N. Ratisbon.

Riedenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishopric of Passau, on the Inn, twelve miles SSW. Passau, and twelve ENE. Branau.

Riedenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Altmuhl: seventeen miles NE. Ingolstadt, and fourteen WSW. Ratisbon.

Riedlingen, a town of Germany, in Austrian Swabia: twenty-seven miles SW. Ulm, and thirty-five SSE. Stutgart. *Long.* 27. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Riehen, a town of Swifferland, in the bishopric of Bâle, and principal place of a bailiwick: three miles E. Bâle.

Rielves, a town of Spain, in New Castile; eleven miles NW. Toledo.

Rieneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Sinn. The Roman month for the county is twenty-eight florins: thirty-six miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-two NW. Wurzburg. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Rientz, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which joins the Eglach, at Brixen.

Rierstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles W. Mauttern.

Riesenkoppe, or *Schnee*, a mountain of Silesia, and one of the loftiest in all Europe, situated in the principality of Jauer.

Riessa, a town of Germany, in the circle of

of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſix miles N. Lommatſch.

Rietberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Embs; the county is about eighteen miles in length, and ſix in breadth. The Roman month is ſeventy-two florins, and tax to the Imperial chamber ſeventy rixdollars forty-nine kruitzers every three months: twelve miles WNW. Paderborn.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; beſides the cathedral, it contains three collegiate, ſix pariſh churches, and twelve convents: twenty-five miles SSE. Spoleto, and thirty-ſeven NNE. Rome.

Riev Volodimerov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: ſixty-four miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Rieumes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: three leagues SW. Muret, and three and a half NNW. Rieux.

Rieupeyroux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: five leagues W. Rhodez, and two NW. Sauveterre.

Rieux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: eight leagues S. Toulouſe, and eight NE. St. Gaudens. *Long.* 18. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard: three leagues ENE. Roche Bernard, and three and a half SE. Rochefort.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine: two leagues S. Redon.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: ten miles E. Carcaſſonne.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: ſix leagues S. Digne, and ſix and a half SW. Caſtellane.

Rieze, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Saverdun.

Rif, ſee *Babira*.

Riferbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, two miles N. Kuffſtain.

Riga, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, on the Duna, in the Gulf of the Baltic, called the *Gulf of Riga*, the capital of a province, ſee of an archbiſhop, and formerly the capital of Livonia. Next to Peterſburgh, it is the moſt commercial town in the whole Ruſſian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident in the town. The merchants of an Engliſh factory, eſtabliſhed there, enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, tallow, &c. its principal imports are ſalt, cloth, ſilks, wine, grocery-wares, and ſalted herrings. The maſts grow moſtly on the diſtricts which border on the Dnieper, and are ſent up that river to a landing-place, and tranſported about thirty verſts to the Duna. They are then formed into floats, of from fifty to 200 pieces, and deſcend the the ſtream to Riga. They are uſually from ſeventy to eighty feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in its paſſage to Riga. The barks in which it is conveyed are from 250 to 300 tons' burthen, are covered with matting, ſloping like a pent-houſe roof, and have a falſe bottom. They aſcend the Dnieper and the Duna, but can only paſs the laſt mentioned river in the ſpring, or about three weeks after the ſnow begins to melt, on account of the numerous ſhoals; ſo that if they miſs that time, they are delayed till autumn. The inhabitants of Riga carry on alſo a conſiderable commerce in ſalt. They import it from Spain, and ſend it up the Duna, to ſupply the diſtricts bordering on that river, and by land to Courland, and the neighbouring provinces of Poland. Riga contains within the fortifications 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, excluſive of a garriſon of 1000 ſoldiers. Riga was built in the year 1200, and ſoon after incloſed with a wall. It has ſuffered very much both by fires and ſieges: of the latter, the moſt remarkable are thoſe it ſuſtained from the Ruſſians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; and a ſecond time from the Ruſſians in 1710, when it was obliged to ſubmit to Peter the Great: 300 miles NNE. Warſaw, and 160 NE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Rignac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: three leagues S. Albin, and four WNW. Rhodez.

Rigney, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: three leagues and a half NE. Beſançon, and four W. Clerval.

Rigny le Seron, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: two leagues NW. Ervy, and ſix SW. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Rigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: two leagues NNE. Chinon.

Rikebach, a town of Germany, in the county

county of Bregentz: seven miles SSE. Bregentz.

Rilanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-eight miles NE. Stockholm.

Rille, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: three leagues E. Baugé.

Rille, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, two leagues below Quilbœuf.

Rilly, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: two leagues S. Reims.

Rilsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kurik, on the Sem: fifty-two miles WSW. Kursk. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rimac, a vally of South America, in Peru, in which the city of Lima is built, watered by a river of the same name.

Rimagione, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: five miles SSW. Spezza.

Rimaszombat, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles ESE. Altsol.

Rimbu, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: seventy-two miles W. Lassa, and 176 NNE. Tassisudun. *Long.* 90. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

Rimforsa, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: seventeen miles S. Linkoping.

Rimini, a seaport town of Italy, in the Romagna, once situated on the sea-coast, but for some centuries the sea has receded to a distance. The harbour, on the river Marechia, on which the city is built, is now so choked up with sand, as scarcely to admit of small barks. This city was anciently in a very flourishing condition, but, among other calamities, in the course of time, suffered extremely by an earthquake, in the year 1671. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. In the square before the council-house is a beautiful fountain, a brass statue of St. Paul, and another of pope Paul V, and a large library, in a very elegant structure, and presented for the use of the public, by count Gambalonga. Among the antiquities, is a triumphal arch, erected to the emperor Augustus, the remains of an amphitheatre, the suggestum, from which Julius Cæsar is said to have harangued his army after passing the Rubicon, and some stones with inscriptions. Its ancient name was *Ariminum*: fifty-seven miles SE. Bologna, and 133 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Rimmertzheydt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: four miles ENE. Neisse.

Rimonciero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; seven miles NW. Monte St. Angelo.

Rimont, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Girons: six leagues WNW. Tarascon, and two E. St. Girons.

Rindoms, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eleven miles NW. Tarragona.

Rindsaker, a town of Norway: sixty miles NNE. Christiania.

Rinekenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: six miles E. Wolkenmarck.

Ringelstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles ENE. Zisterdorff.

Ringenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile N. Mitweyda.

Ringerike, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles NNE. Christiania.

Ringkiobing, a town of Denmark, situated on the coast of a large gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name. The inhabitants almost entirely employ themselves in trading to Holland and Norway. The voyage to the former, with a fair wind, may be performed in thirty hours. Several traders, who traffic with Viborg and other inland towns, have their warehouses here. The bay affords plenty of good fish, particularly oysters. It is of a good depth, and secure, except near the entrance, where there is some danger, on account of the sand-banks thrown up by the sea: forty-eight miles NW. Ripen, and forty-three SW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Ringleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach: six miles N. Erfurt, and twenty-six ENE. Eisenach.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. It was anciently a large city; but by several fires it has been greatly reduced, so that at present it is but a small town. The great church was erected in 1475, and was famous for several popish reliques. In it lie buried several kings, queens, &c. as Waldemar I, Waldemar II, Erick the Saint, duke Knut the Saint, and other persons of distinction. This town is still famous for the court of judicature, to which an appeal lies from all the courts of Zealand, except Copenhagen and some other towns; whereas from this court there is no appeal but to the supreme court at Copenhagen: twenty-nine miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Ringwood, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty-three miles N. Morristown.

Ringwood, a town of England, in the county of Hants, near the Avon, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Near this

town

town the duke of Monmouth was taken, after his defeat at Sedgmoor, in the year 1685: fourteen miles NNE. Pool, and ninety-one SW. London.

Rinteln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Shauenburg, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Weſer. The univerſity of Stadthagen was removed to this town, in the year 1621. The profeſſors of divinity here are Lutheran, but in the other faculties are alſo Calviniſt ones, and the two Calviniſt preachers here, in particular, are at the ſame time profeſſors of the Hebrew and Greek languages. To the Lutherans belong the town-church, but the Calviniſts and the garriſon make uſe of the univerſity-church for their ſervice. In the year 1665, Hedewig Sophia, landgravine of Heſſe, began to environ the town with ramparts, ditches, and bulwarks, which were finiſhed in 1668. The inhabitants apply themſelves for the moſt part to agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and brewing: nine miles SSE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Rinveel Point, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Rinum, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues ENE. Zareng.

Rio dos Apoſtolos, a river of North America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Rio Bueno, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 77. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Rio Cobre, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which paſſes by Spaniſh Town, and runs into the ſea, four miles NW. from Kingſton.

Rio del Conches, or *de Salinas*, a river of North America, which joins the Brava, near its mouth.

Rio Grande, ſee *Grand River*.

Rio Grande, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 76. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Rio Grande, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco, formerly the ſeat of a juriſdiction.

Rio Grande, a river of South America, in Braſil. It has, however, no claim to the pompous title, though it has water enough near its mouth to bear ſhips of conſiderable bulk; but its entrance, if we may believe the Portugueſe, is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough farther in. The mouth is ſituated *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Rio de la Hacha, ſee *Hacha*.

Rio Janeiro, a juriſdiction of South America, in Braſil, ſo called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The natives call this country and river by the name of *Ganabara*, and the French, who attempted to make a ſettlement here, continued the appellation; but the Portugueſe, on their becoming maſters of the country, called it Rio de Janeiro, which is the only name it is now known by. At the mouth of the river, on the eaſt ſide, is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the weſt that of St. Jago, together with the capital. The rivers in this captainſhip are but few, and not remarkable for their largeneſs, except that from which it has its name; though this is rather a gulf or bay than a river, as the water in it is ſalt. Two large rivers, indeed, diſcharge themſelves into it, but their waters are not at all ſufficient for the capacious bay which is called Rio de Janeiro. The banks of the two rivers above mentioned have many villages of the natives. At the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, which render the entrance both difficult and dangerous, and it is ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height.

Rio de Janeiro, a city of South America, capital of a juriſdiction, and the preſent capital of Braſil, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. Rio de Janeiro, or the River of Januarius, was probably ſo called from its having been diſcovered on the feaſt-day of that ſaint; and the town, which is the capital of the Portugueſe dominions in America, derives its name from the river, which, indeed, is rather an arm of the ſea, for it did not appear to receive any conſiderable ſtream of freſh water: it ſtands on a plain, cloſe to the ſhore, on the weſt ſide of the bay, at the foot of ſeveral high mountains, which riſe behind it. It is neither ill deſigned nor ill built; the houſes, in general, are of ſtone, and two ſtories high; every houſe having, after the manner of the Portugueſe, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit capt. Cook eſtimated at about three miles; for it appears to be equal in ſize to the largeſt county towns in England, Briſtol and Liverpool not excepted; the ſtreets are ſtraight, and of a convenient breadth, interſecting each other at right angles; the greater part, however, lie in a line with the citadel, called *St. Sebaſtian*, which ſtands on the top of a hill that commands the town. It is ſupplied with water from the neighbouring hills, by an aqueduct, which is raiſed upon two ſtories of arches, and is ſaid in ſome places to be at a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great ſquare that exactly fronts the viceroy's palace. The water at this fountain, however, is ſo bad, that capt. Cook's company, who had been two months at ſea, confined to that in casks, which was almoſt always foul, could not drink it with pleaſure.

Water

Water of a better quality is laid into ſome other parts of the town. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the popiſh countries in Europe: there is a proceſſion of ſome pariſh every day, with various inſignia, all ſplendid and coſtly in the higheſt degree; they beg money, and ſay prayers in great form, at the corner of every ſtreet. The government here, as to its form, is mixed; it is, notwithſtanding, very deſpotic in fact. It conſiſts of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council: without the conſent of this council, in which the viceroy has a caſting vote, no judicial act ſhould be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit perſons to priſon at their own pleaſure, and ſometimes ſend them to Liſbon, without acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found. To reſtrain the people from travelling into the country, and getting into any diſtrict where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there is much more than the government can otherwiſe ſecure, certain bounds are preſcribed them, at the diſcretion of the viceroy, ſometimes at a few and ſometimes at many miles diſtance from the city. The inhabitants, which are very numerous, conſiſt of Portugueſe, Negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The townſhip of Rio, which is but a ſmall part of the capitanea, or province, is ſaid to contain 37,000 white perſons, and 629,000 blacks, many of whom are free; making together 666,000. The military eſtabliſhment here conſiſts of twelve regiments of regular troops, ſix of which are Portugueſe, and ſix Creoles; and twelve other regiments of provincial militia. It is generally allowed, that the women both of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements in South America, make leſs liberty of granting perſonal favours, than thoſe of any other civilized country in the world. Murders are frequently committed here; but the churches afford an aſylum to the criminal. The country round the town is beautiful in the higheſt degree; the wildeſt ſpots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the beſt gardens in England. Upon the trees and buſhes ſat an almoſt endleſs variety of birds, eſpecially ſmall ones, many of them covered with the moſt elegant plumage; among which was the humming-bird. Of inſects, too, there was a great variety, and ſome of them very beautiful; but they were much more nimble than thoſe of Europe, eſpecially the butterflies, moſt of which flew near the tops of the trees, and were, therefore, very difficult to be caught, except when the ſea breeze blew freſh, which kept them nearer to the ground. There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part of the land is wholly uncultivated, and very little care and labour ſeem to have been beſtowed upon the reſt; there are, indeed, little patches or gardens, in which many kinds of European garden ſtuff are produced, particularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney beans, turnips, and white radiſhes, but all much inferior to our own: water-melons and pine-apples are alſo produced in theſe ſpots, and they are the only fruits that we ſaw cultivated, though the country produces muſk-melons, oranges, lemons, ſweet lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, mangos, mamane-apples, acajou or cathou apples and nuts, jamboira of two kinds, one of which bears a ſmall black fruit, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts of two kinds, one long, the other round, and palm-berries. Of theſe fruits, the water-melons and oranges are the beſt in their kind; the pine-apples are much inferior to thoſe in England, they are, indeed, more juicy and ſweet, but have no flavour. The melons are mealy, and inſipid; but the water-melons are excellent, they have a flavour, at leaſt a degree of acidity, which the Engliſh have not. There are alſo ſeveral ſpecies of the prickle-pear, and ſome European fruits, particularly the apple and peach, both which were very mealy and inſipid. In theſe gardens alſo grow yams and manioc, which in the Weſt Indies is called caſſada or caſſava. The ſoil, though it produces tobacco and ſugar, will not produce bread-corn; ſo that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal, and ſold at the rate of a ſhilling a pound, though it is generally ſpoiled by being heated in its paſſage. As to manufactures, capt. Cook neither ſaw nor heard of any, except that of cotton hammocks, in which people are carried about here, as they are with us in ſedan chairs; and theſe are principally, if not wholly, fabricated by the Indians. The riches of the place conſiſt chiefly in the mines, which lie far up the country. Much gold is certainly brought from theſe mines, but at an expence of life that muſt ſtrike every man, to whom cuſtom has not made it familiar, with horror. No leſs than 40,000 negroes are annually imported, on the king's account to dig the mines. Precious ſtones are alſo found here in ſuch plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, to collect this quantity, a number of people are ſent into the country where they are found, and when it is got together, which ſometimes happens in a month, ſometimes in leſs, and ſometimes in more, they return; and after that, whoever is found in theſe precious diſtricts, on any pretence, before the next year, is immediately put to death. The jewels found here are diamonds, topazes of ſeveral kinds, and amethyſts.

amethyſts. The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is ſituated weſt-by-north eighteen leagues from Cape Frio, and may be known by a remarkable hill, in the form of a ſugar loaf, at the weſt point of the bay; but as all the coaſt is very high, and riſes in many peaks, the entrance of this harbour may be more certainly diſtinguiſhed by the iſlands that lie before; one of which, called *Rodonda*, is high and round, like a hay-ſtack, and lies at the diſtance of two leagues and a half from the entrance of the bay, in the direction of ſouth by weſt; but the firſt iſlands which are met with, coming from the eaſt or Cape Frio, are two that have rocky appearances, lying near to each other, and at the diſtance of about four miles from the ſhore: there are alſo at the diſtance of three leagues to the weſtward of theſe, two other iſlands, which lie near to each other, a little without the bay, on the eaſt ſide, and very near the ſhore. This harbour is certainly a good one; the entrance, indeed, is not wide, but the ſea-breeze, which blows every day from ten or twelve o'clock till ſunſet, makes it eaſy for any ſhip to go in before the wind; and it grows wider as the town is approached, ſo that abreaſt of it there is room for the largeſt fleet, in five or ſix fathom water, with an oozy bottom. At the narrow part, the entrance is defended by two forts. The river, and, indeed, the whole coaſt, abounds with a great variety of fiſh. Though the climate is hot, the ſituation of this place is certainly wholeſome. Upon the whole, ſays capt. Cook, Rio de Janeiro, is a very good place for ſhips to put in at that want refreſhment: the harbour is ſafe and commodious; and proviſions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be eaſily procured: as a ſuccedaneum for bread, there are yams and caſſada in plenty; beef, both freſh and jerked, may be bought at about two-pence farthing a pound; though it is very lean. Mutton is ſcarcely to be procured, and hogs and poultry are dear; of garden-ſtuff and fruit there is abundance, of which, however, none can be preſerved at ſea but the pumpkin. Rum, ſugar, and moloſſes, all excellent in their kind, may be had at a reaſonable price; tobacco alſo is cheap, but it is not good. Here is a yard for building ſhipping, and a ſmall hulk to heave down by; for, as the tide never riſes above ſix or ſeven feet, there is no other way of coming at a ſhip's bottom. *Long.* 42. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

Rio Mino, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of Carliſle Bay.

Rio das Mortes, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Minas Geraes, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Parana.

Rio Negro, a conſiderable river of South America, which runs from the river Oronoko, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the river of the Amazons, near Fort Rio Negro. *Long.* 43. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Rio Negro, a fort of South America, in Braſil, and government of Para, ſituated on the Rio Negro, near its conflux with the river Amazons.

Rio Nuevo Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Rio de las Palmas, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 81. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. N.

Rio de la Plata, ſee *Plata*.

Rio Salado, a river of South America, which runs into the Plata, at Santa Fé.

Rio Soludo, or *Rio des Apachos*, a river of North America, one of the branches of the river Brava, which joins the main ſtream, about *Long.* 86. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Rio Seco, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 2½ leagues ESE. Almeida.

Riobamba, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the reſt of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it alſo are full of mines of gold and ſilver, ſome of them remarkably rich; the ore of it being found by eſſay to contain eighty marks of ſilver per cheſt; a very aſtoniſhing circumſtance, the uſual produce in thoſe called rich mines being only eight or ten marks per cheſt, each cheſt containing fifty quintals of ore. This is rarely the caſe with the mines of Potoſi and Lipes, though, after the expence of carrying the ore to other places, in order to its being refined, and other incidental charges, the profits are conſiderably large. Indeed, the whole country is full of mines, ſo that the inhabitants might extract large quantities of gold and ſilver from them. But they ſeem to be intimidated by an apprehenſion of the difficulties that muſt attend an attempt to open theſe mines. Riobamba is the capital: thirty leagues S. Quito.

Riochico, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: fifty leagues NNW. Cinaloa.

Rioſrio, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſeven miles S. Segovia.

Rioja, a town of South America, in the country of Tucuman: 250 miles NE. Valparaizo. *Long.* 51. 52. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 10. S.

Rioli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles S. Manfredonia.

Riom, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the

Puy de Dôme: 2½ leagues N. Clermont Ferrand. *Long.* 20. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Riom les Montaignes, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauriac: five leagues ENE. Mauriac, and eight NW. St. Flour.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac: one league NW. Cadillac, and 5 SE. Bourdeaux.

Riopa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: fifteen miles S. Alcaraz.

Rioſeco, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 96 miles NNW. Madrid, and 50 SSE. Leon. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Rioxa, a province of Spain, ſituated in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Biſcay, on the banks of the Ebro.

Ripa Candita, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix miles SW. Venoſa.

Ripa Limoſana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: nine miles E. Moliſe.

Ripa Tranſone, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: twelve miles NE. Aſcoli.

Ripaille, a town of Savoy, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Geneva, with a convent, celebrated for the retreat of duke Amadeus: in the year 1440: one mile N. Thonon.

Riſen, a ſeaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gram; the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the dioceſe. It appears to have been built about the time when Chriſtianity was introduced into this kingdom, and, next to Wiborg, is reckoned the moſt ancient town in North Jutland. Ripen was formerly one of the moſt celebrated and flouriſhing cities in the north: for it had four pariſh churches and five chapels, beſides the cathedral, four convents, with their churches, a ſtrong caſtle, and between 600 and 700 free burghers. A conſiderable number of ſhips traded to Norway, France, England, Holland, &c. from this port; and the city had the privilege of coining money. But an end was put to all this grandeur and opulence, partly by ſeveral conflagrations (particularly a dreadful fire in 1580) and partly by inundations, and the ravages of war. The merchants' old exchange is now converted into a town-houſe. Here is ſtill ſome little trade carried on in grain, horned cattle, horſes, &c. but the ſhallowneſs of the river will admit of none but ſmall veſſels to come up to the city, and theſe only at high water: 77 miles S. Wiborg, and 108 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Ripertnau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: three miles ENE. Lemgow.

Ripley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday: 18 miles N. Leeds, and 211 N. London.

Ripoll, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: fourteen miles N. Vique.

Rippin, or *Ruptiam*, a town of Hungary: eight miles NNE. Leopoldſtadt.

Rippon, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Ure, over which are two ſtone bridges. In the year 1318, this town was plundered by the Scots, who received 1000 marks to ſpare it from burning. The church is collegiate, and originally founded in the Saxon heptarchy. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. A navigable canal comes up to the town; the market is on Thurſday: twenty-three miles NW. York, and 218 N. London.

Ripſa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 13 miles N. Nykoping.

Ris, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, near the Allier: three leagues N. Thiers, and ſix ENE. Riom.

Riſano, a town of Venetian Dalmatia: twenty miles NNW. Raguſa.

Riſano, a river of Iſtria, which runs into the Gulf of Trieſte, about three miles from Capo d'Iſtria.

Riſborough, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Saturday: ſeven miles S. Aylesbury, and thirty-ſeven W. London.

Riſchebach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg, in the electorate of Saxony.

Riſcle, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: two leagues S. Nogare, and nine and a quarter W. Auch.

Riſeberga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twenty miles N. Lund.

Riſkupitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: nine miles W. Krumau.

Riſoer, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, on a peninſula, which runs into the North Sea: fifty-two miles NE. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 9. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Riſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near Schwannaſtatt.

Riſum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: ſix miles W. Emden.

Ritchel, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Indus.

Ritſchein, a river of Germany, which runs into the Laufnitz, four miles SE. Furſtenfeld, in the duchy of Stiria.

Ritzebuttel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, on a ſmall river, which

runs

runs into the German Ocean, between the mouth of the Elbe and the Weſer: thirty-eight miles N. Bremen, and thirty N. Stade.

Ritzenbuttel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twenty-ſix miles N. Carlſburg.

Riva, or *Rieff*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, at the end of the Garda lake: ſixteen miles WSW. Trent, and forty-five S. Tyrol.

Riva, a river of Germany, which runs into lake Garda, near the town of Riva, in the Tyroleſe.

Riva, a town of Piedmont, in the territory of Chieri, built on an eminence, in the midſt of a plain, which extends to the weſt and ſouth, and is nearly ſurrounded by waters, over which are two bridges, one of wood, the other of ſtone: the neighbouring hills are covered with vines and fruit-trees, and the plain produces abundance of grain; moſt of the houſes within the walls are furniſhed with gardens: two miles E. Chieri, and three W. Villanova.

Riva, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, on a lake of the ſame name: eight miles SSW. Chiavenna.

Rivadavia, ſee *Ribadavia*.

Rivadeo, ſee *Ribadeo*.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Sangon: ſix miles SW. Turin, and nineteen ESE. Suſa.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda, where the French defeated the Venetians, in the year 1500: fifteen miles E. Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Orco: fifteen miles N. Turin, and twelve NW. Carmagnola.

Rive de Gyer, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: four miles NE. St. Etienne, and ſix SSW. Lyons.

Rivel de las Semals, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: three leagues WNW. Quillan.

Rivelles, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles N. Cervera.

Rivello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: one mile and a half SE. Lauria.

River Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: about two miles NW. from Cuckold's Point.

Rives, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: four leagues and a half NW. Grenoble.

Rives Altes, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: two leagues NNW. Perpignan, and ſix SSE. La Graſſe.

Riviera, or *Poleſe*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an Italian diſtrict: five miles N. Bellinzona.

Rivière Mabaut (La), a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 27. N.

Rivière de Theyrargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: four leagues and a half NNW. Uzès.

Rivière de Thibouville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: ſix leagues NW. Eure.

Rivière, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: four leagues N. St. Etienne, and five SSW. Lyons.

Riviſondoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: nine miles SE. Solmona.

Riuli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles NNE. Caſſano.

Rivoli, an open town of Piedmont, ſituated at the foot or declivity of a hill, in the road from France and Savoy into Italy, by the Cottian Alps, in a fertile country, the air of which is ſaid to be more ſalubrious than that of Turin. It contains three pariſh churches, and three monaſteries. The king of Sardinia has a palace here. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be about 800: ſix miles W. Turin, and ſeventeen E. Suſa.

Rivoli, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: twelve miles NW. Verona.

Rivollella, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: ſeventeen miles E. Breſcia.

Rixouſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: two leagues N. St. Claude.

Rixtorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Rizſkoi, a province of Ruſſia (formerly Livonia) ſo called from Riga, the capital; bounded on the north by Revelskoi, on the eaſt by the government of Peterſburg and Pskov, on the ſouth-eaſt by Polotzkoi, on the ſouth by Semigallia, and on the weſt by a part of the Baltic, called *the Gulf of Riga*; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Long.* 41. 40. to 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. to 59. 15. N.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero: twenty-five miles N. Segovia.

Roancarrick Rocks, rocks in Bantry Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland: three miles NE. from Bear Iſland.

Roanne, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Loire, which here becomes navigable, and renders it a convenient ſtaple for all goods ſent from Lyons to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c.: ten poſts NNW. Lyons, and forty-ſeven and three quarters

S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N

Roanoke, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of South Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound, with a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Roanoke, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the rivers Dan and Staunton, in the ſouthern part of Virginia. After a courſe of about thirty-five miles, it enters North Carolina, paſſes by Halifax, &c. and empties itſelf into Albemarle Sound, about *Long.* 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

Roaring Bull Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Roaring Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water Bay, five miles WSW. Skibbereen.

Roaring Water Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, with a number of ſmall iſlands: ſix miles SW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Roaſchia, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 7½ miles SW. Coni.

Roato, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti: ten miles NW. Aſti.

Robares, rocks in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland: three miles SE. from Gally Head.

Robben Iſland, a barren iſland at the entrance into Falſe Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope; about ſix miles in circumference. *Long.* 18. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. S.

Robe, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 11¼ miles W. Ballinrobe.

Robec, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Rouen.

Robeque, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: one league S. St. Venant.

Rober, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle, at Treves.

Robin Hood's Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the German Sea, between Scarborough and Whitby, in Yorkſhire.

Robinal, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz. It contains about 800 inhabitants.

Robinſon, a county of North Carolina.

Robion, or *Roubion*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Montelimart.

Robleda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 22 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Robo, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles ENE. Zebid.

Robuck Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

Roca, a cluſter of iſlands in the Caribbean Sea, near the coaſt of Terra Firma: forty leagues WNW. Tortuga.

Rocabigliera, a village and fort of the county of Nice, taken by the French, in the the year 1794: ſixteen miles N. Nice.

Rocaiba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles ENE. Mecca.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 4 leagues WSW. St. Céré, and 7½ N. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Rocapartida Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 110. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

Rocavion, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: five miles SSW. Coni.

Rocca, a town of Venetian Iſtria: one mile N. Monfalcone.

Rocca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nineteen miles N. Sezza.

Rocca, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies: eight leagues W. Orchilla.

Rocca dell' Aſpro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: fifteen miles WSW. Cangiano.

Rocca Bruno, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: three miles ENE. Monaco.

Rocca Contrada, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: twenty-four miles ESE. Urbino.

Rocca Glorioſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſeven miles W. Policaſtro.

Rocca Imperiale, a fortreſs of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles SSE. Turſi.

Rocca Lanzone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: nine miles WSW. Parma.

Rocca Minolfa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: eight miles S. Moliſe.

Rocca di Mondragone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles W. Capua.

Rocca Monſena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: three miles N. Sezza.

Rocca di Neto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles SSW. Strongoli.

Rocca Romana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ſix miles and a half N. Capua.

Rocca Valla Oſcura, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: five miles S. Solmona.

Rocca Vecchia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: fourteen miles NE. Sezza.

Rocca Voltraia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: 3 miles NE. Volterra.

Roccabianca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: fifteen miles NNW. Parma.

Roccalana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: fixteen miles NNW. Friuli.

Rocco, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eleven miles SE. Genoa.

Rocella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fiſhery: ten miles NE. Girace.

Rochdale, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Monday. The town is ſituated in a vale, on the river Roche, and ſurrounded by hills, which abound in coals; here are manufactures of woollen, cotton, and hats: thirteen miles N. Mancheſter, and 195 NNW. London.

Rochdown, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: ninety miles SW. Franckfort.

Roche (La), a town of the duchy of Savoy, in the Tarantaiſe: ten miles SE. Monſtier.

Roche, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: two miles S. Delmont.

Roche, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Irwell, three miles SE. Bolton.

Roche River, or *Stony River*, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Roche (La), or *Roche en Ardennes*, or *Roche-en-Famine*, a town of Luxemburg, which was formerly one of the beſt fortified towns in the province, having a caſtle, ſituated upon a rock, which commands the city, with good ramparts, ſurrounded with the waters of the river Ourte, which paſſes through it. It is the capital of a comté, ancient and illuſtrious, known likewiſe by the name of the *Comté of Ardennes*, which comprehends fifty-one towns and villages. In the year 1703, a ſudden fire deſtroyed upwards of 200 houſes: twenty-eight miles S. Liege, and thirty-five NNW. Luxemburg.

Roche (La), a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, containing about 2000 inhabitants, near the river Borne, ſo called from a large rock near it. The town is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, in a fertile country, diverſified with arable lands and meadows. It is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and defended by towers. The principal trades carried on are tanning of leather, and making ſhoes. Beſides the pariſh church there are ſeveral religious houſes: twelve miles NE. Annecy.

Roche-l'Abeille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: two leagues N. St. Yriex.

Roche-des-Arnauds (La), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: two leagues W. Gap.

Roche-Beaucourt (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: four leagues SW. Nontron, and eight NW. Perigueux.

Roche-les-Beaupré, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: one league and a half NE. Beſançon.

Roche Bernard (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine: ſeven leagues SE. Vannes, and twelve NW. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Roche-Blanche (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferand: one league and a half S. Clermont.

Roche Bonnet, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of France, in the bay of Bourg Neuf.

Roche-Canillac (La), a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: three leagues SE. Tulle.

Roche Chalais (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac, on the Dronne: five leagues SW. Riberac, and ten W. Perigueux.

Roche d'Eriens (La), a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu, on the river Treguier: five miles NW. Ponrrieu, and three S. Treguier.

Roche Guyon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes, on the Seine: eight miles NNW. Mantes, and eighteen W. Pontoiſe.

Roche Melon (La), a mountain of Piedmont, near Suza, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Italy, from whence it ſaid that Hannibal ſhowed to his army the fertile country before them, to animate them to conqueſt.

Roche Millay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: four leagues SE. Moulins, and four and a half SE. Autun.

Roche Poſay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Creuſe, with a medicinal ſpring: three leagues and a half E. Chatellerault, and ſeven N. Montmorillan.

Roche Reigner (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and

chief place of a canton, in the district of Puy en Velay: four leagues SW. Monestrol, and four N. Le Puy.

Roche Servière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montague: three leagues WSW. Montagus.

Roche sur Yon (La), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vendée, on the Yon: ten leagues NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Rochechouart, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Vienne: ten leagues ENE. Angoulesme, and six W. Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a district, in the county of Neufchâtel: five miles SW. Neufchâtel.

Rochefort, a town of Luxemburg, surrounded on all sides by rocks, the capital of an ancient and considerable comté; it has a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1681, it was ceded by the Spaniards to France, but in the year 1698, was restored, with the greater part of Luxemburg, by the peace of Ryswick. In this place the unfortunate Fayette was seized by an Austrian general, who was posted there with a party, and from thence sent prisoner to Namur: thirty-three miles SSW. Liege, and fifty NW. Luxemburg.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dôle, on the Doubs: one league and a half NE. Dôle, and six and a half SW. Besançon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dourdan: one league and a half N. Dourdan, and seven and a half SW. Paris.

Rochefort, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, having excellent docks for building, careening, and refitting vessels, and magazines well replenished with naval stores. In it is also a marine academy, with an hospital for seamen, but the neighbouring salt-marshes give an unwholsomeness to the air. It is about eight leagues to the south from Rochelle. Large vessels can lie afloat in the harbour at low water, there being never less than within half a foot of four fathoms English; and they are secure from the effects of all hurricanes by their sheltered situation, neither can any bomb-vessels be brought near enough to molest them. It is not a little remarkable, that the worm, so destructive to the bottoms of ships, does not bite here. The approach to the town, up the river, is well defended by several forts, one of which, on the Isle of Aix, together with the island on which it stands, was taken by capt. Howe, in the Magnanime, after half an hour's resistance; the whole garrison, which consisted of near 600 men, being made prisoners of war, in the year 1757: five posts NW. Saintes, and twenty-one N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan: five leagues and a half E. Vannes, and thirteen SW. Rennes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont Ferrand: seven leagues WNW. Issoire, and four and a half SW. Clermont.

Rochefort sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angers, on the south side of the Loir: four leagues and a half SSW. Angers, and five E. St. Florent.

Rochefort-Samson, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: four leagues ENE. Valence.

Rochefoucault (La), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente: four leagues NE. Angoulesme, and twelve and a half N. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Rochelle (La), a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente, with a good harbour. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and capital of Aunis. Its commerce in general, and especially to the French colonies in Africa and America, is very considerable, the harbour being safe, though the entrance to it is narrow, and none of the deepest. In the 16th century, the inhabitants joined in the reformation, fortified the town, and held out a siege. In the year 1622, Louis XIII, in order to compel them to a surrender, ordered Fort Louis to be erected, at the entrance of their harbour, and in the year 1628, to prevent their receiving any succours by sea, a mole was raised, which surrounded the haven. Famine at length obliged them, the same year, to capitulate; in consequence of which their privileges were taken from them, and the fortifications demolished; but, in the reign of Louis XIV, these were again repaired by M. Vauban. The air here is no better than at Rochefort, and from the same cause. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000: eight posts and a half NNW. Saintes, and fifty-two and a half WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron: three leagues

leagues SE. Privas, and four and a half E. Aubenas.

Rochester, a city of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of Stone. The Romans had a ſtation here, and it is probable a fortreſs, on which a caſtle was afterwards built, either by the Saxons, or William the Conqueror. The preſent building is generally imputed to William II. Rocheſter was erected into a biſhopric in the beginning of the 7th century, and a church was built by king Ethelbert, for Juſtus, the firſt biſhop. Rocheſter was very early encompaſſed by a wall, which is yet entire in ſome places, none of the gates are ſtanding. In the year 1165, it was incorporated by Henry II, but the laſt charter was granted by Charles I, which inveſts the magiſtracy in a mayor and aldermen. Beſides the cathedral, there was one other pariſh church; there is a weekly market on Friday, and a market for cattle the laſt Tueſday in every month. The city ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-ſix miles WNW. Canterbury, and thirty E. London. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Rocheſter, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of New York: thirteen miles SSW. Kingſton.

Rochetta, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice: ſixteen miles NE. Nice, and five NE. Vintimiglia.

Rochette (La), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, on the Gelon: ten miles SE. Chambery.

Rochette (La), a town of Luxemburg: four miles SSE. Dicrich.

Rochford, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles S. Malden, and forty E. London.

Rochlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Mulda. It contains three churches and a citadel; in it is a manufacture of cloth, ſtuffs, and linen: twenty-four miles SE. Leipſic, and thirty-ſix W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Rochſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schomberg: one mile E. Penig.

Rochſtedt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: ten miles E. Halberſtadt, and ten NE. Quedlinburg.

Rocito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeven miles S. Volturara.

Rockaway, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: ſeven miles N. Morriſtown.

Rocken, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Rockhage, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: ninety-ſix miles S. Candahar.

Rockingham, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Thurſday. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, in which Henry III and Edward III frequently reſided; in the civil wars it was garriſoned for Charles I: twelve miles S. Okeham, and eighty-four N. London.

Rockingham, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: ſixteen miles S. Windſor.

Rockingham, a county of Virginia.

Rockingham Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, lying north-weſt of of Cape Sandwich.

Rocky Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia, a little to the north-eaſt of Halifax Harbour.

Rocky Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the ſouth of Carliſle Bay.

Rocquigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: four leagues N. Rethel.

Rocroy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes. In the year 1643, a battle was fought between the French and the Spaniards near this town, in which the latter were defeated. Nine thouſand Spaniards and Walloons are ſaid to have fallen in the battle: four poſts and a half SSW. Givet, and twenty-eight NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Roda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles N. Sangerſhauſen.

Roda, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty miles S. Ainſa.

Roda, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Ter: two leagues NNE. Vicque.

Roda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: twenty-eight miles WSW. Altenburg, and eight SE. Jena.

Roda (La), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: nineteen miles S. Alarcon.

Rodach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, on a river of the ſame name: ſix miles WNW. Coburg.

Rodach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch, ſix miles S. Coburg.

Rodak, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: fifty miles E. Hiſſar: and ſixty WNW. Delhi.

Rodanſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a little to the ſouth of Templin, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Rodau,

Rodau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: six miles W. Plauen.

Rodau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Wumme, two miles W. Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Rodaun, a river of Pruſſia, which joins the Moriau at Dantzig, near which they both together fall into the Viſtula.

Rodbye, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland, with a convenient harbour; the principal trade is in corn: ten miles SE. Naſkov.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles NW. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: fifty-two miles SSE. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Canal of Joſeph: 115 miles S. Cairo.

Rodden, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Tern, three miles W. Wellington.

Rodebeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles ENE. Braemſted.

Rodelheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Solms: three miles W. Franckfort on the Maine, and five SE. Cronenburg.

Rodemack, or *Rodemacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: two leagues and a half N. Thionville, and three and a half S. Luxemburg.

Rodenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, belonging to Heſſe Caſſel; near it is a medicinal ſpring: four miles S. Hagenburg.

Roder, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, between Elſterwerda and Lisbenwerda.

Roderiche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: three miles S. Aarburg.

Roderſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: four miles SW. Plauen.

Rodez, ſee *Rhodez*.

Rodheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: nine miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and ten NW. Hanau.

Rodialowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: twelve miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

Rodiga, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: nine miles NW. Mantua.

Roding, or *Roden*, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the Thames, below Barking.

Rodney (Point), a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, the north point of Norton Sound. *Long.* 166. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Rodonda, a ſmall iſland at the entrance into the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, in South America.

Rodoe, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: four miles ENE. Chriſtianſand.

Rodome, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: three leagues SW. Quillan.

Rodoni, a cape of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: fourteen miles N. Durazzo.

Rodoſto, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, where the Arminians have one church, and the Greeks five. The environs are fertile in corn and wine: fifty-three miles NE. Gallipoli.

Rodrigo, ſee *Ciudad Rodrigo*.

Rodriguez, ſee *Diego Ruis*.

Rodſeg, a town of Imperial Iſtria: ſixteen miles NNE. Pedena.

Roe, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, two miles NW. Limavaddy.

Roe, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Clew Bay: ſeven miles W. Newport Pratt.

Roe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: two leagues and a half NW. Craon.

Roenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: eight miles E. Zullichau.

Roer, a river which riſes in the ſouth part of the duchy of Juliers, and runs into the Meuſe, at Ruremonde.

Roer, a river of Germany, which riſes near Winterberg, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, and joins the Rhine between Roeroot and Duyſburg.

Roeroot, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: fifteen miles N. Duſſeldorp, and two NW. Duyſburg.

Roeſchild, or *Roſchild*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the bay of Iſe-fiord, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1012. It was firſt ſurrounded with a rampart and ditch, in the year of Chriſt 1150; and in 1268, or 1278, it obtained the privileges of a city. As the biſhops of this ſee were in poſſeſſion of Roeſchild, it increaſed to ſuch an extent as to contain twenty-ſeven large churches and convents within its walls. Some of the churches of the neighbouring villages were formerly included within its circuit, and the ſtreets extended quite to the ſea-ſhore. The kings of Denmark were formerly elected and crowned in this city, and alſo made it the place of their reſi-

dence

dence. The great decay into which this city afterwards fell, was partly owing to frequent fires, partly to the intolerable tyranny of the bishops who resided here, and partly to the flourishing state of Copenhagen. Lastly, the reformation must have been, in a great measure, the cause of it; for, in consequence of the change in religion, the monks and clergy, who spent their large revenues in this place, were obliged to quit the country. Roeschild consists at present, only of an inconsiderable number of houses, which, for the most part, are meanly built; and the inhabitants support themselves chiefly by agriculture, and the planting of tobacco. In the year 1658, the famous peace of Roeschild was concluded here: fixteen miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Roefendael, a town of Brabant: eight miles E. Berg-op-Zoom, and thirteen W. Breda.

Roevaert, a river of Brabant, which runs from Breda, into the sea.

Roeulx (Le), a town of Hainaut: fifteen miles NW. Charles fur Sambre, and eight NE. Mons.

Roeux, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arras: three leagues E. Arras.

Roefani, a cape of European Turkey, on the south coast of the province of Romania. *Long.* 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Rofrano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: nine miles NW. Policastro.

Roganello, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mendrino, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Rogatchev, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Dneiper: seventy-six miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Roge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twenty-eight miles NW. Christianstadt.

Roggenburg, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. In the matricula of the empire, the abbot is assessed at forty-nine florins, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar fifty-four rixdollars twelve kruitzers: twenty miles W. Augsburg, and fourteen ESE. Ulm.

Roggendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles W. Aggspach.

Rogiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles NW. Bisignano.

Rogiers, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maximin: one league and a half S. St. Maximin.

Rogliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles SSE. Cosenza.

Rogliano, a town of the island of Corsica: twenty miles N. Bastia.

Rognes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: four leagues and a quarter NW. Aix, and three S. Apt.

Rogo, an island of Sweden, near the east coast, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Rogonalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: 108 miles NW. Calcutta, and 100 SW. Moorshedabad.

Rogosno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: fixteen miles N. Posnania.

Rogvins, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues E. Roanne.

Rogun, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: six miles WNW. Arta.

Rohaczowo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minik, on the Dnieper, belonging to Russia: 144 miles E. Novogrodeck, and 340 E. Warsaw.

Rohan, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontivy: three leagues and a half NW. Josselin, and two and three quarters E. Pontivy. *Long.* 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Rohan Rohan, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Niort: two leagues SSW. Niort.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a circar or province of Hindoostan, situated on the east side of the Ganges, and to the north-west of the subah of Oude. In the year 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the British troops, as the allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their assistance, the enemy were driven back. For this service the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob forty lacs of rupees, but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the British troops, conquered, and added to the subah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Rohoffetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: eight miles NW. Turnau.

Rohr, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Gnaa.

Rohr (Im), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles NW. Newstatt.

Rohrbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the Priory of Odenheim: one mile SE. Eppingen, and ten W. Heilbron.

Roldalk, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles NNE. Stravanger.

Roiselle, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Péronne: two leagues ENE. Péronne.

Rokenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Palatinate of the Rhine: twenty-five miles NNE. Deux Ponts, and twenty-eight W. Worms.

Roketnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: seven miles N. Geyersberg.

Rokitno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesk: seventy-two miles ESE. Pinsk.

Rokitzan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: eight miles E. Pilsen.

Rokosnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, on the Bog: sixteen miles WNW. Braclaw.

Rolduc, a town of the duchy of Limburg, called in the language of the country *Hertogenrode*, formerly well fortified; the fortifications have been demolished by wars, as well as great part of the town; it is the capital of a country, which includes a great number of villages: ten miles SW. Juliers, and twenty-five NE. Liege.

Rolle, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a lordship, situated on the north-west side of the Lake of Geneva: fourteen miles SW. Lausanne, and eighteen NNE. Geneva.

Rollfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bishopric of Mentz, on the Maine: two miles S. Clingenberg.

Rollo's Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica: three miles S. Prince Rupert's Head.

Rolsbugarde, a town of Norway: forty-six miles SSE. Drontheim.

Rom, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of North Jutland, about eight miles long and two wide. *Long.* 8. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Rom, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: ten miles S. Lusignan.

Roma, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about thirty miles in circumference: sixty miles NE. from the island of Timor.

Romagna, a town of Italy, in the Novarese, on the Sesia: fifteen miles NNW. Novara.

Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Ferrarese, on the east by the Adriatic, on the south by the duchy of Urbino and Tuscany, and on the west by Bologna, about forty-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. This country, a part of the ancient Flaminia, fell, in the 5th century, under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, whose king, Theodoric, having taken the city of Ravenna, in the year 493, made it his usual place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Belisarius and Narses, generals of the emperors of the East, Ravenna became the residence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themselves masters of it, and dispossessed the last exarchs. In the year 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Istulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the see of Rome.

Romagne (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet: two leagues W. Chollet, and two NW. Mortagne.

Romagne sous les Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton in the district of Estain: three leagues NW. Estain, and four and three quarters SE. Stenay.

Romagno, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin: six miles NE. Feltri.

Romagno, a town of the island of Sardinia: twelve miles NNE. Sassari.

Romaia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: ninety miles S. Bagdad.

Romainmotier, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, which gives name to a bailiwic: eleven miles SW. Yverdun.

Romainville, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and a half E. Paris.

Roman, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Siret, the see of a Greek bishop: 145 miles W. Bender, and 134 NE. Hermenstadt.

Romanche (La), a river of France, which runs into the Drac, a little above Grenoble.

Romania, a province of European Turkey, occupying what was anciently called *Thrace*, and owes its present name to Constantinople, which was called *New Rome*. By the Turks it is called *Rumelia*, or *Rumili*, and *Icella*. It is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and on the west by Macedonia. The country is for the most part level, though interspersed with some large and remarkable mountains, the most considerable of which is Mount Hæmus, dividing the country to the north from Bulgaria. The next in size is Rhodopè, celebrated by the ancient poets for the catastrophe of Orpheus. Mount Pangæus separates this country from Macedonia. Hæmus and Rhodopè are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of Macedoniæ to the Black Sea. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but those near the sea pleasant and fertile, producing

ducing all kinds of grain, with other neceſſaries, particularly rice, which grows here in great plenty, and is remarkably good. This country was anciently divided into ſeveral independent kingdoms. The Thracian Cherſoneſus was alſo governed by its own kings. The preſent inhabitants are Greeks, deſcendants of the Thracians, with a mixture of Turks. The flouriſhing ſtate of the ſciences and beaux arts among the Greeks was chiefly owing to the Thracians; but at preſent there is ſcarce a perſon of any eminence in literature in all Romania. The country is governed by three ſangiaks; and, conſequently, is divided into as many ſangiacates. Conſtantinople is the capital.

Romano, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: eleven miles SSE. Bergamo.

Romanov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga: ſixteen miles WNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Romanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: ſixty miles WSW. Ilimſk.

Romanovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Don: 116 miles ENE. Azoph.

Romanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ſixty-four miles NE. Orenburg.

Romanovo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oronetz: ſixteen miles S. Lipetzk.

Romans, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, on the Iſere. This town ſuffered greatly in the civil wars: two poſts NE. Valence, and nine and a half WSW. Grenoble. *Long.* 22. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Romantrino, a town of Italy in the Novareſe: four miles ENE. Novara.

Romblon, or *Romblino*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands: forty miles N. Panay.

Rome, a city of Italy, and at one time capital of the world; founded by Romulus, in the year 748 before Chriſt; ſituated on ſeven hills, on the ſide of the Tiber. The names of the hills were Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Cœlius, Eſquilinus, and Quirinalis. At this time it is the reſidence of the pope, and the capital of his dominions, ſituated in the province called *Campagna*. It contains eighty-one pariſhes, 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, 2827 prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 ſtudents, and 1470 paupers. The ſtreets are large and handſome, but not kept in good repair. It is divided into fourteen quarters or wards, called riones, in which are found a great number of beautiful ſquares, ſuperb palaces, and magnificent churches; the gates are for the moſt part triumphal arches. It is ten miles in circumference, but this extent comprehends gardens and uninhabited places, and defended by the caſtle of St. Angelo. 1. In the Rione di Monte is the celebrated church of St. Giovanni in Laterano, dedicated to St. John, in the 7th century, and raiſed on the ruins of a palace built by Conſtantine, in the year 324. Near this church is the baptiſtery of Conſtantine, celebrated for its ornaments, its antiquity, painting, columns, and ſtatues. Before the church is an obeliſk, conſtructed at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, and brought down the Nile to Alexandria, from whence, by the order of Conſtantius, it was conveyed to Rome; it is of red granite, and loaded with hieroglyphics; the height is 204 palms, and the weight upwards of 1,300,000 pounds. In this ward alſo are found the Scala Santa, a ſquare ſanctuary, where are twenty-eight marble ſteps, which they ſay were brought from the palace of Pilate, at Jeruſalem; the palace of the Lateran, one of the moſt ſuperb buildings in Rome, is at preſent appropriated to the employment of 250 poor girls in different kinds of work; the church of St. Stephen, called the Round, from its form, which was an ancient temple of Faunus, ſupported by ſixty pillars of granite, or marble of Paros; the church of the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem, built by Conſtantine, celebrated for its relics, its magnificent columns of granite, and beautiful paintings; the ruins of a temple, dedicated to Venus and Cupid; the monaſtery of St. Euſebius, built on the ruins of the baths and palace of Gordianus; the church of St. Laurence; the church of St. Mary Major, built in the year 352, in which are found the magnificent chapels of Sixtus V, and the Borgheſe family, numerous mauſolea, marble columns, ſtatues, and relics; Trajan's Pillar, one of the moſt beautiful monuments of ancient Rome, and, perhaps, in the world, its height is 217 palms, including the pedeſtal, the lower diameter is ſixteen palms, and the upper fourteen and a half, adorned with bas reliefs, in which are 2500 human figures; the remains of the baths of Titus, of temples dedicated to Concord, to Peace, to Jupiter Tonans, to Jupiter Stator, with many other churches, palaces, and monuments of antiquity. 2. In the Rione di Trevi is found the church of the Twelve Apoſtles, firſt built in the reign of Conſtantine, and rebuilt by Clement XI, celebrated for its pictures and architecture; this ward likewiſe contains a church, dedicated to our Lady of Loretto, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and the moſt beautiful ſtatues; the church of St. Mary in Trivio, built or repaired by Beliſarius; the churches

of St. Vincent, of Anaſtaſius, St. Silveſter, St. Suſanna, and many ſuperb palaces. 3. The Rione de Colonna contains the churches of St. Andre, St. Silveſter in Capite, St. Mary in Aquiro, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Laurence in Lucina, &c.; the Piazza di Colonna is large, of which the buildings are handſome, in this ſquare is a fountain, and a marble column of Antoninus, conſtructed in the time of Commodus, and all of marble; the diameter of the pillar is twenty-one palms, and the height 177, on the ſummit is the ſtatue of St. Paul, nineteen palms in height: the bas relief repreſents the wars of Marcus Aurelius; in this ward is the great hall of juſtice; the houſe of the miſſionaries, whither all eccleſiaſtics of Rome retire for ten days before they receive holy orders; with ſeveral palaces and monuments of antiquity. 4. The Rione di Campo di Marzo contains the ancient Campus Martius; in this are found ſeveral beautiful churches and magnificent palaces; among other buildings is the Clementine College, founded for the natives of Illyricum, by pope Clement VIII, and now appropriated to the Dalmatians; the obeliſks of Auguſtus and Seſoſtris, which after being long neglected, were erected by pope Benedict XIV. 5. The Rione de Ponte takes its name from the bridge of St. Angelo; in it are found a college for 100 ſtudents, Hungarians and Germans; the church of St. Apollinarius, conſtructed on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo; the church of St. Simon and Jude; of our Lady of Peace, built to fulfil a vow of Sixtus IV, for the peace of Italy, and repaired by Alexander II, with ſome others, and ſeveral palaces. 6. The Rione di Parione occupies a part of the Flaminian Circus; it contains the beautiful church of St. Nicolas; near which is the Piazza di Navonne, in the centre of which is a fountain, executed by Bernini, repreſenting the Danube, the Ganges, the Nile, and the Plata, ſitting on a rock, which ſupports an obeliſk, and pours out the waters by large ſtreams; it incloſes a cavern, from which a lion and a horſe ſeem advancing to drink: the deſign is bold, and the ſculpture excellent: the obeliſk is of red granite, ſeventy-three palms in height, and full of Egyptian characters; the church of St. Agnes is an elegant building, in which is a magnificent mauſoleum of Innocent X; the church of St. James, of Spain; the ſtatue of Paſquin, now mutilated, ſo celebrated for bon mots and ſatyrical placards affixed to it, from hence called *Paſquinades*; the beautiful church of St. Mary in Vallicella, in the neighbourhood of which the fathers of the oratory reſide; with ſeveral other churches and palaces. 7. The Rione della Regola, near the Tiber, contains the Farneſe Palace, in which is ſeen the celebrated coloſſal ſtatue of Hercules, and many others; this palace was built by Michael Angelo, with the ſtone taken from Veſpaſian's amphitheatre; the gallery was painted by Hannibal Caracci; the Monte della Pieta, eſtabliſhed in the year 1539, for the purpoſe of lending money on pledges without intereſt; the church of St. Paul a la Regola, St. Mary in Monticelli, &c. 8. The Rione di St. Euſtachio contains the beautiful church of St. Charles aux Catinari, in which, among many others, is a beautiful picture repreſenting the death of St. Anne; the church of St. Andre de la Valle, which contains ſome excellent paintings; the college de Sapienza, is, perhaps, the moſt celebrated in the univerſe; this magnificent building was begun under Leo X, from the deſign of Michael Angelo; the architecture is of a noble ſimplicity; the church is remarkable for a triangular form, the decoration grand, with a perfect harmony between the plan, elevation, and cupola; the palace of Juſtiniani, adorned with a great number of bas reliefs, and antique ſtatues; many of them found on the ſpot on which were the baths of Nero, and the palace is now erected; the Theatre d'Argentina, and many other palaces, antiquities, and churches. 9. The Rione della Pigna contains the Piazza della Rotondo, in which is a beautiful fountain of white marble, ornamented with an obeliſk and dolphins, which ſpout out the water. This ward is named from the celebrated ſtructure called, by the ancients, Pantheon, now a church dedicated to all the ſaints by Gregory IV, and named Rotondo; it is 390 palms in height, and 218 in diameter, behind it are the remains of the baths of Agrippa; the Roman College is a vaſt and ſuperb edifice, built in the time of Gregory XIV, for the ſtudy of the languages and ſciences; here is kept the muſæum of Father Kircher, and the library is well furniſhed; the church of St. Maria della Sopra Minerva, ſo called from a temple of Minerva which anciently ſtood there; in the church of Ignatius are ſome beautiful paintings, and the tomb of Gregory XIV; the church dedicated to Jeſus is a ſuperb building, and the inſide majeſtic; the paintings are admirable; the mauſoleum of cardinal Bellarmine near the grand altar is adorned with the ſtatues of Wiſdom and Religion; among the chapels, the moſt beautiful are thoſe of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius, the laſt eſpecially is aſtoniſhingly magnificent; the church of St. Stephen du Cacco, built on the ruins of a temple of Serapis, 10. The Rione di Campitelli, or Du Capitole; this ward contains the Capitolinus

Mountain, the Palatinus, and part of Mount Cœlius; the church of St. Mary in Camptitelli, rebuilt in the year 1656, by the people of Rome: the ancient capitol is deſtroyed, and the Campidoglio is erected on the place where it ſtood, the aſcent to which is by a flight of ſteps: the architect was Michael Angelo. Here are found many beautiful ſtatues and pictures, by the moſt celebrated maſters; the Tarpeian rock is now called Monte Caprino; the remains of the temple of Jupiter Tonans; and the church of St. Peter in Carcere; part of a priſon conſtructed by Angus Martius; the ruins of a temple of Concord; the church of our Lady of Conſolation; the church of St. Sebaſtian, built in the ancient Hippodrome. In this ward is found likewiſe the Colliſeum, a ſuperb building, conſtructed at the command of Veſpaſian, by the Jews brought from Jeruſalem, and deſtined for the combats of gladiators and public ſpectacles; it was 2338 palms in circumference; the outſide was compoſed of four orders of architecture, and all round was a double portico, ornamented with ſtatues, part of which yet remain; the inſide is pulled down, and in the centre is a church, with thirteen oratories round the arena; near it is the arch of Conſtantine, erected by the ſenate and people of Rome; St. Mary de la Navicella, an ancient church, rebuilt after the deſigns of Raphael, &c. 11. The Rione di St. Angelo; the church of St. Angelo, which gives name to the ward, was built in the eight century; near it is the theatre of Marcellus, built by Auguſtus, and capable of holding 30,000 ſpectators; the palace of Savelli, and the palace of Mattei, celebrated for the pictures and ſtatues which they contain; and many others. 12. The Rione di Ripa, on the ſide of the river; this ward includes the Aventine Mountain, and the iſland of St Bartholomew, inhabited at the time of the expulſion of the Tarquins, and then called Tiberina and Lycania; the church of St. Bartholomew was founded on the ruins of an ancient temple of Eſculapius. This iſland is joined to the reſt of the city by two bridges, one of which was anciently called Ceſtius, the other Fabricius; the church of St. Nicolas in Carcere, built near the common priſon; St. George in Valebro; the arches of Septimus Severus, and Janus; St. Mary in Coſmedin. built by the earlieſt Chriſtians, on the ruins of a temple of Modeſty; St. Paul, without the walls, is a patriarchal church, and, next to St. Peter, one of the largeſt in Rome, built by Conſtantine; the immenſe ruins of the baths of Caracalla, in which it is ſaid 3000 perſons might bathe at one time; the grand circus; the tomb of Ceſtius; the catacombs or vaults dug in the ſtone or ſolid earth, and uſed for depoſiting of the dead in this ward. 13. The Rione di Tranſtevere is on the other ſide of the Tiber, and includes the Mountain Janiculus; in the church of St. Peter in Montorio is the celebrated picture of the transfiguration, by Raphael, by ſome thought to be the moſt perfect painting that exiſts; the hoſpital of St. Michael, which ſerves as a houſe of induſtry, a priſon, and a houſe of correction; in this part were Cæſar's Gardens; the baths of Severus; the Naumachium of Auguſtus; the temple of Fortune; and here now are ſeveral ſeats or villas, as the Villa Corſini, the Villa Panfili, one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in Rome, and the whole being ſix miles in circumference; the Farneſine is a pleaſure-houſe of the king of Naples, the palace is beautiful, and the gardens along the river extenſive; the church of St. Mary in Tranſtevere was founded in the year 224; there are ſeveral others. The Rione di Borgo, or Rione du Vatican; this, too, is beyond the Tiber, and is joined to the reſt of the city by means of the bridge of St. Angelo, anciently Pons Œlius; in it is the caſtle of St. Angelo, anciently Moles Adriani, from its founder; it is of a circular form, and exceedingly ſtrong: here the papal crown is kept, and priſoners of ſtate are confined; it communicates with the Vatican by a long covered gallery; the Vatican is a vaſt irregular palace, built at ſeveral times, and is ſaid to contain upwards of 4460 apartments, many of them painted by the moſt eminent maſters; the library is compoſed of the ancient collections of the popes, and ſeveral princes, and contains, it is ſaid, upwards of 40,000 manuſcripts. The church of St. Peter is the chef-d'œuvre of Italy, the largeſt and moſt beautiful church in the world. It was projected by Nicholas V: Julius II laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1506; but the whole building was not finiſhed till the next century; it is ſaid to cover twenty acres, and to have coſt upwards of one million ſterling. The original artiſt was Bramante, but the greater part was from the plan of Michael Angelo, who raiſed the cupola; Maderni finiſhed it, in the year 1621. *Long.* 30. 9. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: five leagues NNE. Mâcon, and two and a half SE. Tournus.

Romeno, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: thirteen miles SW. Bolzano.

Romerſgebag, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: fourteen miles S. Fulda.

Romerſtadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome iron mines: twenty miles NNE. Olmutz.

Romeſcamps, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Villiers: two leagues NW. Grand Villiers.

Romhild, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: eight miles SE. Henneberg, and twenty-two NE. Schweinfurt.

Romi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: fifteen leagues S. Kerkisia.

Romieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Condom: one league and three quarters E. Condom, and two NW. Lectourg.

Romilly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent sur Seine: three leagues ENE. Nogent.

Romishorn, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich: nine miles ESE. Constance.

Rommendal, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles N. Berga.

Rommerswael, once a town in the island of South Beveland, three leagues east from Goes, but now entirely destroyed by several inundations of the sea.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov: eighty-eight miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Romney, see *Rumney*.

Romont, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, and capital of an extensive bailiwic, which was formerly a county: nine miles NW. Friburg.

Romopock, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty miles NNE. Morristown.

Romorantin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loir and Cher, containing about 7000 souls, with manufactures of cloth and fine serges: seven miles SSE. Blois, and eleven S. Orleans. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Rompney, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the sea, about two miles from Cardiff.

Romponesco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Po: twenty miles S. Mantua.

Romrod, or *Rumroth*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse: sixteen miles E. Marburg, and twenty-two NW. Fulda.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, and capital of a district, or provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim: 100 miles SSW. Drontheim. *Long.* 7. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 28. N.

Romsdal Bay, a bay, or arm of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway, twenty miles long, with several branches. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Romsoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coast of Funen. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Romunda, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: six miles S. Mautten.

Ron, a small rocky island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Ron (Lynder), a cluster of small islands in the Scaggerac, about four leagues south from the island of Lesoe.

Rona, a small island among the Hebrides, about four miles long, and one wide: six miles E. from Skye.

Rona, a small island among the Western Islands of Scotland, about one mile N. from North Vist.

Rona, a small island in the North Sea, about forty miles W. from Cape Wrath.

Ronaldsha (North), the most northerly of the Orkney Islands, about three miles long, and one wide. *Long.* 1. 52. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Ronaldsha (South), one of the Orkney Islands, and most southerly of the group, separated from the county of Caithness, in Scotland, by the Pentland Frith: about six miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 0. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

Roncader, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about eighty leagues from the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Roncaglia, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: fourteen miles NE. Trent.

Roncaruolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: four miles ENE. Piacenza.

Roncau, a town of the island of Dominica.

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, in a valley to which it gives name, between Pamplona and St. Jean Pie de Porte: fourteen miles NNE. Pamplona, and fifteen SSW. S. Jean Pie de Porte.

Ronchaglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: eight miles E. Piacenza.

Ronchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lure: one league and three quarters E. Lure, and three NNW. Hericourt.

Ronchaux, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quingey: one league S. Quingey, and three and a half WSW. Ornans.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, in the Patrimonio: ten miles S. Viterbo, and twenty-five N. Rome. See *Castro*.

Roncina, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: five miles N. Goritz.

Ronco, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: fifteen miles N. Genoa.

Ronco Ferrara, a town of Italy, in the

the duchy of Mantua: ſeven miles ESE. Mantua.

Ronda, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: thirty-five miles W. Malaga, and forty-ſeven SE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Ronde Haye (La), a town of France, in the department of the Channel: one league and a half N. Courances.

Rondenche, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: twenty-eight miles SW. Narva.

Rondero Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Rondout Kill, a town of the United States of America, in New York: ſeventeen miles SSW. Kingſton.

Roneby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekinge: ten miles W. Carlſcrona.

Rones, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: ſix miles NNW. St. Helier.

Ronne, a river of Flanders, which riſes about a league to the north of Leuze, and runs into the Scheldt, between Tournay and Oudenarde.

Ronne, or *Ronde*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm, where the governor reſides. The harbour is well fortified, but not deep.

Ronneburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: twelve miles SW. Altenburg, and ſixty W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Ronnen, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Ronoumena, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, at Port St. James.

Ronſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſeven miles SW. Lundſchede.

Ronſenac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ſix leagues E. Angouleſme.

Roogen, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-ſix miles ENE. Pityn.

Roopnugur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: thirty miles E. Agimere, and forty WSW. Jyegur.

Roſand, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles NNE. Romſdal.

Roſchwag, a ſmall iſland in the Meuſe, about a league NE. from the Brill.

Ropi, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guamanga.

Ropica, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Olſa, near Teſchen.

Roppen, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: four miles SW. Stambs.

Roque (La), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: two leagues SW. Brignoles.

Roquebroue (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: ſix leagues S. Mauriac, and four W. Aurillac.

Roque Limbaut (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: two leagues and a half NE. Agen.

Roque d'Olmes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: two leagues and a half S. Mirepoix, and four and a half NE. Taraſcon.

Roquebrune, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frejus: one league and a half W. Frejus.

Roquecor, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: one league and three quarters SSW. Tournon, and five ENE. Agen.

Roquecourbe, a town of France in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: one league and a half NNE. Caſtres, and ſix W. La Caune.

Roquefeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: five leagues SW. Alet.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: two leagues and a half S. Quillan, and three and three quarters E. Belcaire.

Roquefort de Marſan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan, on the Douze: four leagues NE. Mont de Marſan, and ten and a half W. Condom.

Roquelaure, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league from Auche.

Roquemadour, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues SE. Sarlat.

Roquemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont St. Eſprit, on the weſt ſide of the Rhône: two leagues N. Avignon, and four and a half SSE. Pont St. Eſprit.

Roquepic, an iſland in the Indian Sea, covered with cocoa and other trees, flowers, and odiferous plants. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Roqueras, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ten miles SW. Almeria, and fifty-two SE. Grenada.

Roquevaire, a town of France, in the department

partment of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aix: four leagues SSE. Aix, and four ENE. Marseilles.

Roraas, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, near which a large and rich copper-mine was discovered in the year 1644: fifty-eight miles SSE. Drontheim.

Rorbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eighteen miles W. Freystatt, and five S. Aigen.

Rorbach, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bitche: two leagues W. Bitche.

Rorbron, a village and post-stage of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: eleven miles ESE. Aschaffenburg.

Rorentzberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Brisgau: two miles S. Triberg.

Rorbaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles WSW. Hainburg.

Rornbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishopric of Passau: ten miles N. Passau.

Rorsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt: six miles NE. Osterwick.

Ros sur Couesnon, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dol: two leagues and a half ENE. Dol.

Rosalgate, a cape in the Arabian Sea: 120 miles SE. Mascat. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 24. N.

Rosamarina, a town of the island of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name: ten miles NE. Mistretta, and eighteen E. Patti.

Rosamarina, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, ten miles NE. Mistretta.

Rosana, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Landeck, in the county of Tyrol.

Rosario, a town of North America, in the country of California: ten leagues SW. Loreto.

Rosario, a town of the island of Cuba: forty-five miles S. Havannah.

Rosarnolo, a town of Istria: eight miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Rosas, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north side of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, with a good harbour, defended by a fort: twenty-two miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 17. N.

Rosbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Sayn: eight miles E. Hachenburg.

Rosebach, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal. near the Lake of Constance: seven miles ENE. St. Gal.

Roschild, see *Roeschild*.

Roschitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles SW. Schrattentaal.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the east by Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath, on the south by King's County, and on the west by Galway and Mayo; forty-seven miles long from north to south, and from nine to twenty-nine broad from east to west. It contains fifty parishes, about 17,140 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants. It is, in general, a flat open country, and the soil fertile, with some extensive bogs, and but few hills: coal and iron-ore are found in a small district, in the north part of the county, on the borders of Sligo. This county sends eight members to the Irish parliament, viz. for the county, for the towns of Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk, two each.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name. It is a borough, and the county town, and sends two members to the Irish Parliament: thirty-six miles NE. Galway, and sixty-eight WNW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: twenty-six miles NW. Kilkenny, and twenty-six N. Cashel.

Rose, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles and a half NNE. Cosenza.

Rose Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America. *Long.* 146. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

Roseau, or *Charlotte Town*, a town on the west coast of the island of Dominica: sixteen miles S. Portsmouth.

Rosek, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles E. Gottschee.

Rosenau, a town of Hungary, near which are mines of gold, copper, quicksilver, and cinnabar: twenty-four miles W. Caschau.

Rosenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland: seventy-six miles SW. Konigsberg.

Rosenberg, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, the chief trade is in salt: eighteen miles N. Libeten, and 112 ENE. Vienna.

Rosenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: thirty-seven miles S. Bechin, and twenty-six SSE. Prachatitz.

Rosenberg, or *Olesno*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln: twenty-two miles NE. Oppeln, and thirty-five E. Brieg.

Rosenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg:

Magdeburg: twenty-four miles S. Magdeburg.

Roſendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles W. Kamnitz.

Roſeneath, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: nine miles WNW. Dumbarton.

Roſenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 8 miles SE. Sulz, and 38 SSW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Roſenheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirteen miles S. Waſſerburg, and thirty-eight W. Salzburg.

Roſenhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles N. Ciſmar.

Roſenow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles SSE. Coſslin.

Roſenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: eight miles NNW. Marburg, and thirty-one SW. Caſſel.

Roſenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: three miles SW. from Peina.

Roſetta, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the weſt branch of the Nile, anciently called *the Bolbitine Branch*. It was founded in the 8th century; the increaſing ſand-banks of the Nile no longer permitting veſſels to ſail as far as Faoua, this new city was built at, though now two leagues diſtant from, the mouth of the river. Abulfeda informs us, it was an inconſiderable place in the thirteenth century, nor had it greatly increaſed 200 years afterwards; but, when the Ottomans added Egypt to their conqueſts, they neglected to repair the canals; and, that of Faoua ceaſing to be navigable, Roſetta became the ſtore-houſe of the merchandize of Alexandria and Cairo. Trade ſoon made it flouriſh, and it is now one of the pleaſanteſt towns in Egypt. It ſpreads along the weſtern bank of the Nile, and is nearly a league in length, and one-fourth as wide. No remarkable ſquare is ſeen here; no ſtreet perfectly ſtraight; but the houſes built with terraces, ſtanding aſunder, and kept in good repair, have a pleaſing air of neatneſs and elegance. The only remarkable public edifices are the moſques. North of the city are gardens, where citron, orange, date, and ſycamore-trees are promiſcuouſly planted; the mingling of the trees, and the arbours they form, impenetrable to the ſun's rays, together with the flowers ſcattered among them, render theſe groves moſt enchanting. The principal wealth of Roſetta flows from commerce. The tranſportation of foreign merchandize to Cairo, and of the productions of Egypt to the port of Alexandria, gives employment to a great number of mariners. The rice ſown round Roſetta is known by the name *ſultani*, and as it is appropriated to the uſe and conſumption of Conſtantinople, there are very rigorous laws which prohibit its exportation: ninety miles NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Roſhaan, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Meckley and Aracan, between the 92d and 95th degrees of *Long.* W. from London, and 21 and 23 degrees of north *Lat.* about 120 miles in length, and eighty in breadth.

Roſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: five leagues SW. Straſburg, and three and a half NW. Benfelden.

Roſienne, a town of the duchy of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held: ſixty-eight miles S. Mittaw, and 212 NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 41. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Rosière (La), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: one mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

Rosières aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, on the Meurte, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works: two leagues W. Luneville, and two and a half SE. Nancy.

Roſiers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the Loire: two leagues and a half NW. Saumur, and five SE. Angers.

Roſignana, a town of the duchy of Tuſcany: thirteen miles SE. Piſa.

Roſilly Bay, a bay of South Wales, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Roſingyn Iſland, one of the ſmaller Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Roſito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles NE. Caſſano.

Roſkopf, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: one mile SE. Schonau.

Roſlavl, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 44 miles SSE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 50. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Roſldorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Ehrnſprunn.

Roſmarilhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 2½ leagues W. Alcantara, in Spain, and 17 E. Abrantes. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

Roſmithal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: eleven miles N. Blatna.

Roſnay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry: two leagues and a half NE. Le Blanc, and four and a half NW. Argenton.

Roſny, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: one league W. Mantes.

Roſay, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¾ league E. Paris.

Roſoy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: five leagues NNE. Meluz, and nine SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Roſporden, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2¾ poſts ESE. Quimper, and 12¾ SE. Breſt.

Roſs, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, ſituated on the Wye, with a weekly market on Thurſday: fifteen miles SSE. Hereford, and 115 NNW. London.

Roſs, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, the ſee of a biſhop, united to the ſee of Cork, in the year 1586: 25 miles SW. Cork. *Long.* 8. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Roſs, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: ſix miles NNE. Cambeltown.

Roſs Iſland, a peninſula of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt part of Killala Bay.

Roſs (New), a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quays. This of courſe brings a conſiderable trade to the town, and a great deal of butter and beef is exported from hence. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventeen miles W. Wexford, and eleven NE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Roſs of Balmangar, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of the Dee: four miles S. Kircudbright.

Roſſa, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: ten miles NE. Calvi.

Roſſa, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: three leagues NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Roſſal Point, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lancaſhire: two miles W. from the mouth of the river Wyre.

Roſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Coſenza, and 105 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Roſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles SE. Nicotera.

Roſsbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Near this place, in the year 1557, Frederic II, king of Pruſſia, obtained a glorious victory over the combined armies of France and Auſtria: five miles NW. Weiſſenfels, and ſix S. Merſeburg.

Roſsbach (Ober), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: two miles SW. Fridberg, and ten N. Franckfort on the Maine.

Roſsbach (Nider), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, near Ober Roſsbach.

Roſsberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NW. Freyſtadt.

Roſſchocha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Indigirka. *Long.* 158. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Roſſcoff, or *Roſcou*, a town of France, on the north coaſt of the department of the Finiſterre: one league N. St. Pol de Leon.

Roſſelare, a town of Flanders: one league N. from Grammont.

Roſſenaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Zwetl.

Roſſiglione (Alto), a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: ſeventeen miles NW. Genoa.

Roſſiglione (Baſſo), a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: fifteen miles NW. Genoa.

Roſſina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: fourteen miles SSE. Parma.

Roſſita, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Jantra, near Nicop, in Bulgaria.

Roſſitten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, on the Kuriſch Nerung: twenty-eight miles N. Konigſberg.

Roſſitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles NNW. Chrudim.

Roſsla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: ſix miles NE. Weimar.

Roſsleben, or *Roſſel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles NNE. Wiehe.

Roſſmore Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Kenmare River: 9 miles SW. Kenmare.

Roſsſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by the county of Sutherland, on the eaſt by the Friths of Dornoch and Murray, on the ſouth by Inverneſsſhire, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the North Sea. The form is nearly triangular, but much indented on its coaſts, and is computed at above ſixty miles each ſide. On the north-weſt part of the county it is deſolate and dreary, nothing is here ſeen, as far as the eye can reach, but vaſt piles of rocky mountains, with ſummits broken, ſerrated, and aſpiring into every form; ſome of which are always covered with ſnow. But, amid theſe, the moſt ſtriking object is an entire mountain of whitiſh marble, ſo extenſive, ſmooth, and gloſſy and even, as to appear like an enormous ſheet of ice. On the eaſt ſide it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in paſtures, and woods of fir, of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horſes, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and ſea-fowl, and is well ſupplied with fiſh from the rivers and coaſts; ſeveral extenſive lochs and bays are found on the coaſts, which

abound

abound with herrings. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwal, and Fortroſe. The iſland of Lewis is included in this county.

Roſtad, a town of Norway: ſeventy miles N. Drontheim.

Roſtak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, the ſeat of a ſovereign prince, at ſome diſtance from the ſea.

Roſtak, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: thirty leagues S. Lar.

Roſtan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſcus: fifteen leagues NNE. Damaſcus.

Roſtayn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: four miles N. Aycha.

Roſtock, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, in a lake which communicates with the Baltic. It contains three churches, and an univerſity, which was jointly founded by the dukes and the town, in 1419, and privileged by pope Martin V, whoſe bull was afterwards confirmed by the emperor, Ferdinand I. In 1437, the town falling under the ban both of the emperor and pope, the profeſſors removed to Griefswalde, from which place they returned again in the year 1443. In 1487, a miſunderſtanding having ariſen between the dukes and the town, the univerſity was removed to Lubeck, but reſtored again in 1492. This place has ſuffered thrice by the peſtilence, and at the beginning of the reformation, was almoſt entirely forſaken by its profeſſors and ſtudents, till, in 1530, Arnold Buren vigorouſly ſet about the reſtoration of it, and in 1560, the emperor, Ferdinand, endowed it with a new charter. Purſuant to a convention, made in 1563, between the dukes and the town, the former nominate and pay fifteen profeſſors, and the town nine. The ſenate of the academy conſiſts of nine ducal profeſſors, and the nine appointed by the magiſtracy. In the ſame convention it was agreed that the dukes ſhould annually contribute the ſum of 3000 florins, and the town 500, towards the ſalaries of the profeſſors. The magiſtracy conſiſts of three burgher-maſters, one ſyndic, twelve aldermen, one ſecretary, and a prothonotary. It is endowed with the right of coining copper, ſilver, and gold, and in conſequence thereof has a mint. Both the civil and criminal juriſdiction are veſted in the magiſtracy, though with right of appeal to the two ſupreme courts of juſtice, except in thoſe caſes where no appeal is allowed. The town enjoys other conſiderable privileges, yet is hereditarily ſubject to the dukes, to whom, as an acknowledgment of its ſubjection, it annually pays the ſum of fifty-five rixdollars, as an urbor, or original tribute, as likewiſe the ſum of 600 florins, in conſideration of the grant of an exciſe. Roſtock carries on a large trade. About the year 1030, it was erected into a town, and in 1160, enlarged and fortified out of the remains of the town of Kiſzin, which once ſtood in its neighbourhood. In the year 1218, Lubeck rights were conferred on it, and in the ſame century alſo it was admitted into the Anſeatic confederacy: twenty-five miles NE. Weiſmar. *Long.* 29. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Roſtov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, ſituated near a lake to which it gives name. It is the ſee of a biſhop: thirty-ſix miles S. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Roſtrenen, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts: ſix leagues and a half S. Guingamp, and nine SW. St. Brieuc.

Roſwald, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, inſulated in Sileſia: ſix miles N. Jagendorf.

Roſyth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: three miles S. Dunfermline.

Roſzinar, a town of Tranſilvania, the ſee of a biſhop: five miles SE. Hermenſtadt.

Roſzla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: eight miles SSE. Stolberg.

Roſzlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt, at the conflux of the Roſzlau and the Elbe: ſix leagues SE. Zerbſt, and three N Deſſau.

Roſzwein, or *Ruſpen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſixteen miles NNE. Chemnitz, and twenty-three W. Dreſden.

Rot, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lein, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Rota, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, celebrated for its wine: three miles W. Puerto de Santa Maria.

Rotach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Lichtenfels, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Rotai, or *Rotte*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 9 leagues SW. from Timor.

Rotas, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: ſeventy-ſix miles NW. Lahore, and ſeventy-two ESE. Attock.

Rotas, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: ſixty-five miles SE. Benares, and eighty-five SW. Patna.

Rote, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch, two miles N. Coburg.

Rotebro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 10 miles NNW. Stockholm.

Rotenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

Rotenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Roſenberg, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of

a lordſhip of the ſame name: twelve miles NE. Nuremberg, and forty-ſix NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Rotenberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. It was formerly the capital of a county, the poſſeſſors of which, to whom it gave name, failing in the reign of the emperor Frederick II, it eſcheated to the counts of Habſburg, and the houſe of Auſtria, as deſcended from them; but in 1385, was reduced by the city of Lucerne: four miles N. Lucerne.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the north ſide of the Neckar, oppoſite Ehingen: 21 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 40 W. Ulm. *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden, on the Wumme: 17 miles NNE. Verden. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe, on the Fulda: 32 miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and 25 SSE. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: twelve miles ESE. Croſſen, and eight SE. Zulichau.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 14 miles ESE. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; forty miles S. Magdeburg.

Rotenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles SW. Saxenburg.

Roth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, which contains an aſylum for ſuch as have been actually guilty of manſlaughter. Here are manufactures of ſtockings, Spaniſh lace, and ſtuffs: fifteen miles S. Nuremburg, and twenty E. Anſpach.

Roth, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, ſouth-weſt of Leipheim.

Roth, ſee *Munchrodt*.

Roth Ajeſt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatizt: four miles NE. Piſek.

Roth Haus, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſeven miles ENE. Neiſſe.

Rotha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: ſix miles S. Leipſic, and ſeven ENE. Pegau.

Rotham, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, five miles above Ulm.

Rothbury, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: fifteen miles NNW. Morpeth, and 302 N. London.

Rothenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: thirty miles ESE. Francfort on the Maine, and fifty ESE. Mentz.

Rothenburg, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe: twelve miles N. Gorlitz, and fifty-two NE. Dreſden.

Rothenburg, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, near the Tauber, ſituated on a mountain. It receives the water for its neceſſary uſes out of the river Tauber, by means of a machine, by which it it is forced up the mountain, and from thence aſcends in a direct line to what is called the Klingenthurn, from which it falls down again, producing three fountains in the town. Rothenburg is environed with ditches and walls, the latter of which are fortified with towers. The inhabitants are Lutherans. In the town are five churches; but ſervice is generally performed in two only. Rothenburg is a very ancient place; formerly it boaſted ſome counts of that name, one line of whom ſtyled itſelf from the ancient citadel here; but the real family of the counts of Rothenburg became extinct about the year 1110, in the perſon of count Henry, who ceded the town of Rothenburg to the empire. The emperors, Conrad IV and Louis, mortgaged it to the houſe of Hohenlohe; but the laſt time of it being mortgaged, it redeemed itſelf, and, in 1335, obtained from the emperor, Louis, an aſſurance that it ſhould not be mortgaged any more, which aſſurance alſo the emperors Charles IV and Wenzel, likewiſe confirmed. To a Roman month it contributes 148 florins, and to each chamber-term 162 rixdollars thirty-two kruitzers and a half: eighteen miles W. Anſpach, and forty-eight SSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 27. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

Rothenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: forty miles S. Magdeburg, and twelve NNE. Verden.

Rothenfels, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title to a county belonging to the family of Koniſegg, called Konigſegg Rothenfels: one mile NW. Immenſtadt.

Rothenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 16 miles WNW. Wurzburg, and 40 ESE. Francfort on the Maine.

Rothenſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: eight miles SSE. Kœnigſhofen.

Rother, a river of England, in the county of Suſſex, which runs into the ſea, at Rye.

Rother, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Derby, and runs into the Don, near Rotheram, in Yorkſhire.

Rotheram, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the conflux of the Rother and the Don, with a weekly market on Monday: ſix miles NE. Sheffield, and 160 N. London.

Rothes, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: seven miles S. Elgin.

Rothewaſſer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, about three miles below Pirna.

Rothhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: eight miles S. Henneberg, and twenty-three NNE. Schweinfurt.

Rothia, a town of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated in York Bay. *Long.* 61. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 7. N.

Rothmunſter, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Neckar. The abbeſs is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire nineteen florins, and is taxed to the imperial chamber forty rixdollars fifty-four kruitzers: 1½ mile S. Rothweil.

Rothſay, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bute. *Long.* 1. 52, W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Rothweil, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Neckar. It is a very ancient imperial town, and was engaged by the emperors, Charles IV and Wenceſlaus, to be maintained as ſuch. In 1463, it entered into an alliance, for the firſt time, and in 1519, into one for ever, with the cantons of Swiſſerland, reſerving, however, all due allegiance to the empire: but receiving an Auſtrian garriſon in 1632, on its being beſieged by the Swedes, it was excluded from that alliance. The principal thing in this town is the imperial tribunal; the firſt traces of which are to be found in the provincial court of Swabia, which ſeems to have received its origin in the time of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and till the middle of the 15th century, was ſometimes called the provincial court of the emperor, and ſometimes the imperial tribunal of Rothweil. The matricular aſſeſſment is fourteen florins, and the tax 167 rixdollars fourteen kruitzers; the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 44 miles SSW. Stuttgart, and 44 SE. Straſburg.

Rothwell, or *Rowell*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Monday: twenty-nine miles N. Bedford, and ſeventy-nine N. London.

Rothwenſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: three miles S. Pirna.

Rotime, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near the Atlantic.

Rotneby, or *Ronneby*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, near a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Baltic. This place was formerly fortified; and till the time of Charles XI, was a little town, having been built by one of the kings of Denmark. It ſtill carries on ſome trade; and has an harbour, ſome medicinal ſprings, and ſeveral manufactures. The inhabitants of Ronneby are free of Carlſcrona: three leagues W. Carlſcrona.

Rotondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix miles SSE. Turſi.

Rottenburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: fourteen miles NNW. Landſhut, and twenty-ſeven E. Ingolſtadt.

Rotteneg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Rottenmann, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty miles NW. Judenburg, and eighty-four SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Rottenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles WNW. Geyerſberg.

Rotterdam, a fortreſs in the iſland of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch, near Macaſſar.

Rotterdam, ſee *Anamocka*.

Rotterdam, a city and ſeaport of Holland, ſituated on a river named Rotter, where it joins the Meuſe: ſome ſuppoſe it was built by Rotherius, a ſon of a king of the Sicambriams, from whence it is ſaid to have taken its name; while others, with as much probability, ſuppoſe that it took its name from the river Rotter; however that may be, it had the privileges of a city not long after the year 1270. About the year 1297, it was taken by the Flemings; and in the year 1418, Walrave, lord of Brederode, chief of the Houcks, made himſelf maſter of it, and drove out the Cabillautins. It holds the firſt rank in the aſſembly of the ſtates among the ſmall cities of Holland, though, next to Amſterdam, it is the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing city of the whole ſtate, on account of the conveniency of its harbour, which is ſo deep that the largeſt veſſels may enter, and by means of canals load and unload at the merchants' warehouſes. This port is much more frequented by Britiſh traders than Amſterdam, for after they have weighed anchor, one tide brings them out to ſea. Among the principal buildings are the town-houſe, the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt India houſes, the arſenal, and ſome of the churches, particularly that dedicated to St. Laurent. There is here a college of admiralty, which holds the chief rank in the United States. On the eaſt ſide of the city they have a large baſon and dock, for the purpoſe of building and launching veſſels employed in the ſervice of the admiralty, and the Eaſt India company. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a council of twenty-four, out of which are elected four burgomaſters, a grand bailly, and ſeven echevins. Beſides the magiſtracy of the city, they have three other tribunals, firſt, the college of the grand bailly, or dyckgrave of Schieland, and council, which is compoſed partly of nobility, and partly of the cities of Rotterdam, Goude, and Schiedam; they hold their aſſemblies at Rotterdam, in a houſe which they call Landhuys, and their buſineſs is to inſpect the dikes, ſuperintend the

roads and canals, and take care of every thing that concerns the environs of the city. The second tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, whose jurisdiction extends over what does not belong particularly to the magistrates of cities. The third is the college of the lords of the admiralty for the Meuse, who have a house set apart for that business. The celebrated Erasmus was a native of this place, whose statue is still to be seen; and the house in which he was born yet remains: thirty miles SSW. Amsterdam. *Long.* 21. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rottes, a town of Norway: fifty miles NE. Romsdal.

Rotti, an island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Rottingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Tauber: thirteen miles WNW. Rottenburg, and nine NE. Mergentheim.

Rottofredo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: five miles W. Piacenza.

Rotzeffely, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles N. Biezow.

Rotz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twenty-four miles N. Tulln, and thirty-four NNW. Vienna.

Rotzhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr: sixteen miles S. Graz.

Rotzow, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: nine miles ESE. Saatz.

Roudiba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 108 miles SSE. Mecca.

Rouera, a town of South America, in Guiana.

Roncadière (La), a rock near the south coast of the island of Jersey: one mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

Rovasio, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli: thirteen miles N. Vercelli, and four SW. Gattinara.

Rovato, a town of Italy, in the Bressan: ten miles WNW. Brescia.

Roubaix, a town of France, in the department of the North: three leagues NW. Tournay, and 1¼ NE. Lille.

Roucy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon: four leagues and a half SE. Laon.

Rouelle, a river of France, which rises near Le Quesnoy, and runs into the Scheldt, at Valenciennes.

Rouen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Seine: before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the see of an archbishop. It is large, populous, and commercial, with several manufactures, and contains upwards of 7000 houses, and thirty-six parish churches. On the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch: 13 posts SW. Amiens, and 15½ NW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Rover, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan: nine miles E. Cismone.

Roverbella, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: twelve miles NNW. Mantua.

Roveredo, or *Rovereith*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, containing a strong citadel, and which was built by the lords of Castelbarco, but in the year 1445, was taken from them by the Venetians, from whom Maximilian I wrested it again by the sword, and incorporated it with the county of Tyrol. In this town a fine silk is made, and a great trade carried on in it. The wine which grows in this tract is called *Goccia d'Oro*, or *Golden drops*: eight miles SE. Trent, and twelve E. Riva.

Rouergue, before the revolution, a province of France, about twenty-five leagues in length, and eighteen in breadth; bordered on the east and south by Languedoc, on the west by Quercy, and on the north by Auvergne; the land is not very fertile, but produces much wood, and mines of copper, iron, sulphur, vitriol, &c.; the principal rivers are the Tarn and the Lot. Rhodez was the capital city. It now forms the department of the Aveiron.

Rouez le Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sillé: one league S. Sillé.

Rouffignac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montignac: three leagues SW. Montignac.

Rougement, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaume-les-Dames: 2½ leagues Beaumes-les-Dames, and 3¾ SE. Vezoul.

Rougeret (La), a rock near the south coast of the island of Jersey: three miles SE. St. Helier.

Roughy, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare river, 2 miles NW. Kenmare.

Rougnat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse: three leagues S. Evaux.

Roujan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beziers: two leagues NW. Pezenas, and 3½ NNE. Beziers.

Rovigno, a seaport town of Istria: 68 miles E. Venice, and 34 S. Trieste. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, and capital of the Polesine de Rovigo, on the river Adigetto, the see of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase; 37 miles SSW. Venice, and 14 NNE. Ferrara.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, on the Adige: fourteen miles SSW. Vicenza, and twenty-three W. Padua.

Rouillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cognac: four leagues NW. Angoulesme.

Rouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 5 leagues W. Poitiers.

Roulans l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besançon: three leagues NE. Besançon, and 3¾ SW. Clerval.

Roulet, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angoulesme: two leagues and a half SW. Angoulesme.

Roumieu, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: two leagues E. Condom.

Round Hill, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Round Hill Bluff, a cape on the north coast of the island of Jamaica, west of Montego Bay. *Long.* 77. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 29. N.

Round Island, a small island of England, in Pool Harbour.

Round Island, an island in Bristol Bay, near the west coast of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 159. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 37. N.

Round Key, a small island near the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

Roundstone Bay, a harbour on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway, a little to the west of Birterbury Bay.

Roupeyroux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: seven miles SE. Villefranche.

Rousse (Grand and *Petit)*, rocks in the English Channel: five miles NE. from the island of Jersey.

Rousselaer, a town of Flanders, situated on the river Mandel, where a party of the French were defeated on the fourth of May 1794, with the loss of 200 men: ten miles S. Bruges, and eleven NE. Ypres.

Roussillon, before the revolution, a province which formerly belonged to Spain, bounded on the north by Languedoc, on the east by the Mediterranean, on the south by Catalonia, and on the west by the Pyrennées; about eighteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, the land is fertile in general; the principal rivers are the Tet and the Egly. Perpignan is the capital. It now forms the department of the Eastern Pyrennées.

Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: three leagues S. Vienne, and eight S. Lyons.

Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Autun: 2¾ leagues NNW. Autun, and 2 SW. Lucenay l'Evêque.

Routot, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont Audemer: five leagues W. Rouen, and 3 E. Pont Audemer.

Routou, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: eighty-five leagues ENE. Latac.

Rouvray, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur en Auxois: three leagues and a half SW. Semur en Auxois, and eight NW. Arnay le Duc.

Rouvre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: five leagues SW. Langres.

Rouvres, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: two leagues SE. Dijon.

Rouvres, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirecourt: 1¾ league W. Mirecourt, and 4 E. Neufchatel.

Rouvroy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 leagues E. Peronne.

Rouxière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ancenis: two leagues and a half NE. Ancenis.

Rouy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nevers: 5 leagues E. Nevers.

Row, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: nine miles NW. Dumbarton.

Row Stoir, see *Point Asynt*.

Rowan, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: twenty-three miles SSW. Exeter.

Rowen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles SE. Chrudim.

Rowenſko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: six miles SE. Turnau.

Rowna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-eight miles E. Lucko.

Rowsa, one of the Orkney Islands, about four miles from east to west, and three from north to south: one mile N. from Pamona.

Roxburgh, a town and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, near the Tiviot, where James II, king of Scotland, lost his life, in the year 1460, by the bursting of a cannon: 19 miles SW. Berwick, and 32 SE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Berwickshire, on the east by Northumberland, on the south-east by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the south-west by the county of Dumfries, and on the north-west by the county of Selkirk; about thirty-two miles in length, and eighteen in breadth. This county is sometimes called *Tiviotdale*, and is divided into the districts of Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eskdale. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, and especially oats; and abounds with sheep, horses,

horſes, and black cattle, and has plenty of of lime and free-ſtone. The moſt conſiderable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a track of hills, weſt, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſible. Here are many ancient ſeats of the nobility. On its borders are thoſe called the *debatable lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by king James VI. In this ſhire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſs, and Roxburgh.

Roxceſter, ſee *Wroxeter*.

Roya (El), a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ten miles NNW. Soria.

Royal Sound, a large bay on the coaſt of Kergueien's Land.

Royal, or *Minong Iſland*, an iſland about thirty-five miles long, and twelve wide, in the north-weſt part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Royal Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the eaſt of Peyerſan's Point.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes, on the Garonne. This town was fortified by the Huguenots, and ſo vigorouſly defended againſt Louis XIII, in the year 1621, that he was obliged to draw off his troops; but he afterwards ſeverely avenged this diſgrace, by demoliſhing it ſo entirely, that the preſent place is only the ſuburbs of the former: 4 leagues S. Marennes, and 6 SW. Saintes.

Royaumaix, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: two leagues N. Toul.

Roybon, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 2¼ leagues NNW. St. Marcelin, and 7½ SE. Vienne.

Roye, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Somme: five leagues SSW. Péronne, and 8 SE. Amiens. *Long.* 20. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Royere, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: three leagues SE. Bourganeuf.

Roymatla, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Royon, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: ten miles NW. St. Pol.

Royſton, a town of England, ſituated partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Hertfordſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. The town is ſaid to have riſen from a monaſtery, to which Richard I gave the manor of the town: twenty-two miles S. Huntingdon, and thirty-ſeven N. London.

Roymongul, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Rozanna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty-eight miles SW. Novodrodek.

Rozans, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: three leagues and a half W. Serres, and five E. Nions.

Rozas (Las), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ten miles NW. Madrid.

Rozeſtven, a town of Ruſſia: thirty-two miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Rozeſtvenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſixteen miles SE. Kemſkoi.

Rozeſtvenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega: four miles SE. Pineg.

Rozières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy en Velay: two leagues and a half NNE. Le Puy.

Rozoy en Thierache, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: ſeven leagues NE. Laon: and three and three quarters SE. Vervins.

Rozvalina Totagai, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, near the lake Kargaldzin. *Long.* 86. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Ru Ardnow, a cape of Scotland, the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Iſla. *Long.* 2. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Ru Ardvuchel, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 18. N.

Ru Grebaniſh, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Harris. *Long.* 3. 29. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 57. N.

Ru-Borniſdag, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Ru Inabrarin, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Ru Inabordag, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Viſt.

Ru Rea, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: nine miles WSW. Udrigill Head.

Ru Reniſh, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth extremity of Harris. *Long.* 3. 46. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

Ru Wochel, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: eight miles S. Cape Wrath.

Rua (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-five miles NE. Orenſe.

Ruanel, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: thirty-eight miles SSW. Candy.

Rubeznoi, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural: twenty miles NE. Uralſkoi.

Rubio, a town of Germany, in the county

ty of Goritz, on the river Vipao: four miles SE. Goritz.

Rubielos, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-two miles SE. Teruel.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: five miles W. Modena.

Rubiacido, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: eighteen miles S. Frias.

Ruckenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 2 miles NE. Storkow.

Ruckenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſix miles W. Gurckfeld, and twenty-nine E. Laybach.

Ruckerſwalde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles ESE. Neiſſe.

Rudaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twelve miles SW. Lick.

Rudaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, which, on account of its ſituation in a defile, was formerly fortified with a caſtle, which now lies in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinſtud, great duke of Lithuania, in memory of which a ſtone pillar was erected in a field near Tranzau, which is ſtill remaining. A great many ancient monuments of the pagan idolatry are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Rudaw: twelve miles NNW. Konigſberg.

Ruden, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Pomerania, amidſt ſhoals and ſand-banks, whence it is probable that it was once much larger, and what puts this beyond all doubt, is, that, in the year 1264, it had two church-villages, called *Ruden* and *Carven*. On this iſland is a caſtle. Betwixt it and the little iſland of Die is a ſand, eight miles in length, and two broad.

Rudenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Caſtel: twenty-eight miles WSW. Bamberg, and eighteen E. Wurzburg.

Rudeſtett, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: ſeven miles N. Erfurt.

Rudiſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, in the Rhingau, celebrated for its wine: 19 miles W. Mentz, and 3 N. Bingen.

Ruidkobing, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland Langeland, and the only town in the iſland. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn and proviſions. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Rudau, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NNW. Kemnitz.

Rudnik, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 12 miles SSW. Wilna.

Rudnikza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: forty-ſix miles S. Belgrade.

Rudolfswerth, or *Newſtadtein*, or *Novemeſto*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on the Gurk, and founded in the year 1365, by the Auſtrian archduke, Rudolph IV, privileged, and called after his own name. In this town is a proveſtſhip, or a collegiate church erected in the year 1509, four other churches, and two convents. The many incurſions which the Turks made into the territory belonging to this town, in the 15th and 16th centuries, together with the ſucceeding fires and the plague, have wholly ſtripped it of its former flouriſhing condition: forty-two miles SSW. Pettau, and forty five E. Trieſte. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Rudolſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Schwarzburg, on the Saal: twenty-four miles SE. Erfurt, and nineteen S. Weimar.

Rudſtorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles E. Leutmiſchl.

Rue, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, capital of a bailiwic: ten miles W. Gruyeres.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville. The chief trade is in fiſh, ſheep, wool, horſes, and cattle: $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. Heſdin, and 4 NW. Abbeville.

Rue, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, three miles S. Welſhpool.

Rue, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Bort.

Ruebland, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles SSE. Spital.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eleven miles ESE. Leon.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſixteen miles SW. Valladolid.

Ruedock, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Dee, about a mile E. Bala.

Ruenzannsfelden, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirty ſix miles E. Ratiſbon, and eighteen SE. Cham.

Ruerloo, a town of Zutphen: four miles W. from Borkeloe.

Ruefcar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: fifteen miles E. Almeria.

Ruefta, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Aragon: twenty-four miles W. Jaca.

Reutzendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ENE. Entzerſtorff.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: two leagues and a half S. Colmar, and nine NNW. Bale.

Ruffec, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the

Charente: eleven leagues and a half S. Poitiers, and eight N. Angouleſme. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Ruſiſco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt. The name is a corruption of *Rio-freſco*, given by the Portugueſe. It contains about 300 houſes, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Europeans in ſlaves, ſkins, gum, ivory, oſtrich feathers, indigo, cotton, &c.

Ruſs, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: twenty miles NW. Tilſit.

Ruſweeille, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues W. Mortain.

Rugby, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on the Avon, near a navigable canal: nine miles ESE. Coventry, and eighty-five NNE. London.

Rugeley, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a navigable canal, near the Trent: twelve miles SE. Stafford, and 126 NW. London.

Rugen, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Hither Pomerania by a ſtrait, not above a mile wide, about ſixty miles in circumference, without reckoning the indentation of the coaſt. It is ſaid to derive its name from the *Rugi*, who at firſt inhabited thoſe Pomeranian coaſts beyond the Oder, but afterwards removed on this ſide of that river, making the country, called after their name, their chief place of reſidence. In the 13th century, the princes of Rugen alſo conquered a tract of land on the continent, but on the deceaſe of the laſt prince of Rugen, namely, duke Wartiſlav XI, who died in 1478, Rugen became united with Pomerania. In 1168, Waldemar I, king of Denmark, ſubdued Rugen, demoliſhed the temple there, and ſuppreſſed the pagan worſhip, compelling the inhabitants to embrace Chriſtianity. Thus the princes of Rugen became vaſſals to the crown of Denmark. At the treaty of Weſtphalia, Rugen was added to the crown of Sweden, as a particular principality. At the peace of Roeſchild, in 1658, and likewiſe at that of Copenhagen, in 1660, Denmark ceded to Sweden all the juriſdiction, civil and eccleſiaſtical, which till that time it had exerciſed over certain lands in the principality of Rugen. The ſea not only environs this iſland, but penetrates every where ſo far into it, as to form ſeveral other iſlands and peninſulas. The ſoil here is very fruitful, eſpecially in all kinds of grain, inſomuch, that every year ſome thouſands of laſts are ſhipped off for Stralſund. It breeds likewiſe abundance of cattle, yields a prodigious plenty of fiſh, but is ſupplied with the fuel it wants from Pomerania, though ſome places afford turf. The nobility here are very numerous, and enjoy conſiderable privileges. The preſident of the provincial tribunal is the prefect, or governor, who, both by virtue of an ancient cuſtom, and a particular privilege granted by Frederick I, king of Sweden, in 1720, muſt be a native, and nobleman, and to his aſſiſtance are aſſigned a ſecretary and purveyor. Rugen contains twenty-ſeven pariſhes. Bergen is the capital.

Rugenwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the Wipper: thirty-two miles NNE. Stargard, and twenty-three S. Colberg. *Long.* 33. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Rugga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: fifteen leagues S. Cairoan.

Ruggard, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen: ten miles W. Odenſee.

Rugged Iſle, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rugles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: four leagues NW. Verneuil, and ſeven SW. Evreux.

Rüheland, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Blankenburg: five miles SSW. Blankenburg.

Ruhla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, celebrated for its manufactures of knives: four miles S. Eiſenach.

Ruhland, or *Ruland*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Elſter: twenty-ſeven miles N. Dreſden, and fifty-ſix E. Leipſic.

Ruhr, ſee *Roer*.

Ruhrort, ſee *Roerort*.

Ruhte, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, at the conflux of the rivers Innerſee and Leine: ſeven miles NW. Peine.

Ruhuniſh, the northern extremity of the Iſle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Ruinafuart, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Ruinagaraberi, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Ruinaniſhag, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Ila: ſix miles SW. Ruvaal.

Ruines, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour: two leagues ESE. St. Flour, and four N. St. Chely.

Ruintallin, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jura, on the north ſide of the entrance into Tarbot Loch.

Ruivains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues and a half S. Montalegre.

Rukhadorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Sonneberg.

Ruki, a town of Asia, in Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace, surrounded with a thick wall, situated on a river, which runs into the Black Sea: 200 miles W. Teflis.

Rule Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tivior, 4 miles SW. Jedburgh.

Rulle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: seven miles NE. Osnabruck.

Rum Island, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about twenty-four miles in circumference: six miles W. from the southern extremity of the Isle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. N.

Rum Key, one of the smaller Bahama Islands.

Rumble, one of the smaller Shetland Islands: two miles S. Yell.

Rumburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with considerable manufactures of linen: nine miles NNE. Kamnitz.

Rumford, a town of England, in the county of Essex. Here are three markets weekly, that is to say, Monday for hogs, Tuesday for calves, sheep, and lambs, and Wednesday for corn and provisions: 17 miles SW. Chelmsford, and 12 NE London.

Rumigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy: six leagues W. Mezieres, and four SW. Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of the duchy of Savoy. It was once fortified, but dismantled by Louis XIII, it contains four convents, and between 3000 or 4000 inhabitants: seven miles WSW. Annecy, and 19 N. Chambery.

Rummelsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: twenty-five miles S. Rugenwalde.

Rumney (New), or *New Romney*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports. This town was very flourishing in the reign of William the Conqueror, having then five parishes, and a good harbour, but the harbour is spoiled by the inundations of the sea. The members of this Cinque Port are Old Rumney, Bromehill, Ollaston, and Dungeness: Old Rumney is about a mile and a half W. New Rumney. This was once a large town, with a convenient harbour, but was deserted by the sea in the reign of Edward I: twenty-two miles SW. Dover, and seventy-one SE. London. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Rumney Marsh, a tract of land of England, in the south-east part of the county of Kent, twenty miles long, and eight broad, which contains in that compass between forty and fifty thousand acres of firm fruitful land, and some of the richest pasture in England, which fattens vast flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, sent hither from other parts, and sold in the markets of London. The sheep are reckoned rather larger than those of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and their bullocks the largest in England, especially those they call stalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers' yards or sheds, where they are fed for the winter season. This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported wool to France. It is supposed to have been once covered with the sea, and is very unwholesome, therefore is not so well peopled as other tracts; and the parliaments of old times used to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the subsidies levied in other places. It has two towns and nineteen parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney Marsh.

Rumore, or *Coygach Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the county of Ross: fifty-eight miles NW. Inverness.

Rumpney, or *Rymay*, a river of South Wales, which separates the county of Glamorgan from the county of Monmouth, and runs into the Severn, two miles NE. Cardiff.

Rumsey, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Tees, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal trade of the town is in sacks, paper, and beer: 31 miles NE. Pool, and 74 SW. London.

Runa Killick, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the island of Mull.

Runaway Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Rundal, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near Bergen.

Rundle Stone, or *Runnel Stone*, a rock in the English Channel, near the south-west coast of Cornwall: 1 mile S. Tol Peden Penwith.

Rungis, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2¾ leagues S. Paris.

Rungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: seventy-three miles NE. Mauldah, and 106 NNE. Moorshedabad.

Runjetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles N. Chrudim.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, situated on the Lahn, and consisting of about 120 houses. Appertaining to it is a citadel, which stands on a high hill, and was formerly the residence of the counts. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, gardening, and the breeding of cattle. In the year 1634, this town was plundered, and reduced to ashes by the Croats: fourteen miles E. Nassau. *Long.* 25. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Runn, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: four miles S. Fahlun.

Runno, an island near the east coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Runnode, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country: thirty miles NW. Chanderee, and 130 S. Agra.

Runny Mead, a large meadow of England, in the county of Surry, between the river Thames and Egham, celebrated for being the place where king John, after a debate of some days, signed and sealed the famous Magna Charta: five miles E. Windsor, and one W. Staines.

Runoe, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Riga: 48 miles NNW. Riga. *Long.* 41. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 44. N.

Rupelmond, a town of Flanders, situated in the country of Waes, opposite to the river Ruppel, where it enters the Scheldt: it was erected into a comté in the year 1650, in favour of the house of Recourt and Licques: 8 miles SSW. Antwerp, and 18 N. Brussels.

Ruperdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles NNW. Branau.

Rupert, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twenty miles N. Bennington.

Rupert's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Rupert's Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of Barbadoes: about a mile and a half N. from Speight's Town.

Rupert's Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

Rupert's River, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Mistasin into James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 78. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Ruperstdorf (Hohen), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles SW. Zifferstdorf.

Ruppichteroth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles NE. Blankenberg.

Ruppe, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchateau: $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues NW. Vicherey, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ N. Neufchateau.

Ruppel, a river of Brabant, which is formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmond.

Ruppertsgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: six miles N. Plauen.

Ruppin (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg; the capital of a county or circle of the same name; containing two Lutheran churches, and 500 burghers; it is situated on a large lake, formed by the river Rhine, and has considerable manufactures of cloth. *Old Ruppin* is seated on the same lake, opposite to New Ruppin: thirty miles NNW. Berlin, and thirty-two NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Ruprechtshofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 12 miles SE. Ips.

Ruremond, or *Roermond*, a town of Upper Guelderland, situated on the river Roer, at its union with the Meuse; it takes its name from that river, and the word *Monde*, which signifies mouth, as if it was said *The Mouth of the Roer*. It was surrounded with walls and six gates by Otho, surnamed the Cripple, fourteenth comte of Guelderland. In the year 1290, the emperor Rodolphus, granted it the privilege of coining money. In the year 1562, it was erected into a bishopric by pope Paul IV, under the archbishopric of Malines. The cathedral is the only parish church. Its magistracy is composed of nine echevins, and two secretaries. In the year 1665, an accidental fire destroyed almost all the houses, convents, and the bishop's palace. It was often taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards in their civil wars. The emperor, Charles V, made himself master of it by treaty, in 1543. The Hollanders took it in 1567, and abandoned it a short time afterwards. The Spaniards then put in a garrison of Germans, under the comte de Polweiller. In the year 1577, the Dutch laid siege to it, under the command of comte de Hohenlo, but the comte de Berlaimont advancing, with some Spanish troops, obliged them to retire. They were more successful in 1632, when they took Ruremond and Venlo. The Spaniards retook it in 1637, and held it peaceably till the 2d of October, 1702, when it was taken by the army of the allies, under the prince of Nassau-Sarbruck. The Dutch remained masters till the year 1716, when they evacuated it to the troops of the emperor, to whom the magistrates took the oath of fidelity the same year. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, the 15th of December, 1792, and retaken by the Prussians the latter end of February, 1793: 30 miles N. Aix la Chapelle, and 25 N. Maestricht.

Rurey, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quingey: $1\frac{3}{4}$ league E. Quingey, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ W. Ornans.

Rusbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, two miles above Hainburg, in the archduchy of Austria.

Rusbach (Hohen), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Rusicek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: fifty-four miles N. Ternova.

Rusciud, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian Gulf, sixteen leagues W. Ormus.

Ruse, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: sixty miles NE. Adrianople.

Ruseck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 2 miles N. Konigingratz.

Rush (The), a sand bank near the east coast

coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford, about four miles long, and hardly one broad: a little to the ſouth of Glaſſcarrick Point.

Ruſhin, or *Caſtle Ruſhin*, ſee *Caſtletown*.

Ruſi, a town of Walachia: 18 miles SE. Brancovan, and 42 SW. Buchoreſt.

Ruſpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S. Sonneberg.

Ruſs, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, and principal place of a diſtrict, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ruſſe: twenty miles NW. Tilſit.

Ruſſe, a river of Pruſſia, one of the branches of the Memmel, which runs into the Curiſch Haff.

Ruſſelée, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 58 miles S. Moſul.

Ruſſelſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, on the Maine: ſix miles E. Mentz, and thirteen NW. Darmſtadt.

Ruſſey (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: three leagues S. St. Hypolite, and nine NE. Pontarlier.

Ruſſi, a town of Italy, in the Romagna: eight miles NE. Faenza.

Ruſſia. This vaſt empire extends from the 41ſt to the 208th degrees of longitude eaſt from Ferro, and from the 43d to the 78th degrees of north latitude. On the north it is bounded by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, Chineſe and other parts of Tartary, the dominions of Perſia, the Caſpian Sea, Aſiatic and European Turkey, and on the weſt by Poland, Lithuania, Baltic, Finland, and Lapland. It is divided into forty-two governments, the names of which are, Peterſburg, Archangel, Olonetz, Viborg, Revel, Riga, Pſkov, Tver, Novgorod, Vologda, Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, Moſcow, Smolenſk, Polotſk, Mogilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod Sieverſkoi, Charkov, Kurſk, Orel, Kaluga, Tula, Riazan, Vladimir, Niznei Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirſk, Penza, Tambov, Voronez, Saratov, Upha, Kolivan, Irkutſk, Kiev, Ekaterinoſlav, Caucaſus, and the country of the Coſacs. As this empire conſiſts of ſo great a number of provinces, many of which are very extenſive, the ſoil and temperature of the air muſt vary conſiderably in different parts of it; and, conſequently, one province may ſupply what is wanting in another. In thoſe parts which lie beyond the 60th degree of latitude, there are but few places where corn will grow to maturity; and in the northern part of the empire no garden fruits are produced, except in the country about Archangel, where horned cattle are alſo bred, and a great many buſhes and ſhrubs grow ſpontaneouſly, which yield ſeveral ſorts of berries. There is alſo plenty of wild beaſts and fowls, and ſeveral ſorts of fiſh in the neighbourhood of that city. In thoſe provinces which lie in the middle of the empire, the air is mild and temperate, and the ſoil produces all kinds of trees and garden fruits, corn, honey, &c. They are alſo well ſtocked with horned cattle, the woods abound in game, and the rivers are navigable, and full of the beſt ſorts of fiſh. In the ſouthern provinces the climate is hot: and though many barren waſtes are to be met with in ſome parts of them, yet in other places they are covered with verdure and flowers. Tobacco, wine, and ſilk, might be produced in them, and they are well watered with rivers, which afford plenty of fiſh: nor are they deſtitute of game, in proportion to the extent and number of the woods. Medicinal and ſaline ſprings are not uncommon in Ruſſia. Fine ſilver, which alſo yields ſome gold, is dug out of the mines in this country, and likewiſe exceedingly fine copper, iron, and many other minerals; as the famous marien-glaſs, called by ſome Muſcovy-glaſs, or iſing-glaſs, &c. with ſeveral precious ſtones. In the middle and northern parts of the empire, the cold is very ſevere, and the days extremely ſhort in winter; but the ſummers are warm and delightful; and even in the ſhorteſt nights the twilight is very luminous. At the winter ſolſtice, when the day is at the ſhorteſt, the ſun riſes and ſets on the horizon of ſome of the principal cities in the Ruſſian empire according to the following table:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
At Aſtrachan ſun riſes	7	48	ſun ſets	4	12
Kiev	8	7		3	53
Moſcow	8	37		3	23
Riga	8	47		3	13
Tobolſk	8	56		3	4
Peterſburg	9	15		2	45
Archangel	10	24		1	36

At the ſummer ſolſtice, when the day is at its greateſt length, this order is reverſed. A perſon may travel cheap, and with great expedition in Ruſſia, both in ſummer and winter, eſpecially in the ſledges during the latter ſeaſon. The draught-horſes are extremely ſwift, and the roads very good, particularly in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with poſt-horſes from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is about 440 miles, in ſeventy-two hours; and a commodious ſledge, drawn by a pair of poſt-horſes, for this diſtance, may be hired for fourteen or fifteen rubels. Not one-third of the Ruſſian empire is ſufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the poll-tax and furniſh recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. Before the time of Peter I, the Ruſſians were, and in ſome reſpects

ſpects not undeſervedly, looked upon as mere ſavages. But that wiſe and great prince by incredible application, and a proper temperature of ſeverity and mildneſs, brought about ſuch a happy change in their manners, as in a great meaſure ſets them on a level with the other civilized nations of Europe. The inſatiable eagerneſs of the common people after ſpirituous and other ſtrong liquors, eſpecially in the carnival time, is by Dr. Buſching imputed in a great meaſure to the rigorous faſts they obſerve, and the ſlender diet they live upon throughout the year. Their food chiefly conſiſts of turnips, cabbage, peas, large cucumbers, onions, and coarſe ill-taſted fiſh. Their drink is quas, which is a kind of ſmall beer; and even among the gentry brandy always makes a part of every repaſt. Among the lower ſort, it is generally the men who give themſelves up to theſe exceſſes; though, indeed, it is no uncommon ſight at Peterſburg to ſee a drunken woman ſtaggering along the ſtreets. The Ruſſian women are extremely fond of paint, and look upon a ruddy complexion as the very eſſence of beauty; ſo that in the Ruſſian language red and beautiful are ſynonymous terms. Perſons of diſtinction dreſs after the German and French manner, and are very fond of ſtate and ſplendour. The dreſs of the common people in Ruſſia is mean, but they are neat and cleanly in their apparel. Perſons of both ſexes wear a croſs on their breaſts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aſide as long as they live. The peaſants' croſſes are of lead, but thoſe worn by the better ſort are of gold or ſilver. The peaſants let their beards grow to their full length. The Ruſſians ſeldom fail of bathing twice a week; for which purpoſe almoſt every houſe-keeper is provided with a bath; and he that has none of his own goes to the public baths. They often ſally out naked from the warm bath, run about in the cold, and roll themſelves in the ſnow; and then they plunge again into the bath: this viciſſitude of heat and cold they look upon as beneficial to the conſtitution, by rendering them hardy and robuſt. There is commonly a brick ſtove or large oven in every room in the houſe of a peaſant, which takes up the fourth part of the area, and is flat at the top and boarded; on which, and a kind of ſhelves round the room, the whole family ſleep. Their furniture conſiſts of three benches, an oblong table, and a picture of a ſaint or two. The peaſants are but vaſſals to the great, and groan under many oppreſſions; but they are ſo far from being dull and ſtupid, that they are remarkably acute and witty, and do not want for natural parts. The Ruſſian nobility formerly conſiſted ſolely of kneſes, or princes, and gentlemen. Bojar is not a title of nobility, but anciently denoted a poſt or office, as a privy counſellor, &c. Peter the Great added the titles of the counts and barons to the former; and, in 1714, ordered that the eſtates of the nobility ſhould not be divided; and alſo inveſted the proprietors with full power to leave their eſtates to that child or heir whom they ſhould think moſt worthy of the inheritance: however, this law was repealed in the year 1731. The nobility, with regard to unlimited ſubjection to their ſovereign, are on a level with the reſt of the people; neither does their rank entitle them to high poſts in the ſtate; but they are promoted only according to their merit. The Ruſſian language derives its origin from the Sclavonian; but differs greatly from it at preſent, and with regard to religious ſubjects, is enriched with a great number of Greek words. The alphabet conſiſts of forty-two letters; and moſt of them are Greek characters, as they were written in the 9th century. But as the latter did not expreſs every particular ſound in the Sclavonian language, recourſe was had to ſeveral Hebrew letters, and ſome arbitrary ſigns. There are various dialects uſed in the different parts of the Ruſſian empire, namely the Moſcovite, the Novogrodian, the Ukrainian, and that of Archangel. The Siberian dialect is much the ſame with the laſt. The Ruſſians profeſs the religion of the Greek church, which was firſt embraced by the great ducheſs Olga, in the year of Chriſt 955, and afterwards by her grandſon, the great duke Wladimir, in 988, whoſe example was followed by his ſubjects. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden profeſs Lutheraniſm, and the Proteſtants, of whom there are great numbers among the Ruſſians, as alſo the Papiſts, enjoy a full liberty of conſcience, and the public exerciſe of their religion; ſo that they have churches and prieſts or miniſters at Peterſburg, Cronſtadt, Moſcow, Archangel, and Aſtrachan: but the Papiſts have no longer the privilege of hanging up bells in their churches. The Arminians have their public places of worſhip only at Aſtrachan. A conſiderable number of the Ruſſian ſubjects profeſs the Mahometan religion, and greater numbers are ſtill Pagans. In order to promote their converſion, the ſynod has inſtituted a peculiar ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, called *Collegium de propaganda Fide*; and we are informed by the public papers, that many thouſands of them have been converted to Chriſtianity. There are great numbers of convents for the religious of both ſexes in the Ruſſian empire: but Peter I very prudently ordered, that no man ſhould be permitted to enter on a monaſtic life before he is thirty years of age, and that no woman ſhould take the veil under fifty, and then not without the expreſs approbation and licence of the holy ſynod.

Before

Before the reign of Peter I, the ſeveral branches of learning were but little known in Ruſſia; but that illuſtrious monarch ſpared neither expence nor trouble to diſpel the clouds of ignorance in which his ſubjects were involved, and to inſpire them with a taſte for arts and ſciences. That great prince founded an academy of ſciences, an univerſity, and a gymnaſium or ſeminary at Peterſburg, beſides other ſchools in the different parts of his empire; invited ſeveral perſons of diſtinguiſhed learning from Germany, France, and Holland, to ſettle at Peterſburg, collected a great number of books; and encouraged his ſubjects to travel into thoſe countries where arts and ſciences were known to flouriſh. Theſe wiſe and laudable meaſures are ſtill continued; and have cultivated many geniuſes among the Ruſſians, who have made a conſiderable figure in the republic of letters. The members of the academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburg, not only publiſh collections of their own memoirs; but compoſe a variety of books for the inſtruction of youth in the ſciences, beſides tranſlations of the moſt uſeful books publiſhed in foreign countries. All mechanic arts and trades are continually improving in Ruſſia; and thoſe improvements are not entirely owing to foreigners who reſide there, but even the natives are ſpurred on by emulation to equal, and ſometimes exceed, their maſters. Formerly, the Ruſſians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fiſhing. What they moſtly excelled in was making yuchte, or Ruſſia leather, which had been a ſecret of a long ſtanding among them; but they were entirely unacquainted with the more ingenious mechanic trades. Great numbers of excellent artificers having been invited to Peterſburg by Peter the Great, the Ruſſians ſhowed that, with proper inſtructions, they did not want a capacity for all kind of handicraft trades, for they have now flouriſhing manufactures of velvet, ſilk, woollen-ſtuffs, and linen; alſo copper, braſs, iron, ſteel, and tin, are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, and ſail-cloth, paper, parchment, glaſs, gun-powder, &c. are made in Ruſſia. Ruſſia affords a variety of commodities, which are of great uſe to foreigners, and as the exports of this country greatly exceed its imports, there is a conſiderable annual balance of trade in its favour. The Ruſſian home-commodities are ſables, and black furs, the ſkins of blue and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, ſquirrels, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, wild-cats, white hares, &c. Likewiſe Ruſſia-leather, copper, iron, a tranſparent foſſil, called marienglas, or Muſcovy-glaſs, tallow, wax, honey, potaſh, tar, linſeed-oil, roſin, pitch, train-oil, caviar, ſalt-fiſh, caſtor, iſing-glaſs, hemp, flax, thread, Ruſſia-linen, ſail-cloth, callimanco, matting, Siberian muſk, ſoap, feathers, hogs' briſtles, timber, &c. To theſe commodities may be added the Chineſe goods, as rhubarb and other drugs, ſilks, &c. with which the Ruſſians partly furniſh the other countries of Europe. The red and black juchte, or Ruſſia-leather, for colour, ſmell, and fortneſs, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world. The quantity of bar and other unwrought iron, annually exported from Ruſſia, amounts, one year with another, to 300,000 puds, each thirty-ſix pounds Engliſh. The goods imported into Ruſſia are ſilks, chints and cotton cloth, and other woollen ſtuffs, fine linen, toys, French brandy, wines, herrings and other fiſh, ſpices, hard-ware, &c. The Ruſſians, at firſt, were ſtrangers to any courſe of exchange, which was not introduced among them till the year 1670; and money was ſo very ſcarce in this country, that foreigners were obliged to barter their goods for thoſe of Ruſſia, and even to give the Ruſſians money in exchange for their commodities. Moſt of the foreign merchants uſed to reſide at Moſcow, and took a journey in ſummer-time to Archangel, where they had their warehouſes and factors. This practice continued till the year 1721, when, by order of Peter the Great, the ſeat of commerce was transferred from Archangel to Peterſburg; and the foreign traders accordingly were obliged to remove their factories to the latter. The Engliſh enjoyed here conſiderable privileges in trade, ſo early as the reign of the czar Iwan Baſilowitz, which were renewed by Peter the Great, who gave them great encouragements, however, that monarch permitted them to ſend their goods only to Moſcow. In 1752, a treaty of commerce was concluded betwixt Ruſſia and England, by which it was ſtipulated that the Engliſh ſhould be allowed the privilege of ſending goods through Ruſſia into Perſia; but capt. Elton, an Engliſhman, having entered into the ſervice of Shah Nadir, in 1746, and built ſhips on the Caſpian Sea for that monarch, the Ruſſians put a ſtop to this trade to Perſia. The Engliſh ſtill have a conſiderable trade with Ruſſia, which exceeds that of any other nation. Ruſſia is by ſome called *Muſcovy*; but this way of ſpeaking is very improper. For to give this empire the name of Moſcovy, from Moſcow, its capital, is as abſurd as if we ſhould term it the Peterſburgian empire. The etymology of the word Ruſſia is uncertain. This, however, is certain, that before the ninth century the name of Ruſſia was entirely unknown; not the leaſt mention of it being made in the preceding ages. The Ruſſians are coloniſts in the country which they now inhabit. The aborigines, or ancient inhabitants, not only in Ruſſia, but all over Siberia, even as far as the borders of China, are called *Tſhudi*; for the ingenious profeſſor

feſſor Muller, upon enquiring by whom the ancient buildings and ſepulchral monuments were erected, and whether they were the work of the Ruſſians? was every where anſwered by the inhabitants, that theſe monuments, &c. were ſet up by the Tſhudi, who in ancient times had lived in that country. But the Tſhudi, who, as the Ruſſian hiſtory informs us, inhabited the north part of Ruſſia, antecedent to the preſent poſſeſſors, are properly the Finns, Carelians, and Finnean Eſthlanders. The nation from which the Ruſſians derive their origin, were the Slavians, or Sclavonians, who firſt ſettled along the banks of the Volga, and afterwards near the Danube, in the countries now called Bulgaria and Hungary. But, according to the account of the Ruſſian hiſtorians, being driven from thence by the Wolochers, or Wolotaners, that is the Romans, they firſt removed to the river Boryſthenes, or Dnieper, over-run all Poland, and, as it is ſaid, built the city of Kiev. Afterwards they extended their colonies farther north, to the rivers which run into the Ilmen lake; confined the Finns within narrower limits; and laid the foundation of the city of Novgorod. The towns of Smolenſk and Tchernikov appear alſo to to have been built by the Sclavonians. Indeed, the dates of theſe events cannot be properly aſcertained. In the ninth century, the Scandinavians, who were the Danes, Normans or Norwegians, and Swedes, emigrated from the north, and croſſing the Baltic, came to ſeek for habitations in Ruſſia. They firſt ſubdued the Courlanders, Livonians, and Eſthonians; and extending their conqueſts ſtill farther, they exacted tribute from the Novogrodians, and ſettled kings over them; and traded as far as Kiev, and even to Greece. They were called *Wareger*, which name, according to M. Muller, ſignifies "ſeafaring people," and probably was firſt uſed by the Scandinavians, but afterwards by the Ruſſians; and with people unacquainted with the northern language, this word came, in time, to paſs for a proper name. Not to mention other etymologies, it may poſſibly be derived from the old northern word War, that is war, and may be rendered "warlike." To theſe Warregers, the name of Ruſſes or Ruſſians owes its origin. The three Waregerian brothers, Rurik, Sineus, and Truwor, were elected as chiefs by the Ruſſians. After the deceaſe of the two laſt, Rurik became the ſole ſovereign. In the year of Chriſt 955, Olga, who was the conſort of his ſon and ſucceſſor, the great duke Igor, was baptized at Conſtantinople; and, in the year 988, Wladimir, Ruriſk's grandſon, likewiſe embraced the Chriſtian religion. The city of Kiev was the reſidence of all the great dukes or ſovereigns of Ruſſia till the 12th century. Jaroſlaw, who died in the year 1055, divided his dominions among his twelve ſons. The Tartars, who lived on plunder, took advantage of the weakneſs of the brothers on this partition of the Ruſſian dominions, by making frequent inroads into their territories. Theſe incurſions, with the eſtabliſhment of the knights of the Teutonic order in Livonia, brought the great duchy of Ruſſia to the brink of ruin in the beginning of the 13th century. When the ſtate was in the utmoſt danger of being loſt, the brave and wiſe prince Alexander exerted himſelf againſt his enemies; and by his courage and conduct, partly in his father's lifetime, when he was hereditary prince, and partly after his death, while he was great duke, reſcued his country from the calamities under which it groaned. In the year 1241, he obtained a ſignal victory, near the river Neva, over the Swedes and the Teutonic knights of Livonia, and on that account he was honoured with the ſirname of Nevſki. In 1245, he ſucceeded his father, Jaroſlaw, as great duke; and after a glorious and happy reign, ended his days in the year 1263. In the 14th century, Ruſsia fell almoſt entirely under the dominion of the Tartars and Poles, and about the cloſe of the 15th century, Iwan Baſilowitz I. ſhook off the Tartarian yoke, ſubdued the petty princes of Ruſsia, and laid the firſt foundation of the preſent grandeur of the Ruſsian monarchy. Peter I, whoſe name will be remembered with honour to the lateſt poſteriry, added Livonia, Ingermania, and a part of Carelia, to his dominions by the peace of Nyſtadt. He alſo brought about a wonderful change in the manners of his ſubjects, built the city of Peterſburg, put trade and manufactures on an excellent footing, eſtabliſhed the right of the Ruſsian czar to nominate a ſucceſſor, took upon him the title of emperor, and by his actions juſtly acquired the ſurname of Great. He finiſhed his glorious courſe in the year 1725. On the 5th of February, 1722, the emperor, Peter the Great, publiſhed an ordinance, by which the ſucceſsion was entirely to depend on the will and pleaſure of the reigning ſovereign; and this is the only written fundamental law with regard to the ſucceſsion in Ruſsia. The power of the Ruſsian emperor is abſolute and unlimited. The ancient ſovereigns of Ruſsia ſtyled themſelves great dukes, and afterwards were called czars; but Peter I aſſumed the title of emperor, which was offered him by his ſubjects, and is now acknowledged by all Europe.

Ruſſia (Black), a province of Lithuania, which included the palatinate of Novogrodek.

Ruſſia (Little, or Red). This country was formerly governed by its own dukes, but on the deceaſe of the laſt duke, which happened in 1340, king Caſimir, by right of conſanguinity, laid claim to Red Ruſsia, and rendered it a province of Poland. King

Louis divided the territories of Red Ruſsia among the Hungarians; however, they were again driven out of them in 1396, and though Uladiſlaus Jagello, by a treaty of alliance concluded with Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, by an overſight, relinquiſhed all right and claim to Ruſsia and Podolia, the country ſtill remained under the dominion of Poland, till the year 1772, when it became ſubject to Auſtria, under the title of the *New Kingdom of Galicia*. Little Ruſsia included the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

Ruſsia (Lithuanian), that part of Lithuania which included the palatinates annexed to Ruſsia.

Ruſsia (White), a name given to a part of Lithuania, which included the palatinates of Minſk, Mſciſlaw, and Vitepſk, now annexed to Ruſsia.

Ruſſing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. St. Polten.

Ruſt, a town of Hungary. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine, which they make nearly as ſtrong as Tokay: four miles ENE. Edenburg.

Ryſtenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, with a caſtle: nine miles W. Heiligenſtadt.

Ryſtgaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: twenty-three miles SSW. Fahlun.

Rute, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: five miles S. Lucena.

Rutherglen, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 2 miles SSE. Glaſgow.

Ruthin, or *Ruthyn*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, with a weekly market on Monday: near it are the remains of a caſtle: ſeven miles SE. Denbigh, and 200 NW. London.

Rutigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SW. Monopoli.

Rutkin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles E. Gitſchin.

Rutlam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: forty-eight miles W. Ougein, and 136 E. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Rutland, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: forty-five miles W. Boſton.

Rutland, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: forty miles N. Bennington, and 112 NW. Boſton. *Long.* 72. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Rutland, a county of Vermont.

Rutland, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, with a village. *Long.* 8. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 54. 58. N.

Rutlandſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northamptonſhire, and elſewhere by Leiceſterſhire. This is the ſmalleſt county in England; the circumference being only about forty-eight miles. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain two market-towns, and fifty-three pariſhes, four hamlets, 105,000 acres, 3260 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants. The face of the country is much diverſified by ſmall and gently riſing hills, which run eaſt and weſt, with vallies intervening, about half a mile wide. The ſoil is, generally ſpeaking, fertile. It varies very much, the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt parts being in general of a ſhallow ſtaple, upon limeſtone rock, with a ſmall intermixture of cold wood-land clayey ſoil, and the other parts of the county being made up of a ſtrong loam of red land, and of a cold wood-land clay; the red land is a ſandy loam, in which iron is found; this ſoil is eſteemed moſt fertile; the under ſtratum of the whole county, at different depths, is a very ſtrong blue clay. The principal river is the Welland. The towns are Okeham and Uppingham. Only two members are returned to parliament by the county.

Rutnagheri, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: three miles WSW. Oudeadurgam.

Rutreſaniſh, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

Rutenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles NNW. Grein.

Rutunpour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 326 miles W. Calcutta, and 284 SSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 82. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Rutzen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: eighteen miles N. Wohlau, and three SSW. Guhrau.

Ruvaal, a cape of Scotland, the northern extremity of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 2. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

Ruvo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop: five miles S. Trani, and ſixteen WSW. Bari.

Ru-Uſhaniſh, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Uiſt. *Long.* 4. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Rus, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles S. Sana.

Ruy, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: twenty miles E. Vienne.

Ruyſdal, a town of Holland: five miles E. Naerden.

Ruza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: forty-eight miles WNW. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Ry, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: three leagues E. Rouen, and five E. Gournay.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſeventy-five miles S. Seringapatam, and eighty-five WSW. Arcot.

Ryader, ſee *Riader*.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty miles S. Upſal.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-two miles ESE. Jonkioping.

Rydaholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-two miles WNW. Wexio.

Rydal Water, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which communicates with the Windermere Lake.

Rydall, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the ſea, near Aberiſtwith.

Rydroog, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 128 miles N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Rye, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. It was formerly a place of ſome conſequence, but at preſent is much reduced. Here the nobility elected Chriſtian III to the throne of Denmark, in the year 1534. The church at Rye, in the times of popery, was reputed to be a very ſacred place: ſixteen miles W. Aarhuus.

Rye, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the borders of Kent, ſituated on the edge of a cliff, at the mouth of the Rother. The church is a very large building. On the edge of the cliff is a ſmall modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it Ipres tower, a ſquare building, now a gaol. On the north ſide of the principal ſtreet was a chapel, belonging to the Auſtin Friars, ſettled here in or before the reign of Edward III. The weſt gate of the town has two round towers, like all the gates in this county and Kent. Rye has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has formerly been one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover, but is now, by the ſpreading of the river Rother, whoſe waters have not force ſufficient to repel the ſand brought in by the ſea, ſo choked with ſand, that ſeveral ſucceſſive acts of parliament paſſed in its favour had no ſucceſs, till 1726, when a new harbour was opened, wherein veſſels of 360 tons' burden may ſafely ride. In the reign of Richard II, the town was ſet on fire by the French; in the year 1725, George I, after a tempeſtuous paſſage from Holland, was obliged to put in here, not being able to make Dover. Rye is a member of the Cinque Port of Haſtings, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Dover, and ſixty-three SE. London.

Rye, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-four miles NNE. New York.

Rye-water, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, which runs into the Liffy, near Leixlip.

Ryegate, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here was formerly a caſtle, built in the Saxons' time, eaſt of the town, and called *Holm's Caſtle*, ſome ruins of which are to be ſeen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, big enough to hold 500 perſons, where, it is ſaid, the barons, who roſe againſt king John, had their private meetings. Its market-houſe was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas à Becket. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirty-three miles N. Brighthelmſtone, and twenty-one S. London.

Rymenant, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle. At this place an attempt was made, in the year 1572, by ſome Spaniſh ſoldiers, to ſeize the prince of Orange, whilſt ſleeping in his tent; but a favourite dog, which lay by him, ſcratched his face, and awakened him time enough to call his guards, who cut the enemy in pieces: five miles E. Malines.

Rynoort, a town of Holland, ſituated on the Rhine: ſeven miles E. Leyden.

Ryoz, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: three leagues and a half N. Beſançon, and four S. Veſoul.

Ryr, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeven miles NE. Uddevalla.

Ryſby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eleven miles N. Calmar.

Ryſenſeh, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles ENE. Romſdal.

Ryſen, or *Ryſſen*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Regge; twenty miles NE. Zutphen.

Ryſwick, a large village in Holland, ſituated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace, and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain: thirty miles SW. Amſterdam, and two SE. from the Hague.

Rzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Sandomirz.

S.

Saa, a town of Egypt, about three leagues from the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sais; the aſylum and tomb of Oſiris.

Saabor, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: eighteen miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and ſix N. Wartenberg.

Saade, or *Saada*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and capital of a diſtrict, called *Sabam*, the reſidence of a ſheik. Here is a cuſtom-houſe, which brings in a conſiderable revenue. All goods from the dominions of the imam muſt paſs this way to Nedsjeran, Katchtan, or Mecca; and high duties are exacted. In the neighbourhood of this city is a high hill, famous as being the poſt upon which a prince of this ſtate ſuſtained a ſeven years' ſiege by the Turks: 400 miles SE. Mecca, and 368 NNE. Mocha.

Saal, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: one league N. Clagenfurt.

Saal, a river of Germany, which riſes five miles E. Konigſhofen, in the biſhopric of Fulda, and runs into the Maine, near Gemunden, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Saal, a river of Germany, which riſes in the principality of Bayreuth, about nine miles SSW. from Hof, and runs into the Elbe, three miles S. Barby.

Saal, or *Sala*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, and runs into the Salzach, two miles below Salzach.

Saalburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen, on the Saal. In the year 1640, this town was burned by the Swedes: 5 miles S. Schleitz.

Saalefeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, on the Saal. In this town is a ſuperintendency, with three others belonging to it, and containing three churches, in one of which divine ſervice is performed, the other two being not uſed. Here is likewiſe a good grammar-ſchool, together with ſome manufactures of cloth, of gold and ſilk ſtuffs, as alſo a ſmelting and vitriol houſe. It is likewiſe the mint town for the circle of Upper Saxony. In 1199, 1314, and 1332, it was deſtroyed by fire, and, in 1640, ſuffered ſucceſſive ravages, while the Imperial and Swediſh troops were in this country. On an eminence near the town ſtands the once celebrated and princely Benedictine abby of St. Peter, otherwiſe called Saalfeld Abby. It was at firſt only a collegiate church, but, in 1074, was raiſed to be a convent: its abbot was a prince of the empire, had both vote and ſeat at the diets, and even the privilege of coinage: forty-ſix miles SW. Altenburg, and twenty NNE. Coburg. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Saalfeld, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: ſixty-four miles SSW. Konigſberg, and forty-five SE. Dantzick.

Saalhorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Saal and the Elbe: twenty-two miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Saalles, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: three leagues, and a quarter ENE. St. Diey.

Saar, or *Zdar*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: fifty miles W. Olmutz, and four S. Konigingratz.

Saarbruck, or *Saarburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the weſt ſide of the Sarre. This town was ſet on fire, and its walls deſtroyed, by the Imperialiſts, on their recovery of it from the French, in the year 1676; but was again rebuilt, and now conſiſts of about 200 houſes, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. The prince's palace here was erected by prince William Henry. The county of Saarbruck is for the moſt part ſandy and woody, with here and there ſome good corn-land in it, but abounds in iron and pit-coal. The river Saar, and the road leading out of Germany to France, furniſh the country with great advantages for traffic. The doctrine of Luther was propagated here towards the cloſe of the 16th century. This country had once counts of its own, on the extinction of whom, in the year 1380, it devolved to count John of Naſſau, by his marriage with Johanetta, heireſs of Saarbruck: ſixteeen miles W. Deux Ponts, and ſixty-one W. Manheim. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

Saarmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Potzdam.

Saaſa, a town of Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, ſuppoſed to be the place where Nimrod was buried: forty miles NW. Sarchad.

Saatz, or *Zatec*, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Eger. The circle is alſo called *Lucſko*, and was formerly for a long time ſubject to particular princes of the Przemyſli family, under the title of a duchy. The hops which grow here are reckoned the beſt in all Bohemia, and in corn this country is alſo very fertile. The river Eger, or Ohrze, divides it from weſt to eaſt into two halves. The territory of Elnbogen, containing good mine-works, together with ſome warm baths, was, in the year 1714, annexed to the circle of Saatz, and in both theſe united countries are computed, excluſive of the imperial ſeignory of Preſnitz, 189 other ſeigniories and eſtates: twenty-five miles SW. Leitmeritz, and forty-four S. Dreſden.

Saba, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is but about four leagues in circumference, extended in one delightful vally, which produces neceſſaries for the inhabitants, and materials for ſeveral manufactures; but being deſtitute of any port, its commerce is very inconſiderable. The acceſs to it is by a road cut out of the rock, by which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully ſtored with magazines of ſtones, by which alone the inhabitants might defend it againſt any number of aſſailants. Thoſe were the arms with which they repulſed the deſperate French Buccaneers, who attacked them in 1688. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781. The inhabitants raiſe ſome indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is ſhoes; and ſuch is their economy and induſtry, that they live comfortably among themſelves. *Long.* 63. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Saba (Little), one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

Sabadell, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles N. Barcelona.

Sabandge, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a lake, which abounds in fiſh. At this town all the roads from Aſia to Conſtantinople meet: ſixty miles ESE. Conſtantinople.

Sabancorg, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Lat.* 3. 45. N.

Sabanreeka, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, twenty miles ENE. Balaſor.

Sabara, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Minas Geraes, on a river of the ſame name.

Sabarat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: ſix leagues NNW. Taraſcon.

Sabato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Volturno, near Cajazzo.

Sabatz, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the Drave, under the ſangiac of Belgrade; taken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1789: twenty-eight miles W. Belgrade, and twenty-two S. Peter Wardein.

Sabbaburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: ſixteen miles N. Caſſel, and ſixteen W. Gottingen.

Sabbath-day Fort, a fortreſs of the United States of America, in New York: ten miles S. Ticonderoga.

Sabbea, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles NE. Abu Ariſch.

Sabber, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near Taas.

Sabbia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles NE. Chamir.

Sabbinge, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, ſituated in the iſland of Wolferſdyck.

Sabea, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-two miles SE. Loheia.

Saben, or *Seben*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, and biſhopric of Brixen; formerly the ſee of the biſhopric, before it was removed to Brixen: eight miles SW. Brixen.

Sabercan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: fifty miles E. Bagdad.

Saberbas, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: thirty leagues S. Amadan.

Sabi, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Whidah, ſituated near the river Euphrates, about eight miles from the ſea, where the Engliſh, the Portugueſe, and the French, have factories. The town is very large and populous: a large market is held every Wedneſday and Saturday, at a mile from the town, to prevent confuſion and diſturbance from the multitude of people. Here the king's women attend to ſell their cloths, and their other manufactures. All ſorts of merchandiſe are here collected; and thoſe who have brought goods are permitted to take what time they pleaſe to diſpoſe of them, but without fraud or noiſe. A judge, attended by four officers armed, is appointed by the king for the inſpection of all goods, to hear and determine all grievances, complaints, and diſputes. To oppreſs liberty, and ſell for a ſlave the man born free, is a crime of a black complexion, and always puniſhed with death. The market-place is ſurrounded with ſutlers' booths, and places of refreſhment, for the conveniency of the people. They are only permitted to ſell certain ſorts of meat; as beef, pork, goat's and dog's fleſh. Other booths are kept by women who ſell maize, millet, rice, and corn-bread. Other ſhops ſell pito, or a kind of pleaſant, wholeſome, and very refreſhing beer. Palm-wine, aqua-vitæ, and ſpirits, which they have from the Europeans, are kept

kept in other ſhops, with reſtrictions, to prevent drunkenneſs and riot. Here ſlaves of both ſexes are bought and ſold; alſo oxen, ſheep, dogs, hogs, fiſh, and birds of all kinds. Woollen cloths, linen, ſilks, callicoes of European and Indian manufacture, they have in great abundance; likewiſe hard-ware, china, and glaſs of all ſorts, gold in duſt and ingots, iron in bars, lead in ſheets, and every thing of European, Aſiatic, or African production, is here found at a reaſonable price. The chief commodities of Whidah manufacture are cloths, umbrellas, baſkets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and diſhes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, pepper, palm-oil, ſalt, kan-kis, and other commodities.

Sabia, or *Sedanda*, a country of Africa, near the Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of Sofala, rich and populous, and compoſed of ſeveral provinces. The ſoil is fertile, and the heat extreme. *Long.* 28. 30. to 33. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 40. to 23. S.

Sabia, or *St. Mary*, a river of Africa, which croſſes the kingdom of Sabia, and runs into the Indian Sea, *Long.* 32. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 21. 40. S.

Sabie, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of North Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: twenty-three miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, bounded on the north by Umbria, on the eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra, on the ſouth by the Campagni di Roma, and on the weſt by the Patrimonio; about thirty miles in length, and from fifteen to twenty-two in breadth. Magliano is the capital.

Sabio, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: thirteen miles NNE. Breſcia.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, in the ſtate of Raguſa, ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name. This peninſula runs a conſiderable way into the Adriatic, having the iſlands of Curzolo and Meleda on the ſouth, and the iſland of Leſia on the north, all ſeparated by a narrow channel: forty-five miles NW. Raguſa.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, on the borders of Mantua and Cremona. It has a ſtrong citadel; the principality contains a few villages and towns: nineteen miles SSW. Mantua, and twenty-ſeven W. Mirandola.

Sable, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's Lake.

Sable, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean. Here Monſieur de Lery intended to have ſettled a French colony, in the year 1598; but Father Charlevoix ſays, that there never was a place more unfit for ſuch an undertaking, it being ſmall, and without any port, or product, except briers. It is very narrow, and has the ſhape of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake, five leagues in compaſs, and the iſland itſelf not more than ten. It has a ſand-bank at each end, one of which runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. It has lofty ſand-hills, which may be ſeen in clear weather ſeven or eight leagues off: thirty leagues SE. Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Sablé, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte, on the Sarte: nine leagues SW. Le Mans, and nine SE. Laval. *Long.* 17. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Sable Iſland, an iſland in the Indian Sea, ſituated to the eaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

Sables d'Olonne, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée, with a ſmall harbour. It contains about 6000 ſouls: thirteen leagues W. Fontenay le Comte, and fourteen and a half S. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Sableſtan, a province of Perſia, ſituated on the frontiers of Hindoeſtan; bounded on the north and weſt by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar, and on the ſouth by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Boſt is the capital.

Sabongo, a town and capital of the iſland of Bachian.

Sabor, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, which runs into the Duero, five miles SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Sabres, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarras: ſix leagues NNE. Tartas.

Sabs, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: three leagues NE. Iſpahan.

Sabu, or *Sabo*, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about five miles in extent on the coaſt, and ten inland. The ſoil produces maize, potatoes, oranges, lemons, and others, with abundance of palm-oil and wine. The inhabitants are induſtrious in huſbandry, fiſhing, and commerce. The Dutch have a fort here, called *Fort Naſſau*. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſituated about five miles from the ſea. *Lat.* 5. 6. N.

Sabugal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues W. Alfayates, and five SE. Guarda.

Sabugoſa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues SW. Viſeu.

Sabun, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vich, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Saby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-ſix miles NE. Jonkioping.

Sacabuchen, a town of North America, in the

the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatam.

Sacai, a ſeaport town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, large, populous, and ſtrongly fortified: ſeventy miles SW. Meaco.

Sacatula, or *Zacatulan*, a town of North America, in the province of Mechoachan, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: 130 miles S. Mechoachan.

Sacca, or *Xacca*, or *Sciacca*, a ſeaport town of Sicily, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, in the vally of Mazara: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Mazara, and forty-one SSW. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Sacé, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues SE Pontorſon.

Sacharnaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 100 miles SSW. Uralsk.

Sachetto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: thirteen miles SE. Mantua.

Sachſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnſtein, ſituated in the Harz foreſt, in which are found ſome quarries of marble, green, brown, and red.

Sachſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: twelve miles W. Waldeck, and ſixty-eight E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Sachſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Franckfort on the Maine.

Sachſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: eight miles NNE. Weiſenſee, and thirteen SSW. Sangerhauſen.

Sachſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile N. Frankenberg.

Sachſendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles E. Seelow.

Sachſenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the Aue: ſix miles WSW. Hagenburg.

Sachſenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: ſix miles NW. Waldeck, and ſeventy ſix E. Cologn.

Sachſenhauſen, a part of Franckfort, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Main, and communicating with the reſt of the city by means of a bridge of ſtone, well fortified.

Sachſenheim (Gros), a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 3 miles N. Mark Groningen.

Sachſigrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſeven miles SW. Oelſnitz.

Sacile, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Livenza, ſaid by ſome to have been anciently the ſee of a biſhop: ten miles E. Ceneda, and thirty-one W. Udina.

Sacileto, a town of Italy, in the Venetian Friuli, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been anciently the ſee of a biſhop, which others place at Sacile: ſix miles SE. Palma Nuova, and twenty SE. Udina.

Sackenhauſen, a town of the duchy of Courland: ſixteen miles WSW. Goldingen.

Saclas, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 1½ league S. Eſtampes.

Saco, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the ſea, eleven miles SSW. Portland, in the diſtrict of Main, and forms a large bay, called *Saco Bay*, at its mouth. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Sacottay, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the river Menon, near the mountains which ſeparate Siam from Pegu.

Sacrapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 67 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 75 SE. Bedanore. *Long.* 75. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

Sacumba, an inland country of Africa, ſituated to the north of Monomotapa, about *Long.* 45. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 16. S.

Sacy le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2 leagues ESE. Clermont.

Sadall, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, and peninſula of Kintyre: ſeven miles NNE. Campbel Town.

Sadamrach, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 216 miles SSE. Mecca.

Sadava, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the borders of Navarre: 17 miles S. Sangueſa, and 43 NW. Saragoſſa.

Saddleback, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. N.

Saddleback, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea, about five miles E. Keſwick.

Saddlehead, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Achil, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

Saddlehill, a promontory on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Sadia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 34 miles SE. Loheia.

Sadjaklu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles S. Karahiſar.

Sadova, a town of Walachia: ſixteen miles WSW. Karacal.

Saetwitz,

Saetwitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: four miles NE. Oldenburg.

Safad, or *Saphet*, a town of Paleſtine, in the pachalic of Acre, where ſome time ſince was an Arabian college, in which youth were inſtructed in the ſcience of grammar, and the allegorical interpretation of the koran. The Jews, who believe the Meſſiah will eſtabliſh the ſeat of his empire at Safad, had alſo taken an affection to this place, and collected there to the number of fifty or ſixty families; but an earthquake, in 1759, deſtroyed every thing, and Safad, regarded by the Turks with an unfavourable eye, is now a village, almoſt deſerted: fifty-ſix miles SW. Damaſcus, and ſixty-three NNE. Jeruſalem.

Safan, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixteen miles N. Dſebi.

Saffi, or *Affi*, or *Azazi*, or *Aſſaffi*, or *Akſi*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Abda, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended by a garriſon. Saffi was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe. The French, who had ſeveral factories there, and who reſided there, confiding in the laws of hoſpitality, brought thence great quantities of wool, wax, gum, and leather; but the emperor having made Mogador a principal port, Saffi has no longer any trade. This town has a very fine road, where ſhips may anchor very ſafely, except in winter, when the winds blow from the ſouth or ſouth-weſt, for they are then ſure to be driven out to ſea. The environs of Saffi are a dry and parched deſert, and the Moors of the town rude, fanatical, and unſociable. There are a number of tombs, or aſylums of ſaints, at the entrance of this town, which have been made a pretext for obliging the Jews to enter it barefooted; nor was any Chriſtian till lately permitted to ride in on horſeback: ſixteen miles S. Cape Cantin.

Safieha, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: thirty miles SSE. Syene.

Safnas, a town of Egypt: twelve miles SW. Tineh.

Safra, a town of Arabia Petræa: forty miles SSW. Medina.

Safva, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: eight miles SW. Upſal.

Safura, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, inhabited by Arabians, and Greek Chriſtians, anciently a conſiderable town, and ſaid to have been the native place of the parents of the Virgin Mary: three leagues from Nazareth.

Sagadahoc, a tract or diſtrict of New England, in the province of Main, granted by king Charles II, in the year 1634, to his brother, the duke of York, and thence formerly called *The Duke of York's Property*. This territory, or tract of land, was then deſcribed in the following manner: all that part of the main land of New England, beginning at a certain place called *St. Croix*, adjoining to Nova Scotia, in America; and from thence extending along the ſea coaſt, to a certain place called *Pimaquin*, or *Pemaquid*, and ſo up the river thereof to its farther head, as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and ſo up by the ſhorteſt courſe to the river of Canada northward. This territory was then annexed to the government of New York. But the duke, on the demiſe of his brother, Charles II, aſcending the throne of England, theſe lands, on his abdication, reverted to the crown. At preſent, the territory of Sagadahoc is ſuppoſed to extend from the river St. Croix eaſtward, to the river of Quenebec weſtward, and from each of theſe two rivers due north to the river St. Lawrence, which is its northern, and to the Atlantic Ocean, its ſouthern boundary.

Sagadahok, or *Ameraſcoggin*, a river of North America, which runs into the Kenebeck, in the country of Main, about ten miles from its mouth.

Sagan, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bober, ſurrounded with a double wall. The magiſtrates are Catholics, but the Lutherans have a church and a ſchool. Here are ſeveral iron-mills, and a copper-mill: twenty-eight miles W. Gros Glogau, and forty-eight NW. Jauer.

Sagan, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Croſſen, on the eaſt by the principality of Glogau, and on the ſouth and weſt by Luſatia, and the duchy of Croſſen. It contains a number of large woods, and abounds in iron ore. It was formerly united to the principality of Glogau. In the year 1646, it was ſold by the emperor to the prince of Lobkowitz, in the poſſeſſion of whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues. It contains four towns. Sagan is the capital.

Saganaum Bay, a bay of lake Huron, ſituated about the centre of the north-weſt ſide.

Saganian, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bukharia: ſixty miles SE. Samarcand.

Sagata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles SE. Termola.

Sagg Harbour, a fiſhing town and harbour on the coaſt of Long Iſland, belonging to the ſtate of New York.

Saghalien, or *Amur*, ſee *Amur*.

Saghalien, or *Sachalien*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of China, and the eaſt part of Ruſſia, about 230 miles in length, and from thirty to ſixty in breadth: 350 miles WSW. from Kamtchatka. *Long.* 161. 40. to 164. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. to 54. N.

Saghalien oula Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the Saghalien: 450 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Saghalien oula Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary: ten miles NNW. Saghalien oula Hotun.

Sagne, a town of Swisserland, in the principality of Neufchatel, situated in a vally, the first place in which the manufactures of clocks and watches was introduced into Swisserland, and where are annually made 30,000 watches: six miles WNW. Neufchatel.

Sagona, a town of the island of Corsica, which, though in ruins, yet gives name to a bishop, suffragan of Pisa.

Sagor, an island of Hindoostan, at the mouth of the Hoogly. *Long.* 88. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Sagrab, see *Agram*.

Sagres, a strong seaport town of Portugal, situated on a tongue of land at the south-west extremity of the province of Algarve: five leagues and a half WSW. Lagos, and thirty-three S. Lisbon. *Long.* 9. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 1. N.

Sagua Islands, a cluster of small islands near the coast of America, about five leagues from the Isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 77. 59. to 78. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 10. to 9. 25. N.

Saguenay, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. This river is not above three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about eighty or ninety fathoms deep; but higher up it is much wider, and this lessening of its breadth at its mouth, gives it more than a common rapidity; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable for the largest vessels above twenty-five leagues from its mouth. The harbour is sufficient to contain twenty-five sail of men of war, has good anchorage, and is well sheltered from storms, being of a circular figure, deep, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, *Long.* 69. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Saguenay, a district of Canada, bounded on the west and south-west by the river of the same name, on the north-east by a nation of Indians, called *Kilestinons*, on the north-west by that of the Esquimaux, and on the south-east by the river St. Lawrence. The territory and lands on each side of the river were found so indifferent, and the first colony that settled suffered so much, that the French were for a long time discouraged from settling in Canada; but at length failing up as high as Quebec, they found fresh encouragement, and have since that time flourished remarkably, till the whole country, together with Quebec, its capital, fell into the hands of the English, in the year 1759. It yields the greatest plenty of marble of several kinds, so that even the houses of private persons are generally built with it.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, and capital of a circar of the same name, near the Bunnas river: 112 miles S. Agra, and eighty-seven NW. Gurrah. *Long.* 78. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Sagy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans: four miles SE. Louhans.

Sahab, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: 24 leagues S. Suster.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-five miles SE. Leon.

Saham, a mountainous tract of Arabia, situated to the north of Yemen.

Sahara, or *Zaara*, that is *The Desert*, a country of Africa. This vast inhospitable region stretches itself from the Atlantic Ocean, on the west, to the kingdoms and deserts of Barca and Nubia on the east; and from Biledulgerid, on the north, to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the south; comprehending a space of about 500 miles in breadth, from north to south, and at least 1500 miles in length, from west to east. The Arabians divide this immense tract of land into three general divisions or classes, viz. Cahel, Sahara, and Asgar: that is, the Sandy, Stony, and Marshy Deserts, according to the nature of the soil; but the most common division is into provinces, which, according to Marmol and Leo, amount to ten; viz. the two Territories of Nun, the Deserts of Zanaga or Senegal, Zaaza, Zuenziga, Hayr or Targa, Lempta, Berdoa, Sate, and Abguechet. Later geographers, with more accuracy, distinguish the Deserts into seven provinces only, under which are comprehended all the inferior divisions; and these are Zanaga, Zuenziga, Targa or Hayr, Lempta or Iguidi, Berdoa, Bornou, and Gaoga. These provinces or kingdoms are supposed to have been formerly inhabited by the Getuli and Garamates, the former of which were likewise in possession of Biledulgerid, or Numidia; and at present, it contains a variety of wandering nations, all proceeding from Arabs, Moors, or Portuguese, who took refuge there when driven out of the empire of Morocco. All these bear indiscriminately the name of Nars, Moors, or Arabs. Their manners are a compound of virtues and vices, they are at once hospitable and thieves. Their religion, as well as that of the Arabs, their oppressors, is Mahometanism; but so corrupted that little of the fundamental doctrine can be discovered among them. In different provinces they speak different dialects of the Arabesk or African language. The chief commodities of these countries are camels, horned

horned cattle, horſes, dates, the fat and feathers of oſtriches, and the gum Senegal.

Sabec, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty-ſeven leagues E. Schiras.

Sabra, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 12 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Sabsjab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſeventy leagues NNW. Herat.

Saianſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei, near which is a copper furnace: ninety-two miles S. Abakanſk. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Said, or *Sahid*, the ſouthern diviſion of Egypt, which borders on Nubia, anciently called *Thebais*.

Saida, or *Seida*, a town of Syria, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, formerly the reſidence of a pacha, now removed to Acre. The name of Sidon ſtill ſubſiſts in a ſmall village, about half a league from Saida. Saida, like all Turkiſh towns, is ill built, dirty, and full of modern ruins. Its length along the ſea ſhore is about 600 paces, and its breadth 150. On the ſouth ſide, on a ſmall eminence, is a fort, built by Degnizla. From hence we have a view of the ſea, the city, and the country; but a few cannon would eaſily deſtroy the whole work, which is only a large tower, of a ſingle ſtory, already half in ruins. At the other extremity of the town, that is, to the north-weſt, is the caſtle, which is built in the ſea itſelf, eighty paces from the main land, to which it is joined by arches. To the weſt of this caſtle is a ſhoal, fifteen feet high, above the ſea, and about 200 paces long. The ſpace between this ſhoal and the caſtle forms the road, but veſſels are not ſafe there in bad weather. The ſhoal, which extends along the town, has a baſon incloſed by a decayed pier. This was the ancient port; but it is ſo choked up by ſands, that boats alone can enter its mouth, near the caſtle. Fakr-el-din, emir of the Druzes, deſtroyed all theſe little ports, from Bairout to Acre, by ſinking boats and ſtones, to prevent the Turkiſh ſhips from entering them. The baſon of Said, if it were emptied, might contain twenty or twenty-five ſmall veſſels. On the ſide of the ſea, the town is abſolutely without any wall, and that which encloſes it on the land ſide is no better than a priſon wall. The whole artillery does not exceed ſix cannon, and theſe are without carriages and gunners. The garriſon ſcarcely amounts to 100 men. The water comes from the river Aoula, through open canals, from which it is fetched by the women. Theſe canals ſerve alſo to water the orchards of mulberry and lemon-trees. Saida is a conſiderable trading town, and is the chief emporium of Damaſcus and the interior country. The French, who are the only Europeans to be found there, have a conſul, and five or ſix commercial houſes. Their exports conſiſt in ſilks, and particularly in raw and ſpun cottons. The manufacture of this cotton is the principal art of the inhabitants, the number of whom may be eſtimated at about 5000: fifty-five miles W. Damaſcus. *Long.* 53. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 25. N.

Saigatka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: thirty-two miles SW. Oſa.

Saignes, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauriac: three leagues NNE. Mauriac, and eleven NW. St. Flour.

Saignon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, celebrated for its wine: half a league ESE. Apt.

Sai-id, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles E. Beit el Fakih.

Sail ſous Couſans, a village of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, in which are two mediciñal ſprings: one league from Boen.

Saillans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: three leagues SW. Die, and two and a half E. Creſt.

Sailly, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: four leagues SE. Metz, and four and a quarter W. Morhange.

Sailly le Sec, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: two leagues NNW. Abbeville.

Saima, a conſiderable lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg. *Long.* 45. to 46. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. to 46. 50. N.

Sain, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of France, oppoſite the ſouth point of Breſt harbour.

Sains, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: two leagues and a half W. Vervins.

Saint, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menay, at Caermarthen.

Saint, or *Biolai*, a cape of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 74. 15. N.

Saint Abb's Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Berwick, in the German Sea: fourteen miles NNW. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 56. N.

St. Adrian, a town of Flanders, with a Benedictine abby: ten miles SE. Ghent.

St. Adrien, a town of Flanders: one league NE. Bruges.

St. Ægidius, or *St. Gilling*, a town of Germany,

many, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Aber See: fourteen miles ESE. Salzburg.

St. Afrique, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron, fortified by the Proteſtants, but taken in the year 1629, by Louis XIII: nine leagues SSE. Rhodez, and eleven E. Alby. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeventeen miles NW. Biſignano.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eleven miles NE. Bova.

St. Agata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles SE. Reggio.

St. Agata di Gotbi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It contains eight pariſh churches, one abby, and three monaſteries: fifteen miles WSW. Benevento.

St. Agaibona, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

St. Agnan, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: five leagues ENE. Perigueux.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Iſlands, on which is a light-houſe, which, according to capt. Cook, is ſituated in *Long.* 6. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 53. 30. N. See *Scilly Iſlands*.

St. Agoſtino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-one miles N. Policaſtro.

St. Agreve, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: ſix leagues NNW. Privas, and ſix W. Tournon.

St. Aignan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher: ſix leagues and a half S. Blois, and five and a half WSW. Romorantin. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

St. Aigulin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montlieu: three leagues and three quarters SE. Montlieu, and a quarter NW. La Roche-Chalais.

St. Albain, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: one league and a half E. St. Chely, and five NNW. Mende.

St. Alban, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais, with a mineral ſpring: one league N. Alais.

St. Alban, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ſix miles W. Chambery.

St. Alban's, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, which owes it name to Alban, the firſt martyr in Great Britain, who ſuffered in the reign of Diocleſian, and was buried on a hill near the town, where a monaſtery was afterwards erected, and dedicated to his memory, by king Offa, as an atonement for the murder of his ſon-in-law, being before called *Verulam*. This abby was richly endowed by the ſame king, who obtained great privileges from the popes, eſpecially from Adrian IV, who was born in the neighbourhood, and granted the abbots the firſt rank among the abbots of England. In the year 1070, William the Conqueror ſeized it, and ſtripped it of moſt of its riches. At the diſſolution, it was valued at 2102 pounds a year. The church was bought by the town's people, and made parochial. In the year 1455, a battle was fought between the Yorkiſts, commanded by the duke of York, and the Lancaſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, the dukes of Somerſet and Northumberland killed, and the king himſelf taken priſoner. Another battle was fought between the ſame parties, when the Yorkiſts were commanded by the earl of Warwick, and the Lancaſtrians by queen Margaret; Margaret proved victorious, and reſcued the king her huſband from captivity. St. Alban's is a town of conſiderable ſize, and has a large weekly market on Saturday; it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirteen miles WSW. Hertford, and twenty NNW. London.

St. Alban's Head, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Dorſet, in the Engliſh Channel: ſix leagues eaſt a little ſouth from Weymouth. *Long.* 2. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

St. Alphonſo, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 69. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. S.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: half a league NW. Ambert.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: two leagues and a half S. Clermont, and three and a half NNW. Iſſoire.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne: three leagues NE. Coſne, and two and a half S. St. Fargeau.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme: fourteen miles NW. Blois.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton,

a canton, in the district of Vitry-le-François: two leagues N. Vitry.

St. Amand de Boueux, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Rochefoucald: three leagues N. Angouleſme.

St. Amand, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scarp. About half a league from the town are ſome celebrated mud-baths. Before the revolution, here was a celebrated abby, whoſe prior was lord of the town: two leagues W. Condé, and ſix and a half SE. Lille.

St. Amand Mont Rond, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Amand, near the river Cher: ſeven leagues S. Bourges, and eight SE. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 20. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

St. Amand de Vallboret, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caſtres: four leagues and a half SE. Caſtres.

St. Amans, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mende: three leagues N. Mende.

St. Amans deſcels, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mur de Barres: ſeven leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Amarin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: five leagues N. Befort.

St. Ambrogio, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Suſa: one mile and a half N. Avigliano, and eleven SE. Suſa.

St. Ambrogio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ſix miles NNW. Verona.

St. Ambroix, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alais: ſix leagues W. Pont St. Eſprit, and three NNE. Alais.

St. Amour, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orgelet: four leagues SE. Orgelet, and five and a half S. Lons-le-Saunier.

St. Anaſtaſia, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida, eighteen miles long, and from one to three wide. *Long.* 81. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

St. Anatoglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: thirteen miles SSW. Aquila.

St. Andeol, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſituated at the conflux of the Ardeche and the Rhône: four leagues S. Lyons, and five NE. St. Etienne.

St. Andeol de Clairguement, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefort: three leagues S. Villefort.

St. André, a fort of Brabant, built for the defence of Bois-le-Duc.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evreux: three leagues SSE. Evreux, and four N. Dreux.

St. André, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant; the ſee of a biſhop, who is a prince of the empire, and is ſtyled the biſhop of Lavant at St. Andre: twenty miles ENE. Clagenfurt, and thirty-two SE. Muhrau. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

St. André, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Cloſter Neuburg.

St. André, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic: ſixteen miles W. Liſſa.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: one league and a half S. Marcellin.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caſtellane; two leagues N. Caſtellane.

St. André, a town of the iſland of Palma, ſituated in the northern part of the iſland; ſmall, but handſome, and well ſituated.

St. André, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa.

St. André, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, on the Sier: ſix miles and a half SE. Seiſſel.

St. André, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arch, near Mount Cenis: fifteen miles ESE. St. Jean de Maurienne, and 38 ESE. Chambery.

St. André, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Vigan: four leagues N. Le Vigan.

St. André de Cuzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg: three leagues NW. Libourn, and four and a half N. Bourdeaux.

St. André de la Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet: two leagues NW. Chollet.

St. André de Roſſans, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Serres: three leagues WSW. Serres.

St. André de Sangonis, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lodève: one league and a quarter ENE. Clermont, and three quarters W. Gignac.

St. Andrea, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Andrea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; two miles and a half W. Tarento.

St. Andreas, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles S. Ebernstein.

St. Andreas, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: four leagues N. Bourdeaux.

St. Andreas Berg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt, on the Oder, where there is a ſmelting-houſe for ſilver, and a manufacture of powder-blue: ten miles SSE. Goſlar.

St. Andreia, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 206. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

St. Andres, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles N. St. Jago.

St. Andrew, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, thirty leagues NE. from Cape Palmas.

St. Andrew, a town of Hungary, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Danube: ten miles N Buda.

St. Andrew's Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767. *Long.* 133. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

St. Andrew's, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

St. Andrew's, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and before the reformation, a city, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the metropolitan of Scotland. The original name was *Mucroſs*, but by a chapel being built by St. Regulus or St. Rule, a Greek monk, who came to convert the Picts about the year 370: it was called *Kilrymont*, or *Kilrule*, which is ſtill in uſe among the Highlanders. When the Picts were driven out by the Scots, it was called by its preſent name. At this time the metropolitan church, which under the Picts had been at Abernethy, was tranſlated to St. Andrew's; and the town was new peopled by a colony of Scots, particularly by thoſe under the command of Fiffus Duffus, whoſe great ſervices to king Kennet were rewarded with all the lands lying in that ſhire, formerly called *Pichtlandia*, and which that captain, from his own name, called *Fifland*. The wall ſurrounding the priory is pretty entire; it is fil'ed with baſtions, ſome round and ſome ſquare. Part of the prior's and ſubprior's houſes yet remains. Adjoining to the priory, are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demoliſhed by a mob, inflamed by a ſermon of John Knox. Both towers at the eaſt end are ſtill ſtanding. One only of the weſtern towers now remains, and a part of the weſt end of the outermoſt ſouth wall. On the north ſide of the town, a little weſt from the cathedral, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, are the ruins of the caſtle, known by the name of Cardinal Bethune's, becauſe therein he reſided, and therein was ſlain, in the year 1545, by Norman Leſley and his company. The inhabited ſtreets are three, running nearly from weſt to eaſt, but not quite parallel, as they all terminate on the cathedral, in the eaſt end. Theſe ſtreets are interſected at right angles, by narrower ſtreets called wynds. On the ſouth ſide of the ſouth ſtreet, nearer the weſt end, is a much-admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent of Gray Friars. St. Andrew's is a roval burgh, and for electing a member of the Britiſh parliament, is claſſed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. The government of the city is veſted in a proveſt, dean of guild, and four bailies, who, with the town treaſurer, are called the office bearers in the council, and are elected annually at Michaelmas by the whole council. The great opulence of this city, before the reformation, may be conceived from this ſingle circumſtance, that there was an annual fair here, commencing in the beginning of April, which laſted for ſome weeks, and to which there reſorted from 200 to 300 veſſels from all parts of the then commercial world. After the reformation, the city gradually fell into decay, from which it is now emerging. There are yet no exports from St. Andrew's, grain only excepted. Several veſſels, from 40 to 200 tons, have within theſe few years been built at this port, which are employed by the inhabitants in the wood and coaſting trades. In the ſpring of 1792, a factory was eſtabliſhed for ſowing and tambouring muſlin. But the chief ſupport of this city is the univerſity, and the conflux of ſtrangers, who here find excellent teachers in all different branches. The univerſity, which is the oldeſt in Scotland, being founded in the year 1444, formerly conſiſted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's College, founded by Prior Hepburn, in 1512; and St. Mary's, founded by biſhop John Hamilton, in the year 1552. In each of theſe colleges were lectures in theology, as well as in philoſophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James VI, 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, the univerſity was new modelled; and St. Mary's College was appropriated to the ſtudy of theology, and is, therefore, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Divinity College, or the New College. In the year 1747, on a petition from the maſters of the two colleges of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, the parliament united theſe two colleges into one ſociety, under the deſignation of the United College. Theſe colleges are

are independent of each other in their revenues and diſcipline. Coal is in great abundance within a few miles of the city; much alſo is imported from both ſides of the Forth, chiefly from Dyſart, Alloa, and Borrowſtouneſs. The harbour has of late been much improved, and the mole extended farther towards the ſea. A ſpirit of enterpriſe has ariſen among the inhabitants; new houſes, on an improved plan of ſize, accommodation, and elegance, are yearly riſing, and there is every reaſon to believe, that St. Andrew's will continue to flouriſh, and will gradually regain its former luſtre. The number of ſouls in the town and ſuburbs is eſtimated at 2520, in the country part 1430, making in the whole a population of 3950: twenty-one miles ESE. Perth, and twenty-ſix N. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 19. N.

St. Angel, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: one league from Uſſel.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles SE. Naples.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſix miles N. Policaſtro.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: the ſee of a biſhop: five miles and a half NW. Conza.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ten miles ESE. Teramo.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SSE. Bittetto.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ten miles NNE. Lauria.

St. Angelo, a mountain of Carniola: four miles N. Duino.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles WSW. Cariati Vecchia.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: ſix miles SSW. Lodi.

St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles NE. Scalea.

St. Angelo in Vado, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: twelve miles SW. Urbino.

St. Angelon, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: thirteen miles SSW. Matera.

St. Ann, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-ſix miles E. Havannah.

St. Ann, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 41. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

St. Ann, or *Annimpig Lake*, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

St. Anna, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles and a half NE. Lunden.

St. Annaberg, ſee *Annaberg*.

St. Annaperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-eight miles S. St. Polten.

St. Ann's, a town of Britiſh America, in the province of New Brunſwick, on the ſouth ſide of St. John's river: three miles S. Frederick Town.

St. Ann's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

St. Ann's Bay, a bay of North America, on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campechy. *Long.* 77. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

St. Ann's Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man: five miles NE. Longneſs Point.

St. Ann's Point, a cape of South Wales, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

St. Anne, a town of the iſland of Marigalante. *Long.* 60. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 54. N.

St. Anne's River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, eleven leagues above Quebec.

St. Anthême, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 2½ leagues E. Ambert, and 2½ SW. Montbriſon.

St. Anthony's Iſland, one of the largeſt and moſt elevated of thoſe called *Cape Verd Iſlands*, and, in point of ſituation, the moſt northerly. The top is conſtantly covered with ſnow, and, notwithſtanding the clearneſs of the ſky, generally hid in the clouds. On the north ſide it has a good road for ſhipping, with a collection of freſh-water, riſing from ſprings, which however ſcarcely merits the name of a pond. The inhabitants amount to about 500, chiefly negroes, under the protection of the Portugueſe. To the north-weſt ſtands a village, containing about twenty huts, and at leaſt fifty families, negroes and whites, under the authority of a governor; or, as they call him, a captain, a prieſt, and a ſchool-maſter, who trains up the children in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the firſt elements of knowledge; though that ſeldom exceeds being able to read the Bible in a bungling manner. They all ſpeak Portugueſe, copy the manners of that nation, but live in the moſt miſerable poverty, although the iſland produces a variety of fruits, oranges, lemons, palms,

palms, melons, bacovas, pomegranates, and the ſugar-cane. Here is a large orchard, diſtinguiſhed at ſea by a high palm-tree, where the ſailors come to gather the fruits of the ſeaſon, in which they never meet with any obſtruction from the natives. At a greater diſtance from the ſea, there is another orchard, from whence the natives bring fruit, upon aſſes, to the ſhips, which they ſell at a very low price. The potatoes and melons of St. Anthony are particularly excellent, having a richneſs and delicacy of flavour peculiar to them; theſe are therefore eagerly fought after by the mariners. *Long.* 24. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 9. N.

St. Antioco, anciently *Enoſia*, an iſland about two miles from the coaſt of Sardinia; fourteen miles long, and from two to four wide. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

St. Antoine, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: one league and a half WNW. St. Marcelin, and four N. Romans.

St. Antonin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: eight leagues and a half W. Sauveterre, and ſeven NW. Alby.

St. Antonio, a town of Iſtria: three miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

St. Antonio, a cape of the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes: eight miles NW. Rhodes.

St. Antonio, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles SW. Havannah.

St. Antonio, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near a mountain of the ſame name: four leagues W. Laredo.

St. Antonio de Cabo, a town of South America, in Braſil, belonging to the Portugueſe, near Cape St. Auguſtin.

St. Antonio Cloſter, or *Tonnicſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: four miles NW. Andernach.

St. Arcangelo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fourteen miles W. Turſi.

St. Arnould, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: nine leagues SSW. Paris, and one and a half NNW. Dourdan.

St. Arſiero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles NNW. Policaſtro.

St. Aſaph, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint: the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the ſixth century. It has a pariſh church, beſides the cathedral, though the town ſcarcely contains above fifty houſes. The market is on Saturday: thirty miles W. Cheſter, and 215 NW. London.

St. Aſſier, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: three leagues SW. Perigueux, and three and a half SE. Riberac.

St. Aubin, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, with a ſafe harbour, defended by a caſtle, called *Elizabeth Caſtle*, one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Great Britain, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is the reſidence of a governor: three miles W. St. Helier.

St. Aubin, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: two leagues and a half SW. Dôle, and one and a half NW. Chauſin.

St Aubin, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: $3\frac{3}{4}$ leagues ESE. Bar-le-Duc, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ WSW. Commercy.

St. Aubin d'Arquenay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: one league and three quarters NNE. Caen, and five E. Bayeux.

St. Aubin d'Aubigné, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: three leagues N. Rennes, and two and a half W. St. Aubin du Cormier.

St. Aubin du Cormier, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres, near which the Bretons, and their confederates, defeated the army of Charles VIII: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. Vitré, and three SW. Fougeres.

St. Aubin de Luigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: three leagues SW. Angers, and one and a half ESE. Chalonne.

St. Aubin de Terre Gâte, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues S. Avranches.

St. Aubin des Ponts de Cé, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: one league S. Angers, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ NNW. Briſſac.

St. Avé, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: three quarters of a league N. Vannes, and five W. Rochefort.

St. Augel, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: five miles SSW. Uſſel.

St. Auguſtin, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: thirty miles SE. Havannah.

St. Auguſtin,

St. Auguſtin, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the entrance of Cook's River.

St. Auguſtine, a ſeaport town of Eaſt Florida, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt. It is built along the ſhore, at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong ſquare, divided into four ſtreets. Near it is the church and monaſtery of the order of St. Auguſtine. The caſtle, called *St. John's Fort*, is built of ſoft ſtone, has four baſtions, a courtin ſixty yards long, a parapet nine feet thick, and a rampart twenty feet high, caſemated, arched, and bomb proof. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it, and in 1665, it was plundered by captain Davis, the buccaneer. The Engliſh and Indians of Carolina attacked it again in 1702, under colonel Moore, who abandoned it after three months' ſiege, and plundering and burning the country, leaving the ſhips and ſtores to the enemy, in the ſight of ſome Spaniſh cruiſers, and marched back to Charleſtown, 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the laſt who beſieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and caſtle, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

St. Auguſtine's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in the Mozambique Channel. It is of great width; but, in tempeſtuous weather, a great rolling ſea makes the paſſage frequently dangerous for ſhips, notwithſtanding the breadth it occupies, from its rapidity. This bay abounds with fiſh, ſo as to load a boat in an hour or two. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

St. Auguſtine's Iſland, an iſland in the north Atlantic Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

St. Auguſtine's River, a river of Labrador, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 59. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

St. Aulaye, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: three leagues SW. Riberac, and five NW. Mucidan.

St. Avold, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemine: ſix leagues and a half E. Metz, and three and a half S. Sarlouis. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

St. Auſtin, a lake in United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: thirty miles N. Bennington.

St. Auſtle, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday. It was formerly a place of conſiderable repute, but is now much fallen to decay. Near it are ſome conſiderable tin-mines and quarries of what is called china-ſtone, large quantities of which are conveyed annually to Briſtol, Liverpool, and to the different potteries in Staffordſhire: fourteen miles ENE. Truro, and 237 WSW. London.

St. Ay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire: two leagues SW. Orleans.

St. Babel, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. Brioude.

St. Baldrin's Cradle, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington: three miles NW. Dunbar.

St. Barbara, a ſeaport on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Curaçao.

St. Barbara, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fourteen miles SSW. Cagliari.

St. Barbara, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NNW. Pettau.

St. Barbe, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of New Biſcay, celebrated for its ſilver mines.

St. Bartholome, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtesgaden, near the Konigſee: ſeven miles SSW. Berchtesgaden, and thirteen S. Reichenhall.

St. Bartholemeo de Xongopani, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa, chiefly peopled with Indians.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nineteen miles ESE. Matera.

St. Bartholomeo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles S. Volturara.

St. Bartholemew, a ſmall iſland, in the Weſt Indies, about eight leagues in circumference. This iſland was firſt peopled by Poincy, the French governor of St. Chriſtopher's, at his own expence, in 1648. As the ſoil is but indifferent, though the air is ſalubrious, the French were ſuffered to enjoy it without moleſtation, till the year 1689, when a deſcent was made upon it by Sir Timothy Thornhill. The inhabitants had fortified their iſland with batteries, breaſt, and other works, to the extent of two acres of ground, doubly palliſadoed round with ſtakes ſix feet high: all which were taken by Sir Timothy, who, having ravaged the country, carried off about 700 of its inhabitants, with their cattle and effects. The men were ſent to Nevis, and the women to St. Chriſtopher's: but the Engliſh government diſapproving of this ſeverity, ſuffered the inhabitants to repoſſeſs their iſland, but as ſubjects of Great Britain. At the peace of Ryſwick, it was reſtored to the crown of

France. During the first war with France, which broke out under George II, this island was so convenient to the French for privateering, that above fifty English ships were carried into its harbour, and therefore two privateers from Antigua attacked and reduced it, making prisoners 400 of its white inhabitants, of whom 140 were fit to bear arms, and 300 negroes. The French afterwards returned to the possession of it, and in the year 1785, ceded it to the Danes. Though little of the soil of this island is fit for cultivation, yet it produces tobacco and cassava, with some excellent woods and limestone, with which the inhabitants furnish their neighbours. All the fresh-water they have is saved in cisterns; and the island itself is encompassed by formidable rocks, which render it dangerous of access to shipping. Its chief products for exportation are drugs and lignum vitæ. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 43. N.

St. Bartholemew, or *Whermoysen*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

St. Barthelemy, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lausun: 2¾ leagues N. Tonneins, and three E. Marmande.

St. Basile, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eighteen miles E. Matera.

St. Basile, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: eleven miles NE. Turfi.

St. Basili, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: eight miles S. Corinth.

St. Batello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles N. Reggio.

St. Baume, a celebrated place of France, in the department of the Var, situated on a high rocky mountain, and having a cave, in which, according to the real belief of the inhabitants of Provence, who cannot bear to hear it disputed, St. Magdalen, sister to Lazarus, spent thirty years in a rigid penance: fourteen miles SW. Brignolles, and sixteen ENE. Marseilles.

St. Bazeille, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, in the district of Marmande: ¼ league NW. Marmande, and two leagues ESE. La Reolle.

St. Beat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens, on the Garonne. All the houses are built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood: eleven leagues SE. Tarbes, and four S. St. Gaudens.

St. Beauzeley de Levezou, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Milhaud: two leagues NW. Milhaud.

St. Bee's Head, a cape of England, and western extremity of the county of Cumberland, in the Irish sea: three miles SSW. Whitehaven. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

St. Bel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Brevenn: 3½ leagues W. Lyons, and four S. Villefranche.

St. Bellino, a town of Italy, in the Polesino di Rovigno: ten miles WSW. Rovigno.

St. Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fifteen miles SSE. Mantua.

St. Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Gorzegno: three miles SW. Gorzegno, and twelve E. Bene.

St. Benedict, a town of Hungary, situated on the Gran, with a fortified castle: thirty miles N. Gran.

St. Benoist, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Glen: six leagues SE. Orleans.

St. Benoist du Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: 3¾ leagues SSW. Argenton, and 8½ WSW. La Chatre. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

St. Benoist de Seyssieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley: 1¾ leagues SW. Belley, and 5¾ SSE. St. Rambert.

St. Bernard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NW. Horn.

St. Bernard, see *Mount St. Bernard*.

St. Bernard, an island of North America, in the Lake of Nicaragua.

St. Bernardo de Tarija, a town of South America, and principal place of the district of Chicas or Tarija.

St. Bernard's Bay, a large bay on the coast of New Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 78. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

St. Berthevin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laval: three quarters of a league W. Laval.

St. Bertrand de Cominges, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens. Before the revolution, the see of the bishop of Cominges: 8½ leagues ESE. Tarbes, and 3 SW. St. Gaudens.

St. Biagio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3½ miles WSW. Nicastro.

St. Biagio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

dom of Naples, and county of Molise: eight miles NE. Molise.

St. Biasi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: fifteen miles WNW. Policastro.

St. Blain, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbon: five leagues NE. Chaumont.

St. Blancat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: four leagues WNW. St. Gaudens.

St. Blase, an abby of Germany, situated in Austrian Swabia. The abbot was created a prince of the empire, in the year 1747, and is also hereditary arch-aulic chaplain, of the archducal house of Austria, in the Anterior Austrian countries. To this abby belong the counties and seigniories of Bondorff, Stauffen, Kirchhofen, Gustwiel, and Oberriedt: twenty-seven miles NE. Bâle, and eight W. Bondorf.

St. Blase, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 8 miles SW. Steyr.

St. Bonifacio, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: fifteen miles E. Verona.

St. Bonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gap: two leagues and a half N. Gap, and twelve and a half S. Grenoble.

St. Bonnet le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: four leagues S. Montbrison, and four and a half W. St. Etienne.

St. Bonnet le Castel, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: five leagues NE. Brioude, and three SSW. Ambert.

St. Bonnet de Bruyères, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: six leagues N. Villefranche.

St. Bonnet de Chavagne, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Marcelin: 1½ league SW. St. Marcelin.

St. Bonnet de Joux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charolles: two leagues and a quarter NE. Charolles, and three W. Cluny.

St. Boy, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: six miles SW. Barcelona.

St. Brances, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues S. Tours.

St. Brelade's Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jersey, which takes its name from a village: five miles W. from St. Helier.

St. Briac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Malo: 1½ league W. St. Malo, and 3½ N. Dinan.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fougeres; two leagues and a half NW. Fougeres.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: three leagues N. Paris.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: two leagues SE. Auxerre.

St. Brice, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: one league NW. Reims.

St. Bride's Bay, a bay of St. George's Channel, on the west coast of the county of Pembroke, in South Wales, with good anchorage in from seven to ten fathoms. *Long.* 5. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

St. Brieuc, a city of France, capital of the department of the North Coasts, and see of a bishop, situated among mountains which intercept the sight of the sea, little more than a mile distant, on which it has a small harbour: thirteen posts NW. Rennes, and fifty-seven and a quarter W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

St. Brisson, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: four miles S. Gien, and two W. Briare.

St. Buono, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles NE. Civita Borella.

St. Calais, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarte: seven leagues and a half E. Le Mans, and six ENE. Château du Loir. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

St. Calogero, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: twenty-four miles E. Mazara, and two NE. Sacca.

St. Calogero, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sicily: nine miles E. Lentini.

St. Canice, or *Irishtown*, a town of Ireland, situated on the river Nore, in the county of Kilkenny. The cathedral of the bishop of Ossory stands in this place. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament, though so joined to Kilkenny as to be considered only one town.

St. Caradec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudeac: 1¼ league W. Loudeac, and 6¼ S. St. Brieuc.

St. Carlos, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on a river which runs from the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 66. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 46. N.

St. Carlos, a town of the island of Cuba: sixty-two miles E. Havanna.

St. Carlos, a town of North America, in the

the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean: 110 miles W. Panama.

St. Caſt Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the weſt coaſt of France, where the Engliſh made an unſucceſsful landing, in the year 1758, with the loſs of 1000 men, under the command of Lord Howe. It was ſo named from a village: ten miles W. St. Maloes, and five SE. Cape Frehel.

St. Catharina, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles W. Tarwis.

St. Catherina, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Catherina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twelve miles E. Coſenza.

St. Catherina, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo: twenty-five miles W. Saona.

St. Catherina, a town of the iſland of Malta: four miles S. Malta.

St. Catherine's Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales, a little to the ſouth of Tenby.

St. Catherine, an iſland of South America, near the coaſt of Brazil. It is reſorted to for proviſions or hides, and as a ſhelter for ſhips going farther ſouth, and European ſhips here get freſh water, and other neceſſaries. There is good anchorage in ſeveral parts of it, eſpecially within the iſland next to the main. The water which is obtained here, like that of the river Thames, keeps well at ſea. Bon Port, on the continent ſide, has every convenience for wooding and watering, and a plantation oppoſite to it is a good birth for both. But the ſurrounding hills and thick woods prevent a free circulation of air; and the thick fogs and moiſt air produce fevers, and very violent fluxes. *Long.* 49. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 50. to 28. S.

St. Catherine, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, ſixteen miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

St. Catharine de Fierbois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, celebrated for its plums: thirteen miles S. Tours, and thirteen W. Loches.

St. Catherine's Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: four miles NE. from St. Helier.

St. Catherine's Sound, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of St. Simon, and Jekyl.

St. Catterina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fifteen miles S. Squillace.

St. Ceré, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: ſeven leagues and a half ENE. Gourdan, and ten NE. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

St. Ceſario, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: four miles WSW. Lecce.

St. Chamand, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: three leagues N. Aurillac.

St. Chamant, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: three leagues SSE. Tulle.

St. Chamas, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon, celebrated for its olives: ſix leagues W. Aix, and two S. Salon.

St. Chamond, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: two leagues NNE. St. Etienne, and ſeven and a half SSW. Lyons. *Long.* 22. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

St. Chaptes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: ſeven miles SW. Uzes.

St. Chartier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre: $1\frac{3}{4}$ league N. La Châtre, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ S. Iſſoudun.

St. Chef, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: two leagues NNW. La Tour-du-Pin, and ſix E. Vienne.

St. Chely d'Apcher, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: ſeven leagues NNW. Mende, and five SE. St. Flour. *Long.* 20. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

St. Chely d'Aubrac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: ſeven leagues NE. Rhodez.

St. Chinian, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 4 leagues WNW. Beziers, and 3 ESE. St. Pons.

St. Chirico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; fourteen miles W. Manfredonia.

St. Chirico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ten miles SE. Acerenza.

St. Chriſtina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: two miles S. Oppido.

St. Chriſtoſle, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles S. Tuln.

St. Chriſtoforo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles W. Manfredonia.

St.

St. Chriſtophe, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: five leagues NNW. Tours, and five and a half W. Chateau-regnault.

St. Chriſtophe, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: one league and three quarters N. Marcigny, and three S. Charolles.

St. Chriſtophe, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: two leagues SW. Grenoble.

St. Chriſtophe de la Couperie, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent: two leagues and three quarters SW. St. Florent-le-Viel, and five and a half NW. Chollet.

St. Chriſtopher, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about fifteen miles in length, and in general about four in breadth, but towards the eaſtern extremity not more than three, and between that part and the reſt of the iſland is a ſtrip of land three miles in length, which does not meaſure half a mile acroſs. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1493, who gave it its preſent name. It was called by the natives *Liamuiga*, or *The Fertile Iſland*. No ſettlement was made in this iſland till the year 1623, when an aſſociation was formed in England for this purpoſe, under the conduct of a Mr. Warner. Soon after the Engliſh ſettlement was begun, a party of French arrived in the iſland under the conduct of monſieur Deſnambuc. Hitherto Warner's firſt colony had lived on friendly terms, with the poor natives, by whom they were liberally ſupplied with proviſions; but having ſeized on their lands, the conſciouſneſs of deſerving retaliation, made the planters apprehenſive of an attack, when probably none was intended. Accordingly, they fell on the Charaibes by night, and having murdered, in cold blood, from 100 to 120 of the ſtouteſt, drove all the reſt from the iſland, except ſuch of the women as were young and handſome, of whom they made concubines and ſlaves. The two leaders, Warner and Deſnambuc, about the ſame time, found it neceſſary to return to Europe, for the purpoſe of ſoliciting ſuccour from their reſpective nations; and bringing with them the name of conquerors, they ſeverally met with all poſſible encouragement. Warner was knighted by his ſovereign, and, through the intereſt of the earl of Carliſle, ſent back as governor, in 1626, with 400 new recruits, amply ſupplied with neceſſaries of all kinds; while Deſnambuc, under the patronage of Richlieu (the miniſter of France) projected the eſtabliſhment of an excluſive company, for trading to this and ſome of the other iſlands. That miniſter concurred with Deſnambuc in opinion, that ſuch an inſtitution was beſt adapted to the purpoſes of commerce and colonization. Subſcriptions came in reluctantly, and the ſhips which the new company fitted out on this occaſion, were ſo wretchedly ſupplied with proviſions and neceſſaries, that of 532 recruits, who ſailed from France, with Deſnambuc, in February, 1627, the greater part periſhed miſerably at ſea, for want of food. The Engliſh received the ſurvivors with compaſſion and kindneſs; and for preventing conteſts in future about their reſpective limits, the commanders of each nation agreed to divide the whole iſland pretty equally between their followers. A treaty of partition for this purpoſe was reduced to writing, and ſigned, with many formalities, on the 3d of May, 1627; it comprehended alſo a league defenſive and offenſive. The flouriſhing ſtate of St. Chriſtopher's, which the Spaniards had always conſidered as the moſt valuable of the Caribbee Iſlands, awakened the jealouſy of the court of Madrid. Don Frederic de Toledo took upon him the command of a formidable fleet, conſiſting of twenty-four great ſhips, and fifteen frigates, to drive the two nations from St. Chriſtopher's, ſo as to prevent their diſturbing the Spaniſh colonies, either in the Weſt Indies, or upon the continent. The French immediately abandoned the iſland, and the Engliſh hearing that their allies had evacuated the iſland, fell into deſpondency likewiſe, and offered to treat with the Spaniſh admiral. All they could obtain was liberty to evacuate the iſland, on pain of being put to the ſword. However, not many of the Engliſh had actually left the iſland when he departed; ſo that their ſettlement went on as uſual; and they ſoon repaired the damage that had been done to their plantations. The French, in like manner, who had gone no farther than Antigua and Monſerrat, returned, and reſumed their occupations: but they did not proſper like the Engliſh planters. It is probable that each nation would lay the blame on the other. We are told that in the firſt Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II, the French king declaring for the United States, his ſubjects in St. Chriſtopher's, diſdaining an inglorious neutrality, attacked the Engliſh planters, and drove them out of their poſſeſſions; which were afterwards, by the treaty of Breda, reſtored to them. In 1689, in conſequence of the revolution which had taken place in England the preceding year, the French planters in this iſland, declaring themſelves in the intereſts of the abdicated monarch, attacked and expelled their Engliſh neighbours a ſecond time, laying waſte their plantations, and committing ſuch outrages

are unjuſtifiable among civilized nations, even in a time of open and avowed hoſtility. Their conduct on this occaſion was deemed ſo cruel and treacherous, that it was aſſigned by king William and queen Mary, among the cauſes which induced them to declare war againſt the French nation. After the French had continued about eight months ſole maſters of the iſland, the Engliſh, under the command of general Codrington, returning in great force, not only compelled the French inhabitants to ſurrender, but actually tranſported 1800 of them to Martinico and Hiſpaniola. It is true, that reparation was ſtipulated to be made them by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, but war again breaking out between the two nations, in 1702, the French planters derived but little advantage from that clauſe in their favour. They had, however, in 1705, the gloomy ſatisfaction to behold many of the Engliſh poſſeſſions again laid waſte by a French armament, which committed ſuch ravages, that the Britiſh parliament found it neceſſary to diſtribute the ſum of 103,000l. among the ſufferers, to enable them to re-ſettle their plantations. Happily, this was the laſt exertion of national enmity and civil diſcord within this little community; for, at the peace of Utrecht, the iſland was ceded wholly to the Engliſh; and the French poſſeſſions publicly ſold, for the benefit of the Engliſh government. This iſland contains 43,726 acres of land, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to the growth of ſugar, and 4000 to paſturage. As ſugar is the only commodity of any account that is raiſed, except proviſions, and a little cotton, it is probable, that nearly one half of the whole iſland is unfit for cultivation. The interior part of the country conſiſts indeed of many rugged precipices, and barren mountains. Of theſe the loftieſt is Mount Miſery (evidently a decayed volcano) which riſes 3711 feet in perpendicular height from the ſea. The general average produce for a ſeries of years is 16,000 hogſheads of 16 cwt. which, as one half only of the whole cane land, or 8500 acres, is annually cut (the remainder being in young canes) gives nearly two hogſheads of 16 cwt. per acre for the whole of the land in ripe canes. This iſland is divided into nine pariſhes, and contains four towns and hamlets, viz. Baſſeterre, the preſent capital, as it was formerly that of the French, containing about 800 houſes; Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. Of theſe, the two firſt are ports of entry, eſtabliſhed by law. The fortifications conſiſt of Charles Fort, and Brimſtone Hill, both near Sandy Point; three batteries at Baſſeterre, one at Fig-tree Bay, another at Palmeto Point, and ſome ſmaller ones of no great importance. The preſent number of white inhabitants is computed at 4000, and taxes are levied on 26,000 negroes; and there are about 300 blacks and mulattoes of free condition. In the year 1782, this iſland was taken by the French, under the command of the marquis de Bouillé, and reſtored to Great Britain, by the peace of 1783. *Long.* 65. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

St. Chriſtoval, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

St. Chriſtoval, a town of South America, in the New Kingdom of Grenada: ſixty miles N. Pamplona.

St. Chriſtoval de Lampangui, a mountain of South America, in the kingdom of Chili, abounding in metals, gold, ſilver, iron, lead, copper, and tin, not far from Coquimbo.

St. Ciers, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: four leagues and a half N. Bourg.

St. Cire, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon: one league N. Lyons.

St. Cirq, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: three leagues E. Cahors, and ſix SW. Figiac.

St. Clair, a lake of North America, about fifty miles in circumference, between lake Huron and Lake Eri, with both of which it communicates.

St. Clair, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: three leagues and a half SE. Carentan, and one and a half NE. St. Lo.

St. Clar de Lomagne, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: two leagues and a quarter SE. Lectoure, and five and a half NNE. Auch. *Long.* 18. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

St. Clara, a barren rock or iſland among the Canary Iſlands: 3 leagues SW. Gratioſa.

St. Clare, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Tave: ten miles W. Caermarthen, and 216 W. London.

St. Clare ſur Epte, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the river Epte, celebrated for a treaty of peace, entered into in the year 945, between Richard I, duke of Normandy, and Louis IV, king of France: ſeven miles SW. Giſors, and twenty-ſeven SE. Rouen.

St. Claudé, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura, ſituated on the Liſon, at the foot of a mountain. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contained a rich abby, which was ſeculariſed in the year 1742: ſix leagues NW. Geneva, and nine SE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

St.

St. Claude, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: two leagues NE. Blois.

St. Clement, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: ſeven miles N. Embrun.

St. Clement, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: half a league N. Sens.

St. Clement, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles S. Weſſingburen.

St. Clement, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: two leagues NW. Tulle.

St. Clement de la Place, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 2½ leagues NW. Angers.

St. Clemente, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eighteen miles SW. Alarcon.

St. Cloud, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: ſix leagues NNE. Angouleſme.

St. Cloud, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, where the kings had a palace, ſituated on an eminence, near the Seine. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and a duchy united to the archbiſhopric of Paris. In the year 1589, king Henry III was murdered here: five leagues W. Paris.

St. Colms, one of the Shiant Iſlands, among the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: about ſeven miles from the coaſt of Lewis, and twenty-two S. Stornaway.

St. Colombe, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: three leagues and a half NW. Evreux.

St. Columb, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with two markets on Thurſday and Saturday. It contains about 130 houſes: 8½ miles S. Padſtow, and 249 W. London.

St. Combado, or *St. Comba di Dao*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues SW. Viſeu.

St. Combe, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyon, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone, oppoſite Vienne.

St. Come, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 2½ leagues WNW. St. Genies de Rivedolt, and five NE. Rhodez.

St. Conſtantin, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fourteen miles S. Turſi.

St. Cornelius Munſter, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers, the duchy of Limburg, and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle. The matricular aſſeſſment is forty-eight florins, and the tax to the chamber at Wetzlar 126 rixdollars twenty-one kruitzers: five miles SE. Aix-la-Chapelle.

St. Coſme de Vair, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers: two leagues SSE. Mamers, and ſix NNE. Le Mans.

St. Coſmo, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

St. Criſtoforo, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Patti, in the vally of Demona.

St. Croce, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: two miles SW. Spetia.

St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1½ league SSE. Colmar, and two W. Briſach.

St. Croix, a river of South America, in Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

St. Croix, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 67. 5. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

St. Croix, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Maurice: eleven leagues above Quebec.

St. Croix, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: three leagues N. St. Girons.

St. Croix dans le Hayne, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: two leagues W. Cherburg.

St. Crot, a town of Hungary: ſeventy-two miles S. Vienna, and ſixty-four S. Preſburg.

St. Cyprian, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the north coaſt: twenty miles N. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

St. Cyprien, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: five leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Cyprien, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2½ leagues W. Sarlat, and eight SSE. Perigueux.

St. Cyr, a village of France, near Verſailles, where Madame Maintenon founded a celebrated abby, for the inſtruction of the daughters of nobility who had grown old or died in the ſervice of the king. Madame Maintenon herſelf was abbeſs to her death.

St. Cyr,

St. Cyr, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: half a league NW. Tours.

St. Cyr du Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: eight miles SE. Mortain.

St. Dalmatio del Piano, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Tenda: fifteen miles W. Tenda, and twenty N. Nice.

St. Damianio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat: thirteen miles and a half NE. Carmagnola, and nine N. Alba.

St. Damiano, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: fourteen miles NW. Vercelli, and three and a half N. St. Ja.

St. David, one of the ſmaller Bermudas Iſlands.

St. David, or *Tegapatnam*, a fort of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, a little to the north of Cuddalore: fifteen miles S. Pondicherry.

St. David's, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, the ſee of a biſhop. It was at one time the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was anciently called *Menevu*, or *Menevia*. St. David's, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and ſcarcely a tolerable inn. They reckon about 1200 inhabitants and 261 houſes within the pariſh, and of theſe, 290 inhabitants and ſeventy-eight ſmall houſes in the town. The cathedral and epiſcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarcely viſible in the town. Theſe and the prebendal houſes are ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, 1100 yards in circuit, with four gates. The cathedral has been often demoliſhed; the preſent building is ancient. The little river Alan divides the church on the weſt from the reſt of the cloſe. It is ſituated very near the ſea, on a neck of land the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay: forty-eight miles W. Caermarthen, and 255 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

St. David's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South Wales: three miles NW. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

St. David's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Dominica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 33. N.

St. David's Head, a cape of the iſland of Dominica, at the eaſt extremity of St. David's Bay.

St. Denis, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: four leagues NW. Carcaſſonne.

St. Denis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Paris. It owes its riſe to a celebrated abby, founded about the time of Charles the Bald. The church, built in a Gothic ſtyle, was remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, and richneſs of its ornaments. In the treaſury were kept the crown jewels. This church was likewiſe the burial place of the kings of France, from Dagobert. Of the Capets, four only were not interred here, Philip I, Louis the Young, Louis XI, and Louis XVI: one poſt N. Paris.

St. Denis, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: three leagues E. Orleans.

St. Denis, a town of the iſland of Bourbon, ſituated in a bay of the ſame name.

St. Denis d'Anjoy, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Gontier: three leagues and a half E. Château Gontier, and one and three quarters SW. Sablé.

St. Denis Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Bourbon, in the Indian Sea.

St. Denis de Gaines, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: one league and a half NE. Ernée, and three W. Mayenne.

St. Dennis le Gaſt, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: two leagues and a half SSE. Coutances, and five N. Avranches.

St. Défiré, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: four leagues NW. Montluçon.

St. Didier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: eight leagues NE. Le Puy, and three SSE. St. Etienne.

St. Didier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: three leagues ESE. Le Puy.

St. Didier ſur Arroux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: four leagues W. Montcenis, and three and a quarter SW. Autun.

St. Die, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loire: ten miles NE. Blois.

St. Diey, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges, on the Meurte: ſeven leagues E. Epinal, and ſeven NE. Remiremont. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

St. Diomida, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

St. Diomida, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. 40. N.

St. Dizier, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the

the Upper Marne. This town was ſtrongly fortified, and withſtood a ſiege by the emperor, Charles V, with an army of 100,000 men, for ſix weeks: nine poſts N. Chaumont, and twenty-ſeven and three quarters SSE. Paris.

St. Domingo, a city and capital of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on a river, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, and had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with ſand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it is ſtill in a reſpectable condition; and its inhabitants are thought to amount to 30,000, of whom 7000 may be real Spaniards, the reſt are Meſtizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatraces. The city itſelf is large, well built of ſtone, and defended by batteries. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The clergy here are numerous and rich; and the hoſpital has a revenue of 20,000 ducats a year. St. Domingo boaſts of a Latin ſchool, and an univerſity, ſeven large monaſteries, two nunneries, and a college, with a revenue of 4000 ducats, beſides a power of coinage. Its cathedral is ſpacious and magnificent. *Long.* 52. 39. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

St. Domingo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 1. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

St. Domingo de la Calcada, ſee *Calzada*.

St. Domingo de Xacoma, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: ten leagues NNE. from Santa Fé.

St. Dominique de Senaco, a town of North America, in the province of Vera Paz.

St. Domino, one of the Tremiti Iſlands, in the Adriatic, about twelve miles from the coaſt of Naples; four miles in length. *Long.* 33. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

St. Donaci, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles SSW. Brindiſi.

St. Donat, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: two leagues NE. Tain, and two NW. Romans.

St. Donato, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles ESE. Sora.

St. Edmund's Point, a cape of England, on the north coaſt of Norfolk, in the German Sea. *Long.* 0. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

St. Egreve, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: two leagues SW. Grenoble.

St. Elia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles NNW. Volturara.

St. Elia, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: ſeventeen miles NNW. Scio.

St. Elias, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 144. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

St. Elizabeth, a town of Croatia: four miles ESE. Varaſdin.

St. Elmo, a fortreſs of the iſland of Malta, near the city of Valetta.

St. Emeran, a princely abby of Germany, founded in the electoral city of Ratiſbon, in the year 1696. In the imperial matricula the abbot is aſſeſſed thirty-two florins for the Roman month, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar eighty-ſeven rixdollars eighty-three kruitzers.

St. Emilion, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: one league and a half SE. Libourne, and five NNW. Caſtelmoron d'Albert.

St. Enimie, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: three leagues and a half S. Mende, and three W. Florac.

St. Erama, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eight miles SSE. Bittetto.

St. Eraſmo, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, defended by a fort, four miles NE. Venice.

St. Ermacher, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: nine miles S. Saxenburg, and ſeventeen W. Villach.

St. Eſpain, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues E. Chinon, and five and a half SSW. Tours.

St. Eſprit, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax, on the north coaſt of the Adour, oppoſite Bayonne.

St. Eſprit Bay, a large bay of the Indian Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, a little to the north of Cape Unhaſa, which forms its ſouthern boundary.

St. Eſtephe, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: three leagues SE. Leſparre.

St. Eſtevan, a town of North America, in California: twenty-five leagues NW. Loreto.

St. Eſtevan de Acoma, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: thirty leagues SSW. Santa Fé.

St. Etienne de Avançon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: four leagues and a half SW. Embrun.

St. Etienne en Devoluy, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: three leagues NW. Gap.

St. Etienne de Furand, a town of France, and

and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. It was ſurrounded with walls in the time of Charles VII, but from the increaſed population, the walls are of little uſe. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in hardware; in the neighbourhood are ſome rich coal-mines; the number of inhabitants are about 18,000: nine leagues SSW. Lyons. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

St. Etienne de St. Geoirs, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: four leagues N. St. Marcelin, and eight NW. Grenoble.

St. Etienne de Lacdares, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: five leagues NW. Largentiere.

St. Etienne les Orgues, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: three leagues and a half S. Siſteron, and two N. Forcalquier.

St. Etienne de Valdonnes, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: five miles SSE. Mende.

St. Etienne de Valfranceſque, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: four leagues and a half SE. Florac.

St. Etiſeby, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: three leagues N. Gap.

St. Eufemia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles NNE. Aleſſano.

St. Eufemia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: ſeven miles WSW. Nicaſtro, and ſixty NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

St. Evrou, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: three leagues NW. L'Aigle.

St. Euſtatia, or *St. Euſtathius*, one of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands. This may be more properly termed a huge pyramidal rock riſing out of the waves, than an iſland; yet for its ſize, it is incomparably the moſt valuable of all the Caribbees. It has but one landing-place, and that, though difficult of acceſs, is fortified with all the art that can render it impregnable, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of its maſters, to make every inch of the iſland equally ſo. Tobacco is its chief product, and it is cultivated on its ſides to the very top of the pyramid, which terminates in a plain ſurrounded with woods, but having a hollow in the middle, which ſerves as a large den for wild beaſts. No fewer than 5000 white people, and 15,000 negroes, ſubſiſt upon this iſland, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry, in ſuch abundance, that they can ſupply their neighbours after having ſerved themſelves. The policy of the Dutch, in the government of St. Euſtatia, exceeds that of all the other European nations who hold any of the Caribbees. They are jealous of admitting any ſtranger whatſoever into their harbour, and few beſides themſelves know any thing of the internal government or riches of the iſland, any more than that it ſerves as a ſtore-houſe for all kinds of European commodities. St. Euſtatia became a Dutch iſland by the right of poſſeſſion or occupancy; and it was granted in property by the States-General, to certain merchants of Fluſhing. It was firſt ſettled about the year 1600; but during the wars between the Engliſh and the Dutch in 1665, the latter were diſpoſſeſſed of St. Euſtatia, by an armament from Jamaica. The Dutch and French becoming confederates, in the ſequel, the Engliſh were diſpoſſeſſed, in their turn, by their combined arms: and the French maintained a garriſon in the iſland, till it was reſtored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Breda. Soon after the revolution, the French ejected the Dutch from St. Euſtatia, from whence they were in their turn driven by the Engliſh, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, who found it neceſſary, for the protection of the Dutch, to leave a ſmall Engliſh garriſon in the fort; but he granted the French no terms of capitulation, but for their lives and their baggage. The peace of Ryſwick reſtored the Dutch to the entire property of this iſland. In the year 1781, this iſland was taken by the Engliſh, and from them ſoon after by the French, but reſtored to the Dutch, at the peace in 1783: three leagues NW. from St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 63. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

St. Exupery, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: two leagues SE. Uſſel.

St. Fargeau, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne: ſeven leagues SW. Auxerre, and 8½ SW. Joigny. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

St. Fele, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles NNE. Muro.

St. Felice, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ſeventeen miles NNE. Modena.

St. Felice, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

St. Felicien, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: three

leagues W. Tournon, and three and a half S. Annonay.

St. Felipe, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay: twelve leagues NW. Parral.

St. Felipe, a town of North America, in the province of Mechoacan: thirty-four leagues N. Mechoacan.

St. Felipe, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of two caſtles, which form an amphitheatre. It was formerly called *Xativa*, and was once one of the moſt beautiful towns in all Spain; but ſiding with Charles III, in the year 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demoliſhed, and inſtead of it a new town to be built, called *St. Felipe*: twenty-two miles W. Gandia, and twenty-nine SSW. Valencia.

St. Felipe, formerly *St. Louis de Maragnon*, a town of South America, in Braſil, and capital of the juriſdiction of Maranhao, or Maragnon. *Long.* 27. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

St. Felipe, a town of South America, in Brazil, and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

St. Felipe, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-five miles SE. Havannah.

St. Feliu, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-one miles SSE. Gerona.

St. Feliu, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the ſea coaſt: eleven miles W. Gerona.

St. Fell, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fourteen miles S. Turſi.

St. Felix, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique: two leagues SE. St. Affrique, and five and a half NW. Lodeve.

St. Felix de Bourdeille, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: three leagues SSW. Nontron.

St. Felix de Caraman, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Revel: two leagues W. Revel, and ſeven and a half ESE. Toulouſe.

St. Felizes de Gallego, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eight miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

St. Feriole, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: two leagues NE. Brive.

St. Ferme, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: three leagues NE. La Reolle, and nine SE. Bourdeaux.

St. Fernando, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Tucuman: 150 miles W. St. Jago de Eſtera.

St. Fernando, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

St. Fernando, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt: thirty-ſeven miles W. Orenſe.

St. Ferra Cavallo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles N. Bari.

St. Fiacre, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: four miles SE. Meaux.

St. Filippo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles N. Nicotera.

St. Finian's Bay, an harbour of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry, to the north of Ballynaſkellig Bay.

St. Fiorenza, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated on a bay, which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a ſtrong tower. At a ſmall diſtance, are marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome: near it is a ſilver mine: ſix miles W. Baſtia. *Long.* 27. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

St. Firmin, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: four leagues and a half N. Gap.

St. Florent, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges, on the Cher: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. Bourges.

St. Florent le Viel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſix leagues and a half WSW. Angers, and ſeven and a half NW. Vihiers.

St. Florentin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Armançon: eight leagues SSW. Troyes, and four and a half NNE. Auxerre.

St. Florian, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a collegiate foundation of Auguſtine canons: five miles WSW. Ens.

St. Flovier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: three leagues NE. Preuilly.

St. Flour, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cantal. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Upper Auvergne, and the ſee of a biſhop. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, with manufactures of cloth, carpets, and cutlery: eleven poſts S. Clermont Ferrand, and $57\frac{3}{4}$ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

St. Fort, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief

place of a canton, in the district of Pons: three leagues SSW. Pons, and 5½ S. Saintes.

St. Fortunade la Roche, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle; one league S. Tulle.

St. Fortunat, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron: two leagues and a half NNE. Privas.

St. Foy, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, on the Dordogne, fortified by the protestants, in the religious war, but taken from them by the king's troops, in the year 1622: twelve leagues E. Bourdeaux, and 6½ NNE. la Reolle. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

St. Foy de Peyrolliéres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues SW. Toulouse, and three W. Muret.

St. Fraimbault, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mayenne: four leagues N. Mayenne.

St. Frajou, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: five leagues N. St. Gaudens, and five and a half W. Rieux.

St. Frambourg, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league SSE. Paris.

St. Framondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: six miles N. Benevento.

St. Français, a river of Canada, which runs into St. Peter's Lake: ten leagues NE. Montreal.

St. Francis, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, near Kappas.

St. Francis, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

St. Francis d'Atacama, see *Atacama*.

St. Francisco, a town of East Florida; fifty-six miles ESE. St. Mark.

St. Francisco de Borja, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the jurisdiction of Maynas, on the river Maragnon.

St. Francisco de Campeche, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan. It has frequently been laid waste, but has always been rebuilt: thirty leagues SW. Merida.

St. Francisco de la Sierra, a town of North America, in the province of Veragua, inhabited by Indians.

St. François le beau Lieu, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege: two miles E. Chastelet.

St. François, a river of South America, in Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 36. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. S.

St. François, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

St. François, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, on the south coast. *Long.* 43. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 23. N.

St. Front, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montflanquin: three leagues ENE. Montflanquin, and three and a half N. Tournon.

St. Fulgent, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montaigu: three leagues SSE. Montaigu, and 4¾ NE. La Roche-sur-Yon.

St. Gal, a city and small independent republic, situated in, and united with Switzerland; considered as one of the most ancient walled towns of Germany or Switzerland. Its government is aristocratical. It is divided into six trades or companies, to which is added that of Notten or Nothvest Stein, consisting of gentlemen and traders, of good families. Besides a great and lesser council, here are other assemblies, composed of the whole body of the burghery. All burghers upwards of fourteen years of age, are likewise summoned, three times a-year, to make their appearance in the cathedral. The town is generally thought to owe its original to the abby, which, it is certain, has not a little contributed to its increase. In 1212, the emperor Frederick II, passing through this place, on a progress, admitted it into the patronage and protection of the empire, on condition of being assisted by it in the matricula. In 1281, Rodolphus I exempted it from being mortgaged by the empire, which valuable immunity was ratified to it by several succeeding princes. In 1417, on the payment of 2000 guilders, it obtained from the emperor Sigismund, not only an exemption from its assessment to the empire, but also, in 1430, the penal and capital jurisdiction, and that its council should be invested in the nomination of the reichvogt, who presides at such trials. In 1587, all the foregoing premises were confirmed to it by the emperor then reigning, and all the rights and claims of the abby, whether real or pretended, purchased in 1457, for the sum of 7000 guilders, by a decree of the city of Bern. In 1566, it made over to the abby its right of nominating one-half of the members of its Hofgerichr, and also the penal jurisdiction over it, and in lieu thereof, obtained those prerogatives which it enjoys in the town and its courts. In 1454, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Schweitz, Zug, and Glarus; thus becoming an incorporate town of the Helvetian confederacy. Accordingly, it sends a representative to the general diets, whose seat is next to that of the Abby of St. Gall,

Gall. The precinct dependent on the town is of no great extent, being on all sides environed by the territories of the abby. This precinct also produces neither grain nor wine, nor has it any pastures for the breeding of cattle, the meadows here being all converted into bleaching-grounds or gardens. For some hundred years past, St. Gall has enjoyed a considerable linen trade, and for the improvement of it the regency maintains eight bleaching-grounds, with several fulling-mills in the neighbourhood, along the river Sittern. The inhabitants here are Calvinists: sixteen miles SSE. Constance. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

St. Gal, a princely abby of Benedictines, situated in Switzerland, and forming a state, in alliance with the Swiss cantons. The territory, without including Tockenburg, extends eight leagues in length, and four in breadth, and contains 91,800 inhabitants. The abbot is mitred, and ranks as a prince of the empire, but pays no assessment, and is subject only to the pope. The abby is said to have risen from a cell built here, in the 17th century, by St. Gallus, whom some make a native of Ireland, and others of Scotland, and this cell induced his disciples to make themselves dwellings near the mansion of their venerable teacher. The first abbot was Ottmayer, who was created such in the year 1720. By virtue of the perpetual community of defence, and municipal and territorial rights, made with the confederate cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Glarus, the abby was admitted as an incorporated place, and as the first among them, and enjoys also both seat and voice in the general diets and meetings of the confederacy, which are granted to its deputies immediately after those of Appenzell. The four above-mentioned cantons alternately appoint one of their council every two years, as hauptmann, or caprain, in their name, and that of the abbot over all his vassals.

St. Galmier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison, where is a medicinal spring, whose taste is vinous: four leagues E. Montbrison, and three and a half N. St. Etienne.

St. Gaste, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles SW. Bolzano.

St. Gaudens, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: fifteen leagues SSW. Toulouse, and ten E. Tarbe. *Long.* 18. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

St. Gavino, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-four miles SE. Oristagno.

St. Gaultier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: one league and a half NW. Argenton, and five SW. Chateauroux.

St. Geminiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, situated on a mountain, with a beautiful palace: near it is a mine of vitriol: eight leagues S. Florence.

St. Gemme le Robert, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evron: $\frac{3}{4}$ league N. Evron, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ SW. Mayenne.

St. Geneſt Dambierre, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châtellerault: two leagues and a quarter W. Châtellerault, and two and a half E. Mirebeau.

St. Geneſt de Malisaut, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Etienne: two leagues S. St. Etienne.

St. Geneviève, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues W. Paris.

St. Geniviève, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mur-des Barres: nine leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Gengou le Royal, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mâcon, celebrated for its wine: three leagues and a half N. Cluny, and six and a half NNW. Mâcon.

St. Genies, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes: three leagues NW. Nismes, and three and a half SW. Uzes.

St. Genies, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron: two leagues NE. Sisteron.

St. Genies de Rivedolt, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron: six leagues ENE. Rhodez, and eight and a half N. Milhau. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

St. Genis, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pons: eight leagues S. Saintes, and three S. Pons.

St. Genis, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Rhône and Guiers: fifteen miles SW. Hautecombe, and fifteen W. Chambery.

St. Genis la Val, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Campagne de Lyon: four miles S. Lyons.

St. Genito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twenty-one miles NW. Bisignano.

St. Geoire, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: three leagues N. Moirans, and ſix NW. Grenoble.

St. Georg, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Teya and March, formerly a royal city, but now much reduced. In the year 1633, it was ſacked by the Turks, and in 1728, deſtroyed by fire: thirty-two miles W. Topoltzan, and twenty-four NNE. Preſburg.

St. Georg, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles NNE. Preſburg.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues ESE. Mortain.

St. George, a town of Iſtria: eight miles NE. Pola.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: two leagues and a half S. Pont Audemer, and five ENE. Liſieux.

St. George, the largeſt of the Bermudas iſlands, about fifteen miles in length, and three in breadth; a chain of rocks, which extend ſome way into the ſea, ſurrounds and defends it. Ships can approach it only in two places, and not without great hazard, except with the aſſiſtance of an experienced pilot. It is divided into nine pariſhes, or diſtricts. *Long.* 63. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

St. George, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: eleven miles S. Wilmington.

St. George, a town, and capital of the iſland of Grenada, formerly called *Fort Royal*, ſituated near the ſouth end, on the weſt coaſt, and poſſeſſing one of the beſt harbours in the Engliſh Weſt Indies, which has lately been fortified, at a great expence. The town of Saint George is built chiefly of brick, and makes a handſome appearance. It is divided by a ridge, which running into the ſea, forms on one ſide the carenage, on the other the bay: thus there is the Bay-town, which boaſts a handſome ſquare and market, and the Carenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reſide, the ſhips lying landlocked, and in deep water, cloſe to the wharfs. On the ridge, between the two towns, ſtands the church, and on the promontory above it is a large old fort, which was probably conſtructed by the firſt French inhabitants. It is built of ſtone, and is large enough to accommodate an entire regiment. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 4. N.

St. George, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, ſituated on a large pond, or lake, called the *Pond of Brandenburg*, with a palace: two miles NNE. Bayreuth.

St. George, or *St. Jorge*, one of the Azore Iſlands, diſcovered in the year 1450, about ten leagues in length, and two in breadth. The ſoil is in general level, except towards the north, where it is rocky and barren; elſewhere it is fertile in corn, and other productions. *Long.* 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſeven miles NNE. Chollet, and twenty SSW. Angers.

St. George, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Mayne, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

St. George Butavent, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: one league WNW. Mayenne.

St. George de Comiers, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: three leagues S. Grenoble.

St. George ſur Couſans, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: three leagues NW. Montbriſon.

St. George d'Eſperanche, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3 leagues ENE. Vienne, and ſix SE. Lyons.

St. George Lereſac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrveis: ſix leagues SW. Mende.

St. George ſur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: three leagues SW. Angers, and two E. Ingrande.

St. George de la Mina, ſee *Mina*.

St. George d'Olancho, a town of North America, in the province of Honduras: 110 miles NE. Valladolid.

St. George d'Orgue, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpelier: one league and a half W. Montpelier, and three and a quarter E. Gignac.

St. George de Rantambaut, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: three leagues N. Fougeres, and ſix and a half E. Dol.

St. George in Reith, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Waidhoven.

St. Georges des Sept Voies, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: four leagues NW. Saumur, and three quarters W. Roziers.

St. George's Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland,

land, between Cape St. George, and Cape Orford.

St. George's Channel, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is ſituated between Ireland and Wales.

St. George's Channel, a ſtrait of the Pacific Ocean, between New Britain and New Ireland, 300 miles in length.

St. George's Channel, a ſtrait between the Great Nicobar and the Sambelong Iſles, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

St. George's Town, a ſeaport, and the principal town of St. George, one of Bermuda Iſlands; defended by ſeveral forts, well ſupplied with cannon. Here is a handſome church, a library, and a conſiderable townhouſe, where the governor, the council, and magiſtrates aſſemble.

St. Gerand le Puy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: ſeven leagues S. Moulins, and two and a half NNE. Cuſſet.

St. Germain, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: five leagues NW. Gueret.

St. Germain, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: one league SW. Troyes.

St. Germain, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme; two leagues S. Belleſme.

St. Germain d'Arce, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: two leagues SE. Le Lude.

St. Germain de Belair, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two leagues S. Gourdon, and one and three quarters WSW. Monfaucon.

St. Germain les Belles Filles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: five leagues NE. St. Yriex, and five and a half SSE. Limoges.

St. Germain de Calberte, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: four leagues SE. Florac, and four and a half NW. Alais.

St. Germain des Foſſes, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: one league and a half N. Cuſſet, and four NE. Gannat.

St. Germain l'Herm, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: four leagues NNE. Brioud, and three and a half SW. Ambert.

St. Germain Lambrons, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: four leagues WNW. Brioude, and two S. Iſſoire.

St. Germain en Laye, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Seine. Robert, king of France, built a palace here, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh, in the year 1346; another palace was erected by Francis I, which ſeveral ſucceeding kings enlarged, particularly Louis XIV: two poſts and a half W. Paris.

St. Germain du Plain, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: two leagues SE. Châlons ſur Saône, and three and a half NW. Louhans.

St. Germain de Prinçay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: ſix leagues NNW. Fontenay le Comte, and ſix SSW. Mortagne.

St. Germain de Teil, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: four leagues and a half W. Mende.

St. Germain la Val, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: four leagues S. Roanne, and four and a half N. Montbriſon.

St. Germain en Very, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre le Moutier: five leagues SSE. Nevers.

St. Germain ſur Vienne, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: four miles N. Confolent.

St. Germainmont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: five miles SW. Rethel.

St. Germano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, containing four pariſhes, four convents, and about 800 ſouls. In the year 1734, this town was taken by the Spaniards; near it are the ruins of Caſſinum, deſtroyed by Theodoric, king of the Goths: ſeventeen miles SE. Sora.

St. Germano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: thirteen miles ENE. Urbino.

St. Germano, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: three miles and a half E. St. Ja.

St. Germano, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

St. Germans, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was anciently a biſhop's ſee, afterwards removed to Crediton; it has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eight miles

miles W. Plymouth, and 224 WSW. London.

St. Germer, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: four leagues W. Beauvais.

St. Gervais, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montagu: three leagues S. Montagu, and five NW. Riom.

St. Gervais, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: five leagues E. La Caune, and twelve E. Caſtres.

St. Gervais de Meſſey, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: three leagues NNE. Domfront, and ſix SW. Falaiſe.

St. Gery, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: one league and three quarters NW. Cahors, and five and a quarter S. Gourdan.

St. Giancazzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: twelve miles SW. Brindiſi.

St. Gilgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles NNE. Marburg.

St. Gilgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles NW. Efferding.

St. Gille le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: one league and a half SE. Pontrieu, and two NNE. Guingamp.

St. Gilles les Boucheries, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: three leagues and a half SSE. Niſmes, and three W. Arles.

St. Gilles Pligeaux, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: three leagues and a half S. Guingamp, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ NW. Uzel.

St. Gilles ſur Vic, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: three leagues S. Challans, and four and a half NNW. Sables d'Olonne.

St. Gillian, or *St. Guiſlain*, a town of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Haiſne, and ſurrounded with marſhes, which took its name from a celebrated abby, founded in the year 651, by St. Guiſlain, the friend of St. Amand. It was taken and pillaged by the Dutch, in the year 1581; and retaken ſoon after by the prince of Parma. In the year 1677, the French attacked it, under the command of marechal Humieres, in the midſt of winter, and took it, after ten days' ſiege: the garriſon, which conſiſted of eleven hundred men, marched out with their arms and baggage. It was reſtored to Spain by the peace of Nimmegen, after the fortifications were razed. At the end of the year 1708, it was ſurpriſed and taken by the governor of Ath, but a few days afterwards the French retook it, and the priſoners on both ſides were exchanged. On the 10th of September, 1709, the allies made themſelves maſters of it, with two hundred men priſoners of war: ten miles E. Condé, and three W. Mons.

St. Gingoulph, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: nine miles NW. Aigle.

St. Gio, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: eleven miles W. Palma la Nuova.

St. Gio della Cenedu, a town of Iſtria: three miles S. Umago.

St. Gio in Fiore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles WSW. Umbriatico.

St. Gio in Pelago, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

St. Gioni Piano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles SSW. Leſina.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeventeen miles SE. Nicotera.

St. Giorgio, a town of the iſland of Leſina: forty-four miles E. Leſina.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, with a palace, once the reſidence of the lords of the town, who bore the title of comte, and were the vaſſals of the duke of Savoy. This comté was granted, in 1523, by Charles V, to a branch of the family of Blanderate. Beſides the pariſh church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, it has ſeveral religious houſes: ſix miles NW. Chivaſſo, and thirteen WNW. Creſcentio.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. Tarento.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles NNW. Nardo.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: three miles SE. Benevento.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ten miles NW. Verona.

St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: eleven miles N. Bologna.

St. Giorgy, a town of Sclavonia: ſixteen miles NNW. Verovitza.

St. Giovani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles ESE. St. Severina.

St. Giovani, a town of Italy, and kingdom

dom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles NE. Aſcoli.

St. Giovani, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: two miles NW. Duino.

St. Giovani, a town of Italy, in the Bergomaſco: nineteen miles N. Bergamo.

St. Giovanni, a town of Iſtria: nine miles NE. Pola.

St. Giovanni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: thirteen miles S. Celano.

St. Giovanni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeventeen miles SW. Matera.

St. Giovanni, or *St. John*, an iſland in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

St. Girons, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Arriege: ſeven leagues W. Taraſcon, and fourteen S. Toulouſe. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

St. Giulia, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Gorzegno: five miles ESE. Gorzegno, and eleven and a half SSW. Acqui.

St. Giuliano, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, in the neighbourhood of Piſa, at the foot of which are ſome warm baths, known in the time of Pliny.

St. Giuliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles WSW. Dragonera.

St. Guiliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: thirteen miles SSE. Moliſe.

St. Giuliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſeventeen miles SSW. Brindiſi.

St. Goar, or *St. Gewer*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, in which, near this place, is a water-fall. In the town church is performed the Roman Catholic ſervice. The toll here payable by veſſels paſſing on the Rhine, is received in common by the two ſovereign families in Heſſe. In the year 1561, the greater part of this town was conſumed by fire: ſixteen miles S. Coblentz, and forty-ſix ENE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50 8. N.

St. Gobin, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny; celebrated for its manufacture of looking-glaſſes, ſome of which are caſt of an immenſe ſize: 1½ league S. la Fere, and 2 E. Chauny.

St. Gondon, a town of France, in the department of the Loirer, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: 1½ league W. Gien, and 9½ SE. Orleans.

St. Gothard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles N. Gratz.

St. Gothard, a town of Hungary, near which the Turks were defeated by the Chriſtians, in the year 1664: twenty-one miles W. St. Crot.

St. Gothard, a chain of mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. The ſummit of which is ſaid to be 9075 feet above the level of the ſea; and, according to many accounts, it is much more. The road up this mountain is in moſt parts ſix feet wide, and every where well paved. During its whole aſcent, the Ruſz, or Reuſz, runs by the ſide of it, ſometimes to the right, and at other times to the left, with ſeveral handſome bridges over it, moſt of which are of ſtone, and frequently at the height of above 100 feet. This road is perfectly ſafe and practicable, not only to horſes, but even to carriages, though in winter the fall of maſſes of ſnow have proved fatal to many travellers, the road lying between very high mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with thick woods; higher up they are quite bare. Several parts alſo exhibit the moſt beautiful caſcades, either from the Ruſz, or other ſmaller ſtreams: 22 miles S. Altorff.

St. Gothard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Ottenſhein.

St. Gowen's Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, on the north ſide of the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

St. Gravé, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: one league NE. Rochefort, and two SE. Maleſtroit.

St. Gregorio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eight miles NW. Cangiano.

St. Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: five leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Haron le Châtel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 2½ leagues W. Roanne.

St. Heand, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: nine leagues SW. Lyons, and 1½ N. St. Etienne.

St. Helena, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who ſtocked it with hogs, goats, and poultry, and uſed to touch at it for proviſions, water, and refreſhments, in their return from their India voyages. Beſides quadrupeds, the Portugueſe brought hither fowls, partridges, and pheaſants, which now run about the mountains in prodigious numbers; and planted a variety of fruit-trees, as lemons, oranges, and pomegrantes, all of which, from the excellency of the climate, have increaſed ſo amazingly, as to make many

many people imagine they were the indigenous and native growth of the iſland. But, whether they planted a colony in it or not, certain it is, that it was totally abandoned when the Dutch firſt took poſſeſſion; and that not a Portugueſe was found on the iſland, when, in the year 1600, the Engliſh became its maſters. After the Engliſh had once got poſſeſſion of St. Helena, they maintained it without diſturbance till the year 1673, when the Dutch took it by ſurprize, but did not long enjoy the fruits of their conqueſt, for it was retaken a ſhort time afterwards, by the brave captain Munden, with three Dutch Eaſt Indiamen in the harbour. The iſland of St. Helena is about twenty miles in circumference, and the land ſo high, that it may be diſcerned at ſea above twenty leagues' diſtance. It conſiſts indeed of one vaſt rock, perpendicular on every ſide, like a caſtle in the middle of the ocean, whoſe natural walls are too high to be attempted by ſcaling-ladders; nor is there the ſmalleſt beach, except at the bay called *Chapel Valley Bay*, which is fortified with a ſtrong battery of fifty large cannon, planted even with the water, and farther defended by the perpetual daſhing of prodigious waves againſt the ſhore, which, without farther reſiſtance, makes the landing difficult; and a little creek, where two or three men may land from a ſmall boat, but now rendered inacceſſible by a battery. As there is no other anchorage but at Chapel Valley, touching here is extremely precarious; for the wind always ſetting from the ſouth-eaſt, if a ſhip once over-ſhoots it, it is a matter of great difficulty again to recover the harbour. Notwithſtanding St. Helena appears on every ſide to be a hard barren rock, yet on the top it is covered with a coat of fine rich mould, about a foot and a half deep, which produces all manner of grain, graſs, fruits, herbs, roots, and every kind of vegetables, in the utmoſt perfection and plenty. After aſcending the rock which borders it to the ſea, the country is prettily diverſified with riſing hills and vallies; the firſt covered naturally with a great variety of herbs, and the latter adorned with elegant plantations of fruit-trees and gardens, among which are diſperſed the houſes of the natives; while herds of cattle low about the fields, ſome of which are fattened for the ſupply of ſhipping and of the iſlanders, and the reſt kept for milk, butter, and cheeſe, and to afford a proſpect equally rich and delightful. Although no country produces finer crops of wheat, yet, amidſt affluence, they are liable to be ſtarved, and their crops totally conſumed by rats, which breed in incredible numbers, and deſtroy every thing with all the deſolation occaſioned by locuſts in ſome other countries. This, however, is an evil to which certainly a remedy might be applied, as well as to the ſcarcity of wine, with which commodity they are now ſupplied by the company's ſhips, and alſo with flour and malt. As the iſland is too ſandy, and the ſoil too thin for large trees to take root, it is extremely deficient in wood; and their very houſes are ſent ready framed from England: but with regard to underwood, they have as much as is wanted in this warm climate. There are upon the iſland between 200 and 300 Engliſh families, or at leaſt deſcended from Engliſh parents, or ſome way allied to them. Some French refugees were likewiſe encouraged to ſettle, in order to propagate vines, and make wine, a point in which they have been by no means ſucceſsful. Every family has its houſe and plantation, on the higher part of the iſland, where they look after their cattle, hogs, goats, and poultry, fruit and kitchen gardens, without ſcarcely ever deſcending to the town in Chapel Valley, unleſs it be once a week to church, or when the ſhipping arrives; at which times almoſt every houſe in the vally is converted to a punch-houſe, or lodgings for their gueſts, to whom they ſell their hogs, poultry, and fruits, receiving in exchange flour, wine, and whatever neceſſaries they want, but they muſt firſt come into the company's warehouſe. The merchandize uſually laid in by the company are Cape wines, brandy, European or Canary wines, Batavia arrack, beer, malt, ſugar, tea, coffee, china-ware, Japan cabinets, callicoes, chintzes, muſlins, ribbands, woollen cloths and ſtuffs, with a variety of other particulars. The governor reſides in a fort, with a garriſon, and centinels are always placed on the higheſt part of the iſland, to give notice of the approach of any veſſels. This iſland is ſituated about 400 leagues from the coaſt of Africa, and 600 from the coaſt of South America. *Long.* 5. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 55. S.

St. Helena, an iſland in the Atlantic, in a bay, called *St. Helena Sound*, about thirty miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

St. Helena Sound, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

St. Helen's, ſee *Green Iſlands*.

St. Helen's, a road or bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, which ſerves as a rendezvous for the Britiſh navy.

St. Helen's Bay, a bay on the coaſt of Africa, a little to the north of Saldanha Bay.

St. Helia, a town of Venetian Iſtria: five miles NNW. Monfalcone.

St. Helier, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay of St. Aubin.

Aubin. This town took its name from Elerius or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island, and was slain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming hither. St. Helier is situated at the foot of a long and high rocky hill; at the east end is a well-built populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the last century. It contains about 400 houses, mostly shops, and near 2000 inhabitants, a spacious watering-place, and handsome town-hall. The market-place, in the centre, is spacious, surrounded with handsome houses, among which is the Cohue Royale, or court of justice. At the top of the market-place is a statue of George II, of bronze gilt. The market is held on a Saturday, and much frequented. *Long.* 2. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

St. Hermine, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay le Comte: two leagues and a quarter NE. Luçon, and three and three quarters NW. Fontenay le Comte.

St. Hermogenes, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

St. Hernin, a town of France, in the department of the Finistere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Carhaix: one league and a half SW. Carhaix, and two and a quarter W. Chateauneuf du Faou.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmarault: three leagues N. Montmarault, and six NE. Montluçon.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues and a half SE. Paris.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortain: three leagues SE. Mortain, and eleven SE. Coutances.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay-le-Comte: two leagues E. Fontenay.

St. Hilaire de la Parade, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meyrueis: six leagues SSW. Mende.

St. Hilaire de Soisay, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellesme: five leagues E. Alençon.

St. Hilaire, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Limoux: 2 leagues NE. Limoux, and 3 S. Carcassonne.

St. Hilaire du Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortain: four leagues SE. Avranches, and two and a quarter SW. Mortain.

St. Honorat, a small island of France, a little to the S. of St. Margaret's, defended by a strong tower,

St. Hubert, an ancient town of Luxemburg, situated in the forest of the Ardennes, on the small river Homme. It was anciently called *Andainum*, or *Andagium*, but afterwards took the name of *St. Hubert*, from an abby of Benedictines, founded by Walcand, bishop of Liege, whither the remains of St. Hubert were conveyed, in the year 825, in compliance with the decree of a council, held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was afterwards called *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, or *St. Hubert*; twenty-five miles NW. Arlon, and forty NW. Luxemburg.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mur de Barres: eight leagues N. Rhodez.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Doubs: 4 leagues SW. Porentrui, and 1½ ENE. Besançon. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

St. Hypolite, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gard: eight leagues WNW. Nismes, and 4½ SSW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

St. Ja, or *St. Ya*, or *St. Agatha*, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli, situated on the Naviglio, erected into a county by the emperor, Henry III. This town was destroyed in the year 1200, but rebuilt soon after. It contains five churches, two of which are parochial: twelve miles W. Vercelli, and eighteen E. Ivrea.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: seven miles W. Fridberg.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles NE. Marburg.

St. Jacob, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles S. Landeck.

St. Jacobini, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles SW. Termola.

St. Jacques sur Darnetal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rouen: 1½ league E. Rouen.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 15 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

St. Jago, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua.

St. Jago, a city of South America, and capital

capital of the kingdom of Chili. It is ſituated in a beautiful plain, of vaſt extent. The town is watered by the little river Mapocho, which is ſwelled in ſummer by the melting of the ſnow in the Cordillera, and in winter by the exceſſive rains; yet it is for the moſt part, fordable. Its water is always foul, which the inhabitants filtre through a kind of ſtone. For preventing inundations, they have built a wall and a dyke, by means of which, the waters are at all times conveyed for watering the gardens, and cooling the ſtreets. Beſides theſe, they draw larger ſtreams for driving the mills in ſeveral parts of the city. The ſtreets are laid out according to the four cardinal points; they are exactly in a line, and neatly paved with ſmall ſtones. The earthquakes, frequent here, have much damaged the city. The governor has the titles of preſident and captain-general, on account of his two employments of the gown and ſword. Beſides the cathedral, here are three pariſh churches, but ſmall, and eight monaſteries. At St. Jago, is the tribunal of the inquiſition of Chili, where the commiſſary-general and his officers reſide: 75 miles SE. Valparaiſo. *Long.* 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

St. Jago, a town of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

St. Jogo, one of the largeſt of the Cape Verd Iſlands, and one of the beſt cultivated, and moſt fertile; about twenty leagues in circumference. The people in general are black, or at beſt of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank, the governor, the biſhop, ſome gentlemen, who trade or live upon their plantations, and the padres; though many of the latter are blacks. Cotton is produced in ſuch abundance in St. Jago, that beſides the quantities ſent to the Brazils, and ſold to the European nations, almoſt all the natives are clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which the natives make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are ſupplied with better by the European ſhipping, it has fallen into diſrepute. The chief fruits of the iſland, beſides a profuſion of plantanes, are citrons, lemons, oranges, muſk and water-melons, limes, guavas, pomegranates, quinces, cuſtard-apples, papas, &c. The chief animals bred in this iſland are cows, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, hogs, goats, and black-faced monkies with long tails. Of the feather kind, there are found cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild, parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle-doves, crab-catchers, curlieus, and a variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. *Long.* 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

St. Jago, a ſeaport town, and capital of the iſland of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Iſlands; the reſidence of the governor, and ſee of a biſhop. It ſtands diſperſed upon the declivity of two hills, between which there is a deep valley, 200 yards wide towards the ſea, but gradually decreaſing in breadth, as it retires from the ſhore, in a triangular form, the coaſt making the baſe. In this vally, cloſe by the ſea, there is a kind of ſtreet that runs parallel with the ſea, acroſs the vally, and houſes on both ſides, that are watered by a rivulet, which falls into a fine ſandy bay, where the ſea is always ſmooth and even as glaſs. This forms a convenient watering-place for ſhips, though the entrance be in a manner blocked up (except to good pilots) by a chain of rocks. Near the landing-place ſtands a ſmall fort, almoſt level with the ſea, in which is kept a conſtant guard, regularly relieved. On the very ſummit of the hill, behind the town, is erected another fort, apparently well garriſoned, and mounted with heavy cannon. The town conſiſts of about 300 houſes, a church, and a convent, all built of rough ſtone, and greatly ſuperior in architecture and convenience to thoſe of the other iſlands. Beſides the accidental ſhips of other nations which touch here, there are two Portugueſe veſſels, which take it yearly in their way to Brazil. Theſe vend among the inhabitants all kinds of European commodities, and take in exchange the principal manufacture of the iſland, ſtriped cotton, which they again ſell to good advantage in the Brazils. Beſides this, one ſhip comes directly from Portugal, to take in a cargo of ſugar, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

St. Jago, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated near the ſouth coaſt, with a good harbour, ſituated on a bay, about two leagues from the ſea, and long conſidered as the capital of the iſland, but much reduced from its former ſplendor. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Domingo. *Long.* 75. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20, 15. N.

St. Jago, ſee *Guatimala*.

St. Jago, ſee *Ribeira*.

St. Jago de Cali, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and country of Popayan.

St. Jago de los Cavilleros, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: twenty-ſeven leagues N. St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwhich. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

St. Jago de Compoſtella, ſee *Compoſtella*.

St. Jago del Eſtero, a town of South America, capital of the country of Tucuman, and ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the banks of the Dolce, which is here pretty large, and navigable for veſſels of burthen, and affording a plenty and variety of fiſh. The town conſiſts only of 300 houſes, or 500 families, and is quite without walls,

ditch, or other fence. The inhabitants are moſtly meſtichos, and mulattos, of a dark yellow complexion, lazy and ſickly, from the heat of the climate, and addicted more to pleaſure than to any traffic or work. The town ſtands on a flat, but ſurrounded with foreſts, which cauſe a ſtagnation of the air. It has hardly 300 men fit to bear arms, including all the inhabitants. The women are generally handſome, but moſt of them are troubled with ſwellings, or wens in the throat. The neighbouring country produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruits of all ſorts, particularly figs and raiſins. The foreſts yield plenty of game, but are alſo infeſted with tygers, and other beaſts of prey, particularly guanacos, of the ſize of a horſe, in whoſe maw is found the occidental bezoar. *Long.* 47. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 46. S.

St. Jago de Leon, ſee *Caraccas*.

St. Jago River, a river of South America, in Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean: 150 miles NW. Quito. *Lat.* 1. 20. N.

St. Jago de los Valles, a town of North America, and province of Guaſteca, on the river Panuco: 21 leagues SW. Panuco.

St. Jago de la Vega, or *Spaniſh Town*, the capital of the iſland of Jamaica, and reſidence of a governor or commander in chief; the ſeat of the legiſlative aſſembly, the court of chancery, and the ſupreme court of judicature. It is ſituated on the river Cobre, about ſix miles from the ſea, and contains about 550 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. *Long.* 76. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

St. Jalle, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: two leagues E. Nions.

St. James, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: fifteen miles N. Charleſtown.

St. James, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Santée: forty miles NE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 79. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 29. N.

St. James, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: three leagues and a quarter S. Avranches.

St. James's Iſlands, two of the Virgin Iſlands, the Greater and Leſs.

St. James's River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 69. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

St. Jaques, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

St. Jaques, or *St. Jacob*, a village of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, on the river Birs, conſiſting of an hoſpital, a cuſtom-houſe, a church, and a few tile-kilns. Fronting this place, on the other ſide of the Birs, is a fort, which is garriſoned only in time of war. In 1444, a very memorable battle happened here, between a numerous army of French, headed by the dauphin himſelf, ſon to Charles VII, and 1400 Switzers, who, fighting with the moſt obſtinate fury, were all killed on the ſpot, ſixteen only excepted, though not without a much greater ſlaughter of the enemy, of whom 8000 periſhed: one mile E. Bâle.

St. Ibars, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: nine leagues NNW. Taraſcon, and eight WNW. Mirepoix.

St. Jean, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the eaſt ſide of the Sarre, oppoſite Saarbruck.

St. Jean, an iſland of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, in the Bienne Lake.

St. Jean d'Angeli, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. The principal trade is in brandy, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. This town was ſeized by the Proteſtants, but being taken by Louis XIII, the fortifications were razed, and the town deprived of its privileges. In it, however, is an abby and three convents: three poſts N. Saintes, and fifty-nine and a half SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

St. Jean d'Arvet, a town of the duchy of Savoy: three miles and a half E. Chambery.

St. Jean d'Avela, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: ſeven leagues NNW. Grenoble.

St. Jean des Baiſſants, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: one league and a half S. St. Lo.

St. Jean de la Blaquiere, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: one league and three quarters E. Lodeve, and two and a half NW. Gignac.

St. Jean de Bourney, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: four leagues E. Vienne.

St. Jean de Braye, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: one league E. Orleans.

St. Jean de Breuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues ESE. Milhau, and three and a half S. Meyrueis.

St. Jean du Cardonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: two leagues NW. Rouen.

St. Jean de Chazorne, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefort: five miles N. Villefort.

St. Jean de Coux, a town of the duchy of Savoy: six miles SW. Chambery.

St. Jean la Fouillouze, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langogne: eight miles SW. Langogne.

St. Jean de Gardonnenque, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alais: three leagues W. Alais, and nine NW. Nismes.

St. Jean de Losne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or. In the year 1635, this town was besieged by the united forces of the empire, Spain, and Lorrain, but the inhabitants defended themselves with such bravery, that the enemy were compelled to raise the siege: five leagues SE. Dijon, and eight and a half SSW. Gray. *Long.* 22. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

St. Jean de Luz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ustaritz. In the month of February, 1794, two battles were fought between the Spaniards and the French republicans near this town, in which the latter were victorious: ten miles SW. Bayonne.

St. Jean de Maurienne, a town of Savoy and bishop's see; the capital of a county from which it receives its name, near the union of the rivers Arve and Aral. Besides the cathedral, it contains two parish churches and several convents: twenty-seven miles SE. Chambery, and forty S. Annecy. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

St. Jean du Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Challans, situated near the sea coast: two leagues and a half WSW. Challans, and seven NW. Sables d'Olonne.

St. Jean la Motte, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Fleche: two leagues NE. La Fleche.

St. Jean Pied de Port, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the borders of Spain, with a citadel built on a rock, at the entrance of one of the passages of the Pyrennées: four leagues SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

St. Jean en Royans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence: three leagues E. Romans, and six ENE. Valence.

St. Jean de Sauves, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudun: 1¼ league NE. Mirebeau, and three S. Loudun.

St. Jean de Sol, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: seven miles S. Montbrison.

St. Jean de Vaux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: half a league N. Châlons.

St. Jean des Vertus, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: eight leagues SSE. Grenoble.

St. Ignatio d'Agandi, a town in the island of Guam, defended by two forts, with a garrison of 100 men.

St. Ildefonso, a royal palace of the king of Spain, in Old Castile, built in a mountainous country, by Philip V, in imitation of Versailles. A modern traveller says, it is singular that the castle and gardens of St. Ildefonso should have cost about forty-five millions of piastres, precisely the sum in which Philip died indebted: two leagues from Segovia.

St. Ildefonso, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: fifteen leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

St. Ildefonso's Islands, a cluster of islands near the south coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 69. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. S.

St. Illie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ten miles SW. Suczava.

St. Ipize, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brioude, on the Allier: five miles S. Brioude.

St. Immier, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Bâle: twenty miles W. Soleure, and thirty-one SW. Bâle.

St. Joachimsperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twenty-eight miles S. St. Polten.

St. Joao de Fundo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: eleven leagues NE. Thomar.

St. Joao de Monte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues WSW. Viseu.

St. Joao de Pesquiera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Duero; containing two parish churches, and about 600 inhabitants. Near this town is a cataract, in the Duero, which prevents its navigation: seven leagues ESE. Lamego, and twelve NE. Viseu. *Long.* 11. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

St. Joao de Po, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NE. Bragança Nova.

St. Joao de Sines, a town of Portugal, in the

the province of Eſtremadura: one league and a half SSE. Sines.

St. Job, a town of Hungary, near which is a celebrated abby, and an old caſtle. In the year 1604, this place belonged to Stephen Botſkay, and being taken and plundered, induced him to take arms againſt the emperor. In the year 1661, it was taken by the Tranſilvanian peaſants, and notwithſtanding it was burnt by the Imperialiſts, it remained ſome time in the hands of the Turks: twenty-four miles SE. Debreczin, and forty-eight W. Coloſvar.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles ESE. Landſperg.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles NNW. Windiſch Gratz.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the Saar, oppoſite Saarbruck, with which it communicates, by means of a bridge.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles WNW. Pettaw.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: thirty miles SSE. Salzburg, and eleven WNW. Radſtadt.

St. Johan, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: fourteen miles SW. Mentz, and nine E. Creutznach.

St. Johanns, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles SSE. Glaggnitz.

St. Johanns, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Bavarian Waidthoven.

St. John, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes: eight miles S. Lindo.

St. John, a town of the iſland of May, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands.

St. John, one of the Virgin Iſlands.

St. John, a fort of North America, in Canada, taken by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, but ſoon after burned and abandoned.

St. John, one of the Virgin iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 64. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

St. John, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

St. John, or *Brava*, ſee *Brava*.

St. John, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: twenty-four miles N. Charleſtown.

St. John, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ſituated to the weſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, and to the north of Nova Scotia, about 100 miles in length, and thirty in its mean breadth; the coaſts, both north and ſouth, much interſected with bays. It is well watered with rivers, and the ſoil is in general fertile. It formerly belonged to the French, but ſubmitted to the Engliſh on the conqueſt of Cape Breton. It is the reſidence of a lieutenant-governor, under Nova Scotia, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. Charlotte's Town is the capital. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

St. John's, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

St. John's, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

St. John's, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: twenty miles S. Dover, and ſeventy-ſix S. Philadelphia.

St. John's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, between Point Feroile and Point Rich.

St. John's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

St. John's Cape, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the Bay of Donegal: fourteen miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 34. N.

St. John's Lake, a lake of Canada, thirty-ſix leagues NNW. Quebec. *Long.* 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

St. John's Point, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Down, forming the eaſt point of Dundrum Bay. *Long.* 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

St. John's River, a river of North America, which forms the boundary between Canada and Labrador, and runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

St. John's Town, a town of the iſland of Antigua, the ſeat of a lieutenant-governor.

St. Johnſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſix miles NE. Longford.

St. Johnſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on the river Foyle: ſix miles SSW. Londonderry.

St. Joire, a town of the duchy of Savoy: three miles and a half SE. Chambery.

St. Joire, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: fifteen miles SE. Geneva.

St. Joſtland, a ſmall iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, ſeparated from the iſland of Walcheren, by a narrow channel. In the year 1517, this iſland was wholly laid under water, and dyking it anew was not completed before the year 1631. It contains only one village.

St. Jorge, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Babia.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Marburg.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles SSE. Gratz.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Luttenburg.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Fecklpruck.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SE. Tauffkirchen.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SE. Ips.

St. Jorgen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: eight miles NNE. Bremen.

St. Jorio della Molinora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 16 miles NE. Benevento.

St. Joſef, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 125 miles WSW. Havanna.

St. Joſeph, a town of North America, in California, where the Manilla ſhip generally takes in water in its voyage to Acapulco: five leagues S. Loreto. *Long.* 92. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 4. N.

St. Joſeph, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: 10 miles S. Portſmouth.

St. Joſeph, a town of Weſt Floridia, ſituated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

St. Joſeph, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Chiquitos. *Long.* 43. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. S.

St. Joſeph di Oruna, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

St. Joſeph le Prêcheur, a town of the iſland of Martinico.

St. Joſeph's, a river of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, four miles NW. Conſett's Bay.

St. Joſeph's Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 90. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

St. Joſeph's River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

St. Joſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SSW. Montreuil.

St. Jouin de Marnes, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: one league and a half NE. Airvault, and two and three quarters SE. Thouars.

St. Iſidore, a town of North America, in California: ten leagues NNW. Loreto.

St. Juan, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſee *Brava*.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay: twenty-five leagues SSW. Parral.

St. Juan, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Panama, between Panama and Porto Bello.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua.

St. Juan, a town of Eaſt Florida: twelve miles N. St. Mark.

St. Juan, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

St. Juan de Cinaloa, ſee *Cinaloa*.

St. Juan de la Cordillera, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili: 120 miles NNE. St. Jago.

St. Juan de Frontera, a town of South America, in the province of Chiquitos.

St. Juan de Paſto, ſee *Paſto*.

St. Juan de Podome, a town of South America, in the province of Panama, inhabited by Indians.

St. Juan de Porto Rico, a town and capital of the iſland of Porto Rico, ſituated on a peninſula in the north coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and caſtle, populous and well-built, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. This town was founded in the year 1514. In the year 1594, it was in a very flouriſhing ſtate, when it was attacked by ſir Francis Drake, who deſtroyed all the ſhips in the harbour, but could make no farther progreſs into the iſland. In the year 1597, it was taken and plundered, by the earl of Cumberland. *Long.* 66. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

St. Juan d'Ulua, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Tlaſcala, at the mouth of the river Vera Cruz, with a caſtle, to defend the harbour and town of Vera Cruz.

St. Juery, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: one league NE. Alby.

St. Ives, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the north coaſt of the county. The harbour is almoſt filled with ſand, though there are ſeveral veſſels employed in fiſhing and the coaſting trade: in the neighbourhood are copper mines. It is a corporation, and a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-two miles NW. Falmouth, and 276 WSW. London. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

St. Ives, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Monday. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in malt. This town is ancient, and is ſaid to have been called *Slepe* by the Saxons: 6½ miles E. Huntingdon, and 59 N. London.

St. Julia de Graſcapon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: two leagues WNW. Revel, and ſeven ESE. Toulouſe.

St. Julien, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: three leagues and a half SSW. Orgelet, and ſix S. Lons le Saunier.

St. Julien, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: three leagues NNE. Dijon.

St. Julien, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: five miles SW. Geneva.

St. Julien en Champſeur, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: two leagues N. Gap.

St. Julien de Chapteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 2½ leagues E. Puy.

St. Julien, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: three leagues and a half ESE. St. Etienne, and two NW. Annonay.

St. Julien l'Ars, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: two leagues and a quarter E. Poitiers, and two W. Chauvigny.

St. Julien de Civry, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: one league and a half S. Charolles, and three NE. Marcigny.

St. Julien le Faucon, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 2½ leagues SW. Liſieux, and 6 ESE. Caen.

St. Julien ſur Garonne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: one league SW. Rieux, and ſeven NE. St. Gaudens.

St. Julien de Montagnier, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: three leagues NW. Barjols.

St. Julien en Quint, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: two leagues NW. Die.

St. Julien ſur Reyſſouſe, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont de Vaux: 4 leagues NNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 2½ E. Pont de Vaux.

St. Julien du Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: two leagues NW. Joigny, and 3½ S. Sens.

St. Julien de Vouvantes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaubriant: 2½ leagues SSE. Châteaubriant, and 10 NNE. Nantes.

St. Junien, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 5 leagues W. Limoges, and 12 NE. Angouleſme.

St. Juſt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: one league SSE. Marennes.

St. Juſt, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: three leagues SSE. Breteuil, and three N. Clermont.

St. Juſt, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: three leagues and a half SSE. Sezanne, and five W. Arcis ſur Aube.

St. Juſt, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: two leagues SSE. Sauveterre.

St. Juſt en Chevalet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: four leagues and a half SW. Roanne.

St. Juſt la Pendu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: three leagues and a half SE. Roanne, and eight and a half WNW. Lyons.

St. Juſtin, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan: four leagues NE. Pont de Marſan, and nine W. Condom.

St. Juvin, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: one league E. Grandpré.

St. Izère, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: two leagues NW. St. Affrique.

St. Kiffi, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

St. Kilda, an iſland in the North Sea, and the moſt weſterly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet diſcovered no land between it and North America. Its ancient name was *Herta*: it is about three miles in length; the ſoil fertile, the little vallies delightful, and the air ſalubrious and pure. There is an ancient fort in the ſouth end of the bay, called *Dunſir Volg*. The arable land hardly exceeds eighty acres; but more might be added. Theſe produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tackſman ſhares liberally every year. The hills and paſture-grounds are fully ſtocked with cows, ſheep, and lambs. About twenty-ſeven families reſide on this iſland conſtantly; and, perhaps, the moſt uſeful people on earth to enrich their maſter, by their induſtry in the fields, and their unrivalled

rivalled alertneſs among the rocks. There are four or five hills in the iſland, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the higheſt, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of ſea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing place around all the iſland, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the reſt of the iſle is ſurrounded by the moſt tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boiſterous ocean; the moſt aweful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls under the cloud of night is truly aſtoniſhing, and their ſucceſs no leſs wonderful. The ſolan gooſe, after the hard toil of the day at fiſhing without intermiſſion, riſing high in the air to get a full ſight of the fiſh that he marks out for his prey before he pounces upon it, and each time devouring it before he riſes above the ſurface, becomes ſo fatigued at night, that he ſleeps quite ſound, in company with ſome hundreds, who mark out ſome particular ſpot in the face of the rocks, to which they repair at night, and think themſelves ſecure under the protection of a centinel, who ſtands awake to watch their lives, and give the alarm, by *bir, bir*, in time of danger, to awaken thoſe under his guard. The St. Kildains watch with great care on what part of the iſland theſe birds are moſt likely to light at night: and this they know by marking out on which ſide of the iſland fiſh are, among which the geeſe are at work the whole day; becauſe in that quarter they are ready to betake themſelves to ſleep at night. And when they are fairly alighted, the fowlers repair to the place with their panniers, and ropes of thirty fathoms in length, to let them down, with profound ſilence, in their neighbourhood, to try their fortunes among the unwary throng. The fowler, thus let down by one or more men, who hold the rope leſt he ſhould fall over the impending rocks into the ſea, with a white towel about his breaſt, calmly ſlides over the face of the rocks till he has a full view of the centinel; then he gently moves along on his hands and feet, creeping very ſilently to the ſpot where the centinel ſtands on guard. If he cries *bir, bir*, the ſign of an alarm, he ſtands back; but if he cries *grog, grog*, that of confidence, he advances without giving an alarm, becauſe the gooſe takes the fowler for one of the ſtraggling geeſe coming into the camp, and ſuffers him to advance. Then the fowler very gently tickles one of his legs, which he lifts and places on the palm of his hand; he then as gently tickles the other, which in like manner is lifted and placed on the hand. He then, no leſs artfully than inſenſibly, moves the centinel near the firſt ſleeping gooſe, which he puſhes with his fingers; on which he awakes, and finding the centinel ſtanding above him, he immediately falls to fighting him, for his ſuppoſed inſolence. This alarms the whole camp, and inſtead of flying off, they all begin to fight through the whole company; while, in the mean time, the common enemy, unſuſpected, begins in good earneſt to twiſt their necks, and never gives up till the whole are left dead on the ſpot. Both men and women delight much in ſinging; and their voices are abundantly tuneful. Their genius and natural vein for poetry is no wiſe inferior to the other natives of the Hebrides. Their ſongs are wonderfully deſcriptive, and diſcover great ſtrength of fancy. The ſubjects of their ſongs are the accompliſhments of their fair friends among the female ſex, and the heroic actions of their fowlers in climbing rocks, catching fowls, and fiſhing, and melancholy deaths over the rocks. The men and women dreſs in the ſame form that the Hebrideans do, and are poſſeſſed of an equal ſhare of pride and ambition of appearing gay on Sundays and holidays with other people. Their language is Galic, unadulterated, having no communication with ſtrangers to corrupt it with other languages. This iſland will continue to be famous from its being the place of impriſonment of the hon. lady Grange, who was, by private intrigue, carried out of her own houſe, and violently put on board a veſſel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and kept here till her death: fifteen miles WNW. from the north point of South Uiſt. *Long.* 8. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

St. Kinoſa, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

St. Kirling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Cloſter Neuburg.

St. Kreſta, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, in the north part of the Anadirſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 198. 20. to 199. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 20. to 65. 40. N.

St. Labour, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: ſix leagues S. Mont de Marſan.

St. Lambert du Lattay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: three leagues and a half NNW. Vihiers, and three and a half S. Angers.

St. Lambert du Levees, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the north ſide of the Loire: half a league N. Saumur.

St. Lambrecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. Muhrau.

St. Lamprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles N. Lavamund.

St. Laud,

St. Laud, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Angers: one league S. Angers, and one and a half NNW. Brissac.

St. Laurence, a river of North America, which is said to take its rise within thirty miles of the Mississippi, and after a course of many hundred miles, and passing through several lakes, it empties itself into a large gulf in the Atlantic, called *The Gulf of St. Laurence*. It is navigable for large ships as far as Quebec, which is 400 miles from its mouth.

St. Laurence (Gulf of), a part of the North Atlantic Ocean, situated between the island of Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton; 350 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. *Long.* 57. to 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. to 51. N.

St. Laurence Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, situated to the northwest of the entrance into Placentia Bay.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Claude: four leagues N. St. Claude, and four S. Nozeroy.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cany: three leagues and a half SE. Cany, and seven N. Rouen.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lesparre: ten miles S. Lesparre.

St. Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Grasse: four miles E. La Grasse.

St. Laurent, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Peru, at the entrance of the harbour of Callao.

St. Laurent d'Aigouze, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: five leagues S. Nismes, and five ENE. Montpellier.

St. Laurent d'Arce, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg: eight miles SE. Bourg.

St. Laurent de Cerdans, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrennées: three leagues SW. Ceret, and five and a half SSE. Prades.

St. Laurent de Chamousset, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of the Campagne de Lyon: five leagues W. Lyons, and six NE. Montbrison.

St. Laurent de Gorre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Junien: four leagues and a half WSW. Limoges.

St. Laurent le Minier, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Vigan: two leagues SE. Le Vigan.

St. Laurent du Mottay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florent le Vieil: three leagues SE. St. Florent.

St. Laurent des Mures, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: three leagues SE. Lyons.

St. Laurent sur Othain, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Estain: four leagues N. Estain.

St. Laurent du Pont, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: four leagues N. Grenoble, and five SSW. Chambery.

St. Laurent de Rividol, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Severac: three leagues N. Severac.

St. Laurent de la Salanque, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perpignan: seven miles NE. Perpignan.

St. Lauthain, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poligny: one league WSW. Poligny.

St. Leger, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: five leagues NW. Dourdan, and eight SW. Paris.

St. Leger sur d'Heune, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: two leagues NW. Chagny, and three NW. Châlons sur Saône.

St. Leger de Monbrillais, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudun: 2 leagues NW. Loudun, and 3 NE. Thouars.

St. Leger de Peyre, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marvejols: one league N. Marvejols.

St. Lenhart, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 10 miles E. Freistatt.

St. Leo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino: twelve miles NNW. Urbino.

St. Leonard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles NE. Grätz.

St. Leonard, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles NE. Bavarian Waidthoven.

St. Leonard de Racbe, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Douay:

one league and a quarter NE. Douay, and one and three quarters SW. Orchies.

St. Leonard, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Diey: one league and a half S. St. Diey, and three E. Bruyeres.

St. Leonard, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne: three leagues and a half E. Limoges, and eight and a half SSW. Gueret. *Long.* 19. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

St. Leonard des Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: three leagues SW. Alençon.

St. Leonardo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: eleven miles N. Osma.

St. Leonhard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant: 10½ miles WSW. Vienna, and twenty six ESE. Muhrau. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

St. Leonhardt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SW. St. Polten.

St. Leons, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Severac le Château: six leagues ESE. Rhodez.

St. Leonzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: seventeen miles NNE. Girace.

St. Leu, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise: six leagues SE. Beauvais, and three W. Senlis.

St. Lewis, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, in West Bay.

St. Lewis, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean, *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

St. Licandro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: seven miles and a half E. Lesina.

St. Licandro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: five miles ESE. Bittetto.

St. Liebault, or *Etiffac*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Troyes: three leagues W. Troyes.

St. Livrade, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villeneuve d'Agen: one league and a half W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and four N. Agen.

St. Lizier, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch: half a league N. St. Girons, and five and a half S. Rieux. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

St. Llorens, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: nine miles N. Solsona.

St. Lo, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel, on the Vire, surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. It has some manufactures of cloth, serges, and leather: three posts and a half E. Coutances, and four W. Bayeux. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

St. Lomer, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alençon: six leagues NE. Alençon.

St. Lorentz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles NNW. Glaggnitz.

St. Lorentzen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles E. Rottenmann.

St. Lorentzen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NE. Windisch Gratz.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Istria: nine miles NNE. Rovigno.

St. Lorenzo, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Costa Rica.

St. Lorenzo, a town of South America, in Brasil, and government of Fernambuco.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: nine miles NE. Venosa.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles SE. Lesina.

St. Lorenzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles W. Bova.

St. Lorenzo de Pecuries, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico; fifteen leagues N. Santa Fé.

St. Lorenzo el Real, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: twenty-six miles S. Segovia.

St. Loforga, a town of the island of Sardinia: eleven miles S. Bosa.

St. Lotiero, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fifteen miles ENE. Benevento.

St. Loubes, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourdeaux: four leagues NE. Bourdeaux, and three W. Libourne.

St. Loubouer, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: three leagues SE. St. Sever, and five and a half NE. Orthez.

St. Louis, an island at the mouth of the river Senegal, on the west coast of Africa; flat, sandy, and barren. It takes its name from a fort so called, built by the French. This island and fortress was ceded to the English by the treaty of Versailles, in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783. *Long.* 15. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

St. Louis, a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 220 miles W. St. Domingo.

St. Louis, a town of North America, in Louſiania, on the weſt coaſt of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 90. 55. W. Greenwich.

St. Louis (Lake of), a lake of Canada. *Long.* 73. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

St. Loup, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay, near the Thoue River: ¾ league S. Airvault, and three NNE. Partenay.

St. Loup, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: two leagues NW. Luxeuil, and three SW. Plombieres.

St. Loup de Salle, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons, near the river Heune: two leagues and a quarter NE. Chagny, and three and a half N. Châlons ſur Saône.

St. Lubin des Joncherets, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: two leagues and a half W. Dreux.

St. Lucar de Barrameda, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, with a good harbour, but difficult of acceſs on account of a rock on the water. In the road a whole fleet may lie with ſafety. Notwithſtanding it is the key of Sevile, St. Lucar is in a ſtate of decay. The chief trade is in ſalt: thirteen miles N. Cadiz, and 34 SSW. Seville.

St. Lucar de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on the Guadiana, on the borders of Portugal, defended by towers and baſtions. The tide flows up to the town ſufficient to bring ſmall veſſels into its harbour: ſixty-four miles W. Seville, and eighteen N. Ayamonte.

St. Lucar la Mayor, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadiamar: ten miles W. Seville.

St. Lucas, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Lucas, a cape of North America, at the ſouthern extremity of California. *Long.* 94. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

St. Lucia, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſeven miles N. Meſſina.

St. Lucia, or *St. Alouſie*, an iſland in the Weſt Indies. This iſland exhibits a variety of hills, and amongſt others, two that are remarkably round and high, ſaid to be volcanos. At the bottom of theſe are plains, finely watered with rivers, and very fertile. The air, by the diſpoſition of the hills, which admit the trade winds into the island, is found to be very healthy. The ſoil produces trees, which are fit for building houſes and windmills, and have often been employed for that purpoſe by both the French and the Engliſh planters. It likewiſe affords cocoa and fuſtic, It is provided with many bays and harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carenage*, accounted the beſt in all the Caribbees. The Engliſh were ſettled upon St. Lucia, where they had lived ſome time, when, in the year 1638, the Caribbeans, inſtigated by the French, either killed, or drove from the island, all the Engliſh ſettlers, with their governor. Their enmity to the Engliſh was founded on the following incident: an Engliſh veſſel, lying at Dominica, under a French flag, the Caribbeans, taking her for a ſhip of that nation, came on board to traffic as uſual, but being firſt intoxicated, were kidnapped by the captain, who forthwith ſet ſail, in order to carry them off the island. The ſavages, perceiving his treachery, leapt overboard, and ſwam aſhore, all but two, whom the Engliſh captain put in irons, and ſold for ſlaves. When the civil wars broke out in England, a party of French arrived here, under one Rouſſelan, well provided with ſtores and ammunition, Rouſſelan having married a Caribbee woman, was very agreeable to the ſavages, who not only left him and his colony unmoleſted, but even favoured them with an advantageous trade. All the good fortune of the French upon this iſland, however, ended with the life of Rouſſelan, who died in 1654, and was ſucceeded by La Riviere, who, with the reſt of the colony, was maſſacred by the Caribs. Some more attempts were made both by the Engliſh and French to form a ſettlement, but from mutual jealouſy between the two countries, neither were ſucceſsful, and both courts agreed to conſider it as neutral, till, in the year 1763, it was ceded to France. The Engliſh took it in the year 1779, but reſtored it at the peace in the year 1783. In the year 1794, it was again taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 37. N.

St. Lucia, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles NE. Corte.

St. Lucia, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd Islands, about eight leagues in length; high and mountainous. On the eaſt ſide is a harbour, defended by two ſmall islands, which afford good ſhelter and anchorage. *Long.* 24. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

St. Lucia, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt ſide of the river Plata: 140 miles N. Santa Fé.

St. Lucienſteig, a very narrow paſs from the country of the Griſons into Germany! At this place all merchandize and goods pay

a toll to the Grisons. It is defended by a fort: three miles N. Meyenfeld.

St. Lucio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: fourteen miles ESE. Leghorn.

St. Lucito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eleven miles WNW. Cosenza.

St. Luis, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman. *Long.* 49. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

St. Luis de Marannon, an island of South America. See *St. Felipe.*

St. Luis de la Paz, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guasteca: fifty-six leagues SW. Panuco, and forty-three NNW. Mexico.

St. Luis de Potosi, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guasteca: seventy leagues W. Panuco, and sixty-five NW. Mexico.

St. Luis de Zacatecas, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and capital of the province of Zacatecas, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor: eighty leagues NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 85. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

St. Lupicien, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Claude: one league W. St. Claude, and three and a quarter SE. Orgelet.

St. Lys, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Muret: two leagues and a half W. Muret, and four SE. Toulouse.

St. Macaire, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac, on the Garrone. The principal trade is in corn and wine: two leagues SE. Cadillac, and eight SE. Bourdeaux.

St. Magcire, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac: two leagues SE. Cadillac, and three N. Bazas.

St. Magnes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on the Wumme: eight miles NW. Bremen.

St. Maixent, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Ferte Bernard, on the Seure. The town is badly built, surrounded with walls, and contains an ancient castle, and two fauxbourgs, and about 5000 inhabitants: two leagues S. La Ferte Bernard.

St. Maixent, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Two Sevres: seven leagues and a half WSW. Poitiers, and two NE. Niort. *Long.* 17. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

St. Maksima, a small island of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 151. 10. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 71. 20. N.

St. Malo, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated on a small island, joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a strong fort. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours, who was lord of the town. The harbour is large, and one of the most frequented of France, though at low water almost dry, and at all times difficult to enter, on account of the rocks which surround it. The place is strong by its situation on a peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow mole, or causeway, of about 600 or 700 yards in length; and it has also 250 pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts. It has no outworks, and its fortifications are such as could not sustain a regular siege for any length of time, but it is strong by nature and art towards the sea. During the wars between Henry IV, of France, and the partizans of the League, in the year 1590, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the king, and admit his troops into the town, found means to surprize the castle; and having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treasures, which were very considerable, openly espoused the interest of the league: yet they would not receive a garrison into the town; but, on the contrary, kept the castle in their own hands till the end of the war. In 1594, the king's arms being attended with great success, they sent deputies to wait on his majesty, who surrendered the town to him on favourable terms. St. Malo has always been a port for privateers, and has, consequently, been very troublesome to the trade of England. In the year 1693, it was bombarded by the English, under captain Benbow, by which some damage was done to the town. Some other attempts have been made, but without success: eight posts N. Rennes, and forty-six W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

St. Mamet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sommieres: three leagues NW. Nismes.

St. Mango, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: thirteen miles E. Minorbino.

St. Marc, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fougeres: three leagues W. Fougeres.

St. Marc, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

St. Marcel, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton: half a league N. Argenton, and four and three quarters SSW. Châteauroux.

St. Marcel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron: eight leagues S. Privas, and one and a half N. St. Esprit.

St. Marcel, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons: one league SE. Châlons.

St. Marcel, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marseilles: five miles E. Marseilles.

St. Marcellin, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: three leagues SSE. Montbrison, and three and a half WNW. St. Etienne.

St. Marcellin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Isere: 4½ leagues NE. Romans, and ten SE. Vienne. *Long.* 22. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

St. Marcello, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta: five miles SE. Aosta.

St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles N. Lecce.

St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles NNE. Benevento.

St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: seven miles W. Salpe.

St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles N. Monte St. Angelo.

St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope: eight miles WNW. Bisignano.

St. Marco, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: thirty miles NNW. Mondonedo.

St. Marco, a town of Istria: one mile S. Capo d'Istria.

St. Marcouf, two islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about seven miles SE. La Hogue. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

St. Mard le Blanc, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fougeres: 2½ leagues W. Fougeres, and two N. St. Aubin du Cormier.

St. Mard, or *St. Medard*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: thirty-three miles W. Luxemburg, and fifteen NE. Sedan.

St. Mard sur le Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Menehould: four leagues S. St. Menehould.

St. Mards en Othe, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy: 4½ leagues SW. Troyes, and three NNW. Ervy.

St. Marga, a small island of Hungary, in the Danube: ten miles S. Buda.

St. Margaret's Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the east coast of Kent, which takes its name from a village called *St. Margaret's at Cliff*, near the South Foreland: five miles NNE. Dover.

St. Margaret's Island, a small island, near the south coast of Wales: three miles SW. Tenby.

St. Margretten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. Marburg.

St. Marguerite Island, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France: three leagues from Antibes.

St. Maria, a town of Transilvania: twelve miles SE. Hunyad.

St. Maria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: thirty-seven miles W. Naples.

St. Maria, a town of Venetian Istria: four miles N. Monfalcone.

St. Maria, a town and convent of Hungary: six miles N. Rosenburg.

St. Maria del Alto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: two miles SSW. Nardo.

St. Maria Apolsano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

St. Maria de Dotoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: fifteen miles SE. Matera.

St. Maria della Gratia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: five miles W. Mantua.

St. Maria della Gratice, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: six miles N. Scalea.

St. Maria dell' Isola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles N. Conversano.

St. Maria di Leuca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, situated on the sea coast, near Cape Leuca; the see of a bishop: eighteen miles S. Otranto.

St. Maria Palomba, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles ENE. Matera.

St. Maria della Serra, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eleven miles E. Nicastro.

St. Mariakirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Efferding.

St. Marie, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron, ſeparated from Oleron only by a river, over which is a bridge of ſtone: ½ league W. Oleron.

St. Marie d'Arvei, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fifteen miles WNW. Chambery.

St. Marie de la Mer, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: three leagues ENE. Perpignan.

St. Marie aux Mines, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and lead: three leagues E. St. Diey, and four NW. Colmar.

St. Marie du Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 1½ league N. Carentan, and four SE. Valognes.

St. Marie du Port au Prince, ſee *Porto del Principe*.

St. Marin, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: four miles SSW. Delmont.

St. Marinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twenty miles SE. Oporto.

St. Marino, a ſmall republican ſtate of Italy, ſituated between the province of Romagna, and duchy of Urbino; the territory is confined to a mountain, on which the capital is built; about two leagues in circumference. The inhabitants hardly amount to 6000; without heroes, without conquerors, without parade, they have enjoyed repoſe and liberty near fourteen centuries. The following is ſaid to be the origin of this ſmall ſtate. A maſter maſon, by name Marino, betook himſelf to a lonely mountain, where his auſtere ſolitary life, gained him ſuch a reputation of eminent ſanctity, that the princeſs of the country made him a grant of the mountain; whereupon a conſiderable number of people ſettling there, in time formed a particular ſtate, which, from its devout founder, was called *St. Marino*. In the year 1100, the republic purchaſed the caſtle of Pennarofta, in its neighbourhood, and, in 1170, another called *Caſalo*. About 290 years after, it aſſiſted pope Pius II, againſt Malateſta, lord of Rimini; in return for which ſervice, he made over to it the four ſmall caſtles of Serravalle, Faetano, Mont Giardino, and Fiorentino, together with the village of Piagge. At this period may be fixed the epocha of its higheſt grandeur, but now it is reduced to its original limits. In the year 1739, at the deſire of ſome of the dependents of Cardinal Alberoni, the pope's legate at Ravenna, it was ſubjected to the ſee of Rome; but upon complaint of the council, the pope was pleaſed to reſtore it to its former freedom. The government conſiſts of a council of forty perſons, the one half nobles, and the other half commoners. But on very important affairs, an arengo, or great council is convened; and every family has the privilege of ſending a repreſentative. The chief officers of this free ſtate are two capitani, who are changed every half-year; a commiſſioner, who tries both civil and criminal caſes, and muſt always be a foreigner; a doctor of laws, whoſe office is triennial; and a phyſician, who alſo muſt be a foreigner, and is choſen only for three years, to attend the ſick, and to inſpect all apothecaries' ſhops.

St. Marino, a town of Italy, and capital of the republic ſo called. It is well fortified, with only one avenue to it, and contains five churches, three convents, and three caſtles: ſixty miles SE. Bologna, and 125 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

St. Marino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: nine miles S. Turſi.

St. Mark, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated in a bay, on the weſt coaſt, to which gives name. The chief productions of the neighbourhood are coffee and cotton: forty-eight miles S. Port Paix. *Long.* 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. N.

St. Mark, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into Apalache Bay, a little below the town of St. Mark.

St. Mark, a ſeaport town of Eaſt Florida, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 84. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

St. Mars, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: three leagues W. Tours, and one E. Langeais.

St. Mars de Loquenay, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: four leagues SE. Le Mans.

St. Mars d'Outille, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: three leagues SE. Le Mans.

St. Martha, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-eight miles NW. Mondonedo.

St. Martha, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of the ſame name, with a harbour on the North Sea, ſituated at the mouth of the Guayra: 124 miles NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 74. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

St. Martha, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bound-

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ed on the north by the North Sea, on the eaſt by Rio de la Hacha, on the ſouth by New Grenada, and on the weſt by the territory of Carthagena. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the higheſt land in the world. The climate is hot and ſultry, but is rendered more tolerable by the winds which blow over the ſnow on the mountains.

St. Martha's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

St. Martiano, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti: twelve miles SE. Aſti, and fifteen E. Alba.

St. Martin, a town of Hungary, on a ſmall river which runs into the Waag: ten miles W. Roſenburg, and thirty-ſix NE. Topoltzan.

St. Martin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: one quarter of a league E. Boulogne.

St. Martin, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas: thirty leagues NW. Zacatecas.

St. Martin, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles S. Termola.

St. Martin, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: forty-four miles W. Oviedo.

St. Martin, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero: forty-two miles SSW. Burgos.

St. Martin, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long.* 6. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N. See *Scilly Iſlands*.

St. Martin, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about five leagues in length, and four in its greateſt breadth. This iſland is chiefly valuable for its ſalt-pits, and ſalt-water lakes, which the Spaniards thought ſo conſiderable, that they built a fort upon the iſland to protect them, and to prevent other nations from making a ſettlement. In the year 1650, when the affairs of Old Spain were in great diſorder, the garriſon of this fort, being no longer able to maintain themſelves, blew it up and deſtroyed, at the ſame time, all their houſes and ciſterns. The French, upon their retiring, ſet up a claim of pre-occupancy, and endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of the iſland, but were thwarted by the Dutch; and an accommodation being propoſed, the iſland was divided between them; the French entering into poſſeſſion of the moſt pleaſant part of it, which looks towards Anguilla, while the Dutch occupied the moſt profitable, becauſe it contained the ſalt-pits and ponds above-mentioned. This quarter was ſoon filled with commodious buildings, and capacious ſtore-houſes, while that of the French remained poor and ill-provided, and in the year 1689, was plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill. The Dutch part would have proved a flouriſhing colony, had it not been deſtitute of a good harbour, and lain too far to leeward, to carry on a convenient commerce with the windward iſlands. In 1744, a handful of Engliſh, headed by the deputy-governor of Anguila, with two St. Chriſtopher's privateers, drove the French from the poſſeſſion of their part of the iſland, and it has been ever ſince conſidered as belonging half to the Dutch, and half to the Engliſh. *Long.* 62. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

St. Martin, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles SW. Havannah.

St. Martin d'Ablois, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 1½ league SW. Epernay, and ſeven W. Châlons ſur Marne.

St. Martin d'Auxigny, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: 2¾ leagues N. Bourges, and 4¾ E. Vierzon.

St. Martin d'Auxy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2½ leagues ESE. Montcenis, and four SW. Châlons ſur Saône.

St. Martin le Beaux, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, near which the Saracens were defeated in the year 732, and the Normans in 841, near the Cher: three leagues ESE. Tours.

St. Martin de Belleville, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: five miles S. Monſtier.

St. Martin du Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segre: 1¾ league ENE. Segre, and 3¾ W. Châteauneuf.

St. Martin en Breſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2¾ leagues ENE. Châlons ſur Saône, and 1½ S. Verdun ſur Saône.

St. Martin la Chapelle, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: four leagues SW. Mende.

St. Martin de Gleles, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ſeven leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Courtiſols, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: two leagues ENE. Chaalons.

St. Martin d'Euriage, a town of France,

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in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: five miles SE. Grenoble.

St. Martin de Fontenay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1½ league S. Caen, and 4½ NNW. Falaiſe.

St. Martin de Londres, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: four leagues NNW. Montpellier, and 3¾ NE. Gignac.

St. Martin d'O, ſee *O*.

St. Martin de Paluères, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: three leagues N. St. Maximin.

St. Martin de Ré, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Ré: three leagues WNW. La Rochelle. *Long.* 16. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

St. Martin de Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry, 2½ leagues NW. Le Blanc en Berry, and 5½ SSW. Châtillon ſur Indre.

St. Martin de Trebejo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty-one miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

St. Martin de Vallamas, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: ſeven leagues SW. Tournon, and 5½ NW. Privas.

St. Martin Zell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Ker: three miles SW. Salzburg, and ſix WSW. Kempten. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

St. Martinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Donao, near its mouth: four leagues NE. Peniche.

St. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name: nine miles NW. Pinerola.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: 4½ miles SW. Ivrea, and nineteen N. Turin.

St. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, near the Doria Baltea: ſeventeen miles SE. Aoſta.

St. Martino, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Tenda: twelve miles W. Tenda.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: fifteen miles NW. Verona.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: twelve miles NE. Bologna.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles NW. Oppido.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty-four miles SSE. Montenza.

St. Martino, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four miles N. Baſtia.

St. Martino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 10½ miles WSW. Benevento.

St. Martin's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

St. Martin's Point, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey: 1½ mile S. from St. Peter.

St. Martinſberg, a town of Hungary: ten miles SE. Raab.

St. Martinſdyck, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of Tolen: five miles W. Tolen.

St. Marton, a town of Hungary: ten miles W. Roſenburg.

St. Martory, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens, on the Garonne: three leagues and a half NE. St. Gaudens, and four and a half SW. Rieux.

St. Mary, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

St. Mary, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long.* 6. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 57. N. See *Scilly Iſlands*.

St. Mary, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, about three leagues wide. It is about fifteen leagues long, and from two to three wide, ſurrounded with rocks, among which is found ſome beautiful white coral: on the eaſt coaſt is found ambergris, which the inhabitants make uſe of in the ſacrifices offered to the memory of their anceſtors. The country abounds with gentle hills, with innumerable brooks, and ſprings of freſh-water. The inhabitants call the iſland *Noſſi Ibrahim*, and pretend to be the deſcendents of Abraham. The ſoil is fertile, and produces rice, ſugar-canes, legumes of different kinds, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. The air is unwholeſome, and ſeldom a day paſſes without rain; ſometimes it rains a fortnight together. *Long.* 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 35. S.

St. Mary, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Maryland, on the Potomack, near the mouth: forty-five miles S. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

St. Mary, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 38. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

St. Mary, one of the Shiant Iſlands, among the Weſtern Iſlands, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt

of Lewis, in Scotland, about ſeven miles in circumference: twenty-two miles S. Stornaway.

St. Mary, a river which divides Georgia from Eaſt Florida, and runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

St. Mary, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in Georgia, at the mouth of a river ſo called. *Long.* 81. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

St. Mary, a ſmall iſland in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: four miles NNW. Tynemouth.

St. Mary's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. N.

St. Mary's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

St. Mary's Keys, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46 47. N.

St. Mathee, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 4½ leagues NW. Peniſcola, and nine SSW. Tortoſa.

St. Mathieu, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: four leagues SSW. St. Junien.

St. Mathurin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 3½ leagues SE. Angers, and 4½ NW. Saumur.

St. Matica, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: twenty miles NE. Revel.

St. Matthews, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles S. Villach.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 6. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 23. S.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1516, by the Portugueſe, who have a ſettlement on the iſland. Veſſels frequently ſtop here ſome days, to take in refreſhments. *Long.* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

St. Matthew, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 35. N.

St. Matthias, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 144. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 50. S.

St. Maur, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues SE. Paris.

St. Maura, or *Leucadia*. In addition to what was ſaid under the article *Leucadia*: This iſland was anciently a peninſula, connected with the continent of Acarnania; but the Carthaginians, or, according to others, the Corinthians, ſevered it, inſomuch that at preſent betwixt the iſland and the continent there is a channel, about fifty paces broad. It produces great plenty of game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, with fine paſtures. The inhabitants are Greeks, ſubject to a biſhop. In this iſland were formerly three conſiderable towns, with a moſt magnificent temple of Venus. The town of St. Maura, which gives name to the iſland, contains about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants; and being ſituated in the water, and defended by walls and towers, is ſo fortified, that there is no convenient approach to it, either by land or water. Beyond its works, in a moraſs, are two well-inhabited iſlands, or ſuburbs. The little iſlands betwixt this and the continent communicate by bridges. In 1473, the Turks diſpoſſeſſed the Grecian emperor of the town and iſland. In 1502, the Venetians made themſelves maſters of it, but afterwards ſurendered it again to the Turks, and in 1684 recovered it from them. In 1715, the town and iſland fell a ſecond time into the hands of the Turks; but the following year the Venetians drove them out and have ever ſince kept a proveditore here.

St. Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: one league N. Troyes.

St. Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: five leagues SE. Chinon, and ſix S. Tours.

St. Maurice, or *St. Moritzen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, ſituated between two hills, on the Rhône, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, reaching from one hill to the other. On the weſt ſide of this bridge, cloſe to a high mountain, ſtands the landvogt's ſeat, and on the eaſtern ſide of it a tower, and below both, a gate, which is ſhut by night. This paſs is a great thoroughfare for all goods and perſons going from the Lake of Geneva, through the country of the Valais, and over Mount St. Bernard. It takes its name from an Auguſtine canonry. This place is held to be the ancient Agaunum, where, at the end of the third century, the Theban legion, which conſiſted entirely of Chriſtians, is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom. Others ſuppoſe it to be the Tarnada mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary: nineteen miles NW. Sion.

St. Maurice, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, ſeventeen leagues above Quebec.

St. Maurice, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a

canton, in the district of Grenoble: eight leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Maurice, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortagne: four leagues NE. Mortagne.

St. Maurice, a town of the duchy of Savoy: eleven miles WNW. Chambery.

St. Maurice, a town of Savoy, in the country of Tarentaise: twenty-four miles W. Aosta.

St. Maurice de Cazeveille, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes: three leagues W. Uzes.

St. Maurice sur Fessord, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis: five miles W. Montargis.

St. Mauvin, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Valence: two leagues N. Valence, and three and three quarters E. Agen.

St. Mauritio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: six miles and a half NNW Turin, and five SE. Lanzo.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: four miles SSE. Capua.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty-two miles SE. Acerenza.

St. Mauro, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twelve miles NNE. Trent.

St. Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles WSW. Rossano.

St. Mawes, a borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on a neck of land opposite Falmouth. A castle was built here in the reign of king Henry VIII, opposite Pendennis castle. It consists only of one street, but sends two members to the British parliament: twenty-six miles SW. Lestwithiel, and 256 WSW. London.

St. Maximin, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: two miles N. Treves.

St. Maximin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var: seven leagues N. Toulon, and six and a half E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

St. Maximin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: six leagues NNE. Grenoble.

St. Medar, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mucidan: four leagues SE. Mucidan.

St. Medard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: two leagues and three quarters NW. Cahors.

St. Meen, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montfort: three leagues W. Montfort, and six and a half W. Rennes,

St. Meloir, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dinan: two leagues and a half W. Dinan, and three and a quarter E. Lamballe.

St. Menehould, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, situated in a morass, between two rocks, on the highest of which is a castle. It was once fortified, and held out a siege against the duke of Lorrain, in the year 1590; but in 1652, was taken by the Spaniards. The fortifications have been since demolished: seven leagues and a half ENE. Chaalons. *Long.* 22. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

St. Menoux, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: two leagues and a half W. Moulins, and one and a half E. Bourbon l'Archambault.

St. Mere Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Carentan: two leagues and a half N. Carentan, and two and a half S. Valognes.

St. Mesmin, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire: one league WSW. Orleans, and three and a half NE. Beaugency.

St. Messne, a town of the duchy of Savoy: sixteen miles ENE. Conflans.

St. Michael, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Tartaro: twenty miles E. Mantua.

St. Michael, a small island, in the English Channel, lying off East Looe, in Cornwall. *Long.* 4. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

St. Michael, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles S. Meldorp.

St. Michael, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is a small place, without a market, but sends two members to the British parliament: seven miles and a half NE. Truro, and 249 WSW. London.

St. Michael, or *San Miguel*, an island in the Atlantic, and the largest of those called *Azores*, discovered by Gonsalvo Velho Cabral, in the year 1444. It is about sixty miles in circumference, has some populous towns and villages, with a large trade in corn, wine, and cattle; but the harbours are neither good nor safe. Kircher gives an account of an earthquake which happened here on the 26th of June, 1638, that continued for eight days, without intermission, and so terribly

terribly ſhook the iſland, that the people abandoned their houſes in the utmoſt terror and perturbation, living all the while in the open fields. At this time a new iſland was formed; and had not Providence directed the wind to blow on the contrary ſide, this iſland of St. Michael muſt inevitably have been deſtroyed by thoſe ſhowers of liquid ſtones and minerals, thrown up into the air while the irruption continued. The chief towns of St. Michael, are Punta del Gada, and Villa Franca, the former of which is rendered conſiderable by its commerce, its ſtrong caſtle, in which the Portugueſe keep a conſtant garriſon, and by the reſidence of the primate of the Azores. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, this iſland was twice invaded by the Engliſh, who carried off a conſiderable booty. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated, from 25,000 to 50,000. The town of Punta del Gada is ſituated *Long.* 25. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

St. Michael en Lungau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: fourteen miles SSE. Radſtadt, and nineteen WSW. Muehrau.

St. Michael's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

St. Michael's Bay, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the weſt coaſt of the Bay of Fundy.

St. Michael's Mount, a hill in the Engliſh Channel, in Mount's Bay, near the coaſt of Cornwall, and ſurrounded by the ſea at ſpring-tides, with an extenſive pier or mole, where a great number of ſhips may clear and refit, on the north-weſt ſide, a little to the ſouth of Marazion.

St. Michaila, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel: thirty-ſix miles S. Revel.

St. Michel, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the city of Venice, where the Proteſtants, who trade to that city, have purchaſed ground on which to build a church.

St. Michel, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: fourteen miles NW. Verona.

St. Michel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SW. Leoben.

St. Michel, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: ſeven miles SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

St. Michel en Greve, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: one league and a half SW. Lannion, and five and a quarter W. Pontrieu.

St. Michel en l'Herm, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: two leagues and a quarter SSW. Luçon, and three and a half W. Marans.

St. Michel de Sapa, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Arica, on the borders of a large foreſt of pimento, which is ſaid to produce annually 300,000 pounds weight of that ſpice.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: twenty-five leagues N. Mechoacan.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Miguel, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul.

St. Miguel, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada.

St. Miguel, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, between the rivers Guadiana and Odier, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Culiacan: ten leagues SE. Culiacan.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the audience of Quito, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of the houſes are of ſtone, and all of them tiled. The town is ſurrounded by ſuburbs, inhabited by Indians, whoſe cottages make a very mean appearance; but the houſes in the town are neat and uniform, though they are but low, having only a ground-floor, except thoſe in the ſquare, which have one ſtory. The pariſh church is a large and elegant ſtructure, and well ornamented. Here are alſo convents of Franciſcans, and Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy, a college, and a nunnery of the order of the Conception.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito. It formerly contained that of Otabalo, but on account of its prodigious extent the latter was ſeparated from it. The temperature of the air is different in all the villages of this juriſdiction, but in moſt warm, on account of their low ſituations. Moſt of the farms have plantations of ſugar-canes, and mills for extracting the juice, from whence they make large quantities of very white ſugar. Some of the farms are planted with fruits, common in a hot climate, and in others cotton only is cultivated, which here arrives at the greateſt perfection. The ſugar-canes do not indeed ripen ſo well as in the province of Quito, but they may be committed at any time to the mill, there being no neceſſity for cutting them at any preciſe time, retaining all their goodneſs, even when ſuffered to ſtand two or three months after they are ripe; they are, however, cut every quarter at leaſt, and the mills by that means kept conſtantly at work during the whole year. The farms ſituated in a leſs hot part of the juriſdiction are

canton, in the district of Grenoble: eight leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Maurice, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortagne: four leagues NE. Mortagne.

St. Maurice, a town of the duchy of Savoy: eleven miles WNW. Chambery.

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St. Mauritio, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: six miles and a half NNW. Turin, and five SE. Lanzo.

St. Mavro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: four miles SSE. Capua.

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terribly ſhook the iſland, that the people abandoned their houſes in the utmoſt terror and perturbation, living all the while in the open fields. At this time a new iſland was formed; and had not Providence directed the wind to blow on the contrary ſide, this iſland of St. Michael muſt inevitably have been deſtroyed by thoſe ſhowers of liquid ſtones and minerals, thrown up into the air while the eruption continued. The chief towns of St. Michael, are Punta del Gada, and Villa Franca, the former of which is rendered conſiderable by its commerce, its ſtrong caſtle, in which the Portugueſe keep a conſtant garriſon, and by the reſidence of the primate of the Azores. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, this iſland was twice invaded by the Engliſh, who carried off a conſiderable booty. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated, from 25,000 to 50,000. The town of Punta del Gada is ſituated *Long.* 25. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

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St. Michel de Sapa, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Arica, on the borders of a large foreſt of pimento, which is ſaid to produce annually 300,000 pounds weight of that ſpice.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: twenty-five leagues N. Mechoacan.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Miguel, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul.

St. Miguel, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada.

St. Miguel, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, between the rivers Guadiana and Odier, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

St. Miguel, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Culiacan: ten leagues SE. Culiacan.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the audience of Quito, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of the houſes are of ſtone, and all of them tiled. The town is ſurrounded by ſuburbs, inhabited by Indians, whoſe cottages make a very mean appearance; but the houſes in the town are neat and uniform, though they are but low, having only a ground-floor, except thoſe in the ſquare, which have one ſtory. The pariſh church is a large and elegant ſtructure, and well ornamented. Here are alſo convents of Franciſcans, and Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy, a college, and a nunnery of the order of the Conception.

St. Miguel d'Ibarra, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito. It formerly contained that of Otabalo, but on account of its prodigious extent the latter was ſeparated from it. The temperature of the air is different in all the villages of this juriſdiction, but in moſt warm, on account of their low ſituations. Moſt of the farms have plantations of ſugar-canes, and mills for extracting the juice, from whence they make large quantities of very white ſugar. Some of the farms are planted with fruits, common in a hot climate, and in others cotton only is cultivated, which here arrives at the greateſt perfection. The ſugar-canes do not indeed ripen ſo well as in the province of Quito, but they may be committed at any time to the mill, there being no neceſſity for cutting them at any preciſe time, retaining all their goodneſs, even when ſuffered to ſtand two or three months after they are ripe; they are, however, cut every quarter at leaſt, and the mills by that means kept conſtantly at work during the whole year. The farms ſituated in a leſs hot part of the juriſdiction, are

town with maize, wheat, and barley. Here are alſo large numbers of goats, but not many ſheep. The Indians weave here a conſiderable quantity of cloth and cotton. This juriſdiction has alſo ſeveral mines of ſalt, which, beſides the home conſumption, ſupply the countries to the northward of it. In one part of this juriſdiction, near a village called Mira, are great number of wild aſſes, which increaſe very faſt, and are not eaſily caught.

St. Miguel de Tucuman, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

St. Mihiel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe, in a vally ſurrounded with mountains. It has ſix gates, and three fauxbourgs: five poſts and a half NE. Bar le Duc, and five and a half S. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

St. Miklos, a town of Tranſilvania: twelve miles NNW. Medies.

St. Millan, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: five miles S. Calzada.

St. Miniato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the Arno, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains four churches beſides the cathedral, and nine convents: twenty miles W. Florence.

St. Mirona, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

St. Monance, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, nine miles S. St. Andrews, with a harbour on the Frith of Forth: the tide riſes very high, but the entrance is narrow, between rocks, which make it dangerous. St. Monance was once a conſiderable fiſhing town; but within a few years the ſhoals of fiſh have left the coaſt. The number of inhabitants is about 830. Coals are dug in the neighbourhood.

St. More, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: five leagues SSE. Auxerre, and three NW. Avalon.

St. Morel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vovziers: one league and a half S. Vovziers.

St. Moritz, or *St. Morizzo*, a town of the Griſons, in Upper Engadina, containing a famous mineral ſpring, which was ſucceſſfully uſed in 1697, by Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy. The waters of this ſpring are held to be the moſt ſalubrious in all Switzerland, and even in Germany, at leaſt they certainly ſurpaſs thoſe of Pyrmont, which are reckoned ſome of the ſtrongeſt in the latter: twenty-five miles NNE. Chiavenna.

St. Morten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles E. Landſperg.

St. Morten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Ottenſhein.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: two leagues and a half E. Romans, and one NW. S. Jean en Royans.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: three leagues and a half ESE. Guerande, and four WSW. Savenay.

St. Nazaire, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: one league W. Toulon.

St. Neomaye, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: three leagues NE. Niort.

St. Neot's, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The earl of Holland, who took up arms againſt the parliament, in behalf of Charles I, was defeated near this town: nine miles SSW. Huntingdon, and fifty-five N. London.

St. Nicholas, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, of a triangular form, and about thirty leagues in circumference. The centre is mountainous, and the coaſts barren, the inhabitants are black, or copper-coloured Chriſtians, under the direction of a Portugueſe prieſt, their number is about 1500.

St. Nicholas, an iſland of about three acres, at the mouth of Plymouth harbour, with a caſtle, that commands the entrance.

St. Nicholas, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: two miles and a half SW. Flumet.

St. Nicholas, ſee *Nicolayken*.

St. Nicola, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SE. Marburg.

St. Nicola, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the paſſage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under water there, but which, when the ſtream is low, appear above. This vortex is dangerous, as its draught is directed downwards; ſo that both ſmall and great ſhipping, which are too heavily laden, may ſink in it. When the river is high, this whirlpool is ſafeſt, for then the water runs off a great ſpace above the rocks, but the ſtream is at that time more violent and rapid, as it boils and runs ſtronger, and its extent is larger. This danger too is at that time heightened by a counter current, which joins it to the right, from what is called the *Loch*, which is a narrow paſſage, winding round the rocks, and at low water quite dry; but if the water riſes, ſmaller veſſels may there paſs through, and thus eſcape the vortex: two miles ENE. Grein.

St. Nicola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles ENE. Lesina.

St. Nicola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eleven miles S. Oria.

St. Nicolas, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twenty miles N. Carmona.

St. Nicolas, a town of the island of Cherso: thirty miles NW. Cherso.

St. Nicolas, a town of Flanders, with a bailiwic: twelve miles SW. Antwerp, and fifteen E. Ghent.

St. Nicolas, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nancy, on the Meurte: two leagues and a half SE. Nancy, and three WNW. Luneville.

St. Nicolas, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: twelve miles NNE. Berne.

St. Nicolas, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Hispaniola, situated in a bay formed by Cape St. Nicholas, which affords an excellent and safe harbour; this town was taken possession of by the English in the year 1793. *Long.* 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

St. Nicolas de la Grave, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenade: seven leagues NNW. Grenade, and five W. Montauban.

St. Nicolas Harbour, a bay of the River St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada: five leagues W. Cape Montpelles.

St. Nicolas de Redon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Blain: half a mile S. Redon, and fifteen NW. Blain.

St. Nicolas de la Taille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montvilliers: four leagues and a half E. Harfleur.

St. Nicolo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: eighteen miles SW. Noto.

St. Nicolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles NW. Nicotera.

St. Nicolo, or *Tremiti*, one of the islands called Tremiti, in the Adriatic, about twelve miles from the coast of Italy. This island is about eight miles in circumference, and contains a few hamlets, a convent of Benedictines, and a castle, with about twenty-five soldiers. *Long.* 33. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

St. Nicolo, a small island in the Mediterranean: three miles NE. Lindo, in the island of Rhodes.

St. Nicolo della Machia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: ten miles and a half W. Matera.

St. Ohof, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: twenty-three miles S. Christianstadt.

St. Omer, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Aa, strongly fortified. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, and contained several religious houses: six posts S. Dunkirk, and twenty-nine N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

St. Orse, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Exideuil: three leagues S. Exideuil.

St. Osith, an island of England, at the mouth of Blackwater River, or Maldon Water, in the county of Essex.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles N. Rorbach.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles NE. Windisch Gratz.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles SW. Newstatt.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles S. Landsperg.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles E. Friestadt.

St. Oswald, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: eleven miles E. Stein.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amboise: one league and a half N. Amboise.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and a quarter N. Paris.

St. Ouen, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry le Français: four leagues SSW. Vitry.

St. Ouen des Oyes, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mayenne: three leagues S. Mayenne, and three and a quarter NE. Laval.

St. Ouen des Toits, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laval: two leagues NW. Laval, and three S. Ernée.

St. Owen's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Jersey, with a town or village of the same name: six miles WNW. St. Helier.

St. Pablo, a town of South America, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Caxamarca.

St. Pablo, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Otabalo, situated on a lake, to which it gives name.

St. Pal en Chalençon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: three leagues NW. Moniſtrol.

St. Palais, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the Bidouze: ten leagues W. Pau, and ſeven SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

St. Pantaleo, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſpot where was anciently the epiſcopal city of Dolio: ſixteen miles N. Cagliari.

St. Paolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles ESE. Dragonera.

St. Papoul, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toulouſe: one league and a quarter E. Caſtelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

St. Pardoux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: one league and three quarters SSW. Partenay.

St. Pardoux la Rivière, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league SE. Nontron.

St. Pargoire, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: $4\frac{3}{4}$ leagues SSE. Lodeve, and 2 NE. Pezenas.

St. Pater, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-vicomte: one league S. Alençon.

St. Patenne, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes.

St. Paternian, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles ESE. Spital.

St. Patrick's, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twelve miles SW. Brunſwick.

St. Patrick's Bridge, a chain of rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, extending from the weſt coaſt of Wexford to the Saltee Iſlands.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in lake Derg.

St. Pau, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles NW. Gerona.

St. Paul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: two leagues and a quarter W. Nice, and three ENE. Graſſe. *Long.* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: two leagues S. St. Leonard, and three SE. Limoges.

St. Paul, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva: ten miles E. Tonan.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Bourbon.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: three leagues NW. La Caune.

St. Paul, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: ten miles NE. Uzes.

St. Paul, a government of South America, in Brazil, ſituated to the weſt of Rio Janeiro. The principal productions are grain and cotton; the population is computed at 11,100 whites, 32,130 Indians, and 9000 blacks or mulattoes.

St. Paul, a town of South America, and capital of the government of the ſame name in Brazil, ſituated in a charming climate, about twelve leagues from the ſea. This town was founded in the year 1570, by ſome malefactors, who were tranſported from Portugal, and became the capital of a republic, but at laſt ſubmitted to Portugal: 210 miles W. Rio Janeiro. *Long.* 29. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

St. Paul, a town of the iſland of Malta: ſix miles NW. Malta.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 61. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 51. S.

St. Paul, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: three leagues NE. from the north cape of the iſland of Cape Breton.

St. Paul de Fenouilledes, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: ſix leagues WNW. Perpignan, and four N. Prades.

St. Paul en Jareſt, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: ſix leagues SSW. Lyons.

St. Paul de Loanda, ſee *Loanda*.

St. Paul les Romans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: one league and a half NE. Romans.

St. Paul de Torrat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: one league and a half NNE. Taraſcon, and four SSW. Mirepoix.

St. Paul Trois Châteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Arles: four leagues S. Montelimart, and four and a half N. Orange.

St. Paula, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

St. Paulien,

St. Paulien, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Puy-en Velay: seven leagues SE. Brioude, and two NNW. le Puy.

St. Paul's Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland: ten miles N. Bonne Bay.

St. Pauzanne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Painbœuf: four leagues SW. Nantes.

St. Payo, a town of Portugal, in the province Tras os Montes: six leagues W. Miranda de Duero.

St. Pé, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argellez: two leagues and a quarter N. Argellez, and two W. Lourde.

St. Pecaque, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Xalisca.

St. Pedro, a town of South America, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Sana, situated in a fertile soil, near the coast of the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 7. 26. S.

St. Pedro, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Tlascala.

St. Pedro, a town of East Florida: forty-four miles ESE. St. Mark.

St. Pedro, a small island near the coast of Spain, situated to the south-east of the city of Cadiz, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, called *St. Pedro's Channel*.

St. Pedro, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-one miles SW. Bayamo.

St. Pedro de Sul, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues and a half NW. Viseu.

St. Pedro de Taberna, a town of Spain, in Aragon: four leagues N. Ainsa.

St. Pelagia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles NW. Tarento.

St. Pellegrino, a town of Istria: two miles SSE. Umago.

St. Pellegrino, a seaport town of the island of Corsica, the greatest part of it in ruins: twenty-one miles SSE. Bastia, and forty-nine E. Calvi. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

St. Perap, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mezen, on the west coast of the Rhône, opposite Valence.

St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues N. Mortain.

St. Pereux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: one league E. Roanne.

St. Peter, a town of Geemany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles SE. Landsperg.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles WNW. Windisch Weistritz.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles W. Cilley.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles WSW. Freustadt.

St. Peter, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles E. Steyr.

St. Peter and St. Paul, a bay on the south-east coast of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles SE. Verchnei Kamtchatkoi. *Long.* 176. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.—Captain King places it in *Long.* 158. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 0. 38. N.

St. Peter le Port, or *Port St. Pierre*, a town situated in the south-east part of the island of Guernsey, defended by two castles, one called the *Old Castle*, and the other, *Gornet Castle*; the latter is situated upon a rock, and separated from the land by an arm of the sea, fordable only at low water. *Long.* 2. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

St. Peter's, a town of the island of Antigua.

St. Peter's Harbour, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

St. Peter's Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, about a league SE. from Langley Island.

St. Peter's Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

St. Petersberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirty-seven miles SE. Munich, and forty W. Salzburg.

St. Petersburg, see *Petersburg*.

St. Petersthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Strasburg: six miles S. Oppenau.

St. Petra, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: sixty-four miles S. Ischim.

St. Philbert de Grand Lieu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Machecoul: four leagues S. Nantes, and two and a half ENE. Machecoul.

St. Philip, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

St. Philip de Benguela, see *Benguela*.

St. Philip's Island, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 22. S.

St. Philip's-Land, a small island of Zealand, with a village of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from the east end of the island of Schorwen.

St. Philippe d'Austria d'Oruro, a town of South America, in the archbishopric of Plata, and jurisdiction of Oruro.

St. Philippe de Porto Bello, ſee *Porto Bello*.

St. Philippo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: twenty-ſeven miles W. Catania.

St. Piedro, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

St. Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: one league SE. Calais.

St. Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: two leagues NW. La Caune.

St. Pierre à Oiſeau, the largeſt of what are called the *Seven Iſlands*, near the coaſt of France.

St. Pierre, a ſmall iſland in the North Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

St. Pierre, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on a bay on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 43. N.

St. Pierre de Bœuf, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: four leagues W. St. Etienne.

St. Pierre du Chemin, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: one league NNE. Chataigneraye.

St. Pierre du Chignac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: two leagues and a half SE. Perigueux.

St. Pierre ſur Dive, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: three leagues NE. Falaiſe, and five SE. Caen.

St. Pierre d'Eſtripiers, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrveis: two leagues and a half NW. Meyrveis.

St. Pierre l'Egliſe, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: one league and three quarters W. Barfleur, and two and three quarters E. Cherburg.

St. Pierre le Moutier, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre: five leagues W. Decize, and four S. Nevers. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

St. Pierre d'Oleron, a town of France, ſituated in the centre of the iſland of Oleron, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league and three quarters NW. Oleron. *Long.* 16. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 57. N.

St. Pierremont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: three leagues N. Grandpré.

St. Pierres les Meliſey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Sâone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: one league and three quarters NNE. Lure, and two and three quarters ESE. Luxeuil.

St. Pierreville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: two leagues and a half NW. Privas.

St. Pietra Dimutata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles and a half NNE. Tarento.

St. Pietra Vernotica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles S. Brindiſi.

St. Pietro, a town of the iſland of Corſica: three leagues and a half SW. Baſtia.

St. Pietro, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſix miles SW. Oletta.

St. Pietro, anciently *Hieracum*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſeven miles from the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia; thirteen miles long, and three broad. *Long.* 26. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

St. Pietro Galatina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles E. Nardo.

St. Planchard, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: three leagues NW. St. Gaudens, and two and a half S. Caſtlenau de Magnac.

St. Pois, or *St. Pair*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: two leagues and a half NNW. Mortain, and four ENE. Avranches.

St. Pol, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais: ſix poſts and a half N. Abbeville, and ſeven and a half S. Lille. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

St. Pol de Leon, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours: ſeven poſts and a half NE. Breſt, and ſeventy W. Paris.

St. Polgue, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: three leagues SSW. Roanne.

St. Polten, or *St. Hypolite*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traſen, which owes its origin to a convent of Auguſtines, founded there in the 8th century: twenty-ſix miles W. Vienna, and twelve S. Crems.

St. Pons de Thomieres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault. Before the revo-

lation, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Narbonne: seven leagues NW. Narbonne, and sixteen W. Montpellier. *Long.* 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

St. Porquier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel Sarazin: one league and a half SE. Castel Sarazin, and three W. Montauban.

St. Pourçain, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gannat: four leagues and a half N. Gannat, and five and a half S. Moulins.

St. Prest, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir: two leagues N. Chartres.

St. Prex, or *St. Prex*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated on the north coast of the lake of Geneva: eight miles SW. Lausan.

St. Priest, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne: two leagues SE. Lyons.

St. Priman, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Windisch Gratz.

St. Primus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SW. Windisch Gratz.

St. Privat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Puy en Velay: three leagues SW. Le Puy.

St. Prix, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: ten miles N. Paris.

St. Prix, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre: one league and a half SSE. Auxerre, and five SW. Tonnerre.

St. Prix sous Beuvray, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Autun: three leagues W. Autun, and three and a quarter SSW. Lucenay l'Evêque.

St. Puy, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Condom: two leagues SSE. Condom, and two and a half SW. Lectoure.

St. Quentin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne, situated on a rising ground near the Somme. In the year 1557, the French were defeated by the Spaniards in the neighbourhood, in consequence of which the town fell into the hands of the Spaniards: six posts and a half NNW. Laon, and seventeen and three quarters NNE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

St. Quentin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Marcelin: four leagues NE. St. Marcelin, and three and a half NW. Grenoble.

St. Quentin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes: one league N. Uzes, and five S. Pont St. Esprit.

St. Quirico, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: eight miles WSW. Monte Pulciano.

St. Rambert de Joux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain, near the Albarine river: five leagues and three quarters SSE. Bourg-en-Bresse, and nine NE. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

St. Rambert sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: three leagues and a half SE. Montbrison, and two and a half NW. St. Etienne.

St. Raphael, a district and bay of Africa, in the kingdom of Quiloa, so called by the Portuguese, from the loss of a vessel belonging to Vasco de Gama, on the coast.

St. Regis, a town of North America, on the south side of the river St. Lawrence: twenty-three leagues SW. Montreal.

St. Regolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: nine miles E. Leghorn.

St. Remedio, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles SW. Bolzano.

St. Remi, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, near the Great St. Bernard: nine miles N. Aosta.

St. Remo, a seaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, situated in a pleasant vally, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits, particularly vast numbers of olives, which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom, under the Genoese government; but that year, having formed a design of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745, it was bombarded by the English fleet: six miles ENE. Vintimiglia.

St. Remy, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, two leagues and a half E. Tarascon, and three S. Avignon. *Long.* 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

St. Remy, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thiers: one league NE. Thiers.

St. Remy en Bouzemont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry-le-Français: two leagues S. St. Vitry.

St. Renan, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brest: two leagues NW. Brest, and nine and a quarter SW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

St. Reverein, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Corbigny: two leagues and a half SW. Corbigny, and seven NE. Nevers.

St. Reyne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, two leagues and a half NE. Semur-en-Auxois, and nine WNW. Dijon.

St. Ricquier, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Abbeville: two leagues NE. Abbeville, and five W. Doulens.

St. Robert, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brive: four leagues NW. Brive.

St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: one league NW. Auberterre.

St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montivilliers: two leagues and a half E. Montivilliers, and five W. Caudebec.

St. Romain d'Alban, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Romans: five leagues NNW. Romans.

St. Romain en Jarest, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Etienne: four leagues NNE. St. Etienne, and five SSW. Lyons.

St. Romaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: six leagues and a half SSE. Viseu.

St. Rome du Tarn, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Affrique, on the Tarn: one league and a half N. St. Afrique, and three WSW. Milhau.

St. Ronans, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, near the west coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 35. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

St. Rosa, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the south coast of West Florida, 36 miles long, and about two wide. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

St. Rosa Bay, a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the south coast of West Florida. *Long.* 86. 5. to 86. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 33. N.

St. Ruprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles ENE. Graz.

St. Ruprecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Pettau.

St. Sacrament, a town of South America, on the river La Plata, nearly opposite Buenos-Ayres, settled by the Portuguese; it was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1777, and ceded to them by treaty.

St. Sadurni, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirteen miles WNW. Barcelona.

St. Saen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchatel: two leagues and a half SW. Neufchatel, and five and a half NNE. Rouen.

St. Salvador, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman, situated near the borders of Peru, at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the Eastern Andes. A little above the town, runs a considerable river, which afterwards falls into the Leon. It has about 300 houses, and is the most northerly town in the province: fifty-eight leagues N. of St. Jago del Estero.

St. Salvador, a city of South America, in Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints' Bay; the see of an archbishop, and residence of a viceroy. It contains many religious houses, and a large and magnificent college. It is large, rich, and well built, but stands on such disadvantageous and uneven ground, namely, on an eminence of about 100 fathoms in height, formed by the east side of the bay, as renders the access to it very difficult, by reason of its great steepness, which makes it necessary to have recourse to cranes and other machines for conveying the goods up and down from the city to the port. The plan of the Upper Town is as regular as the unevenness of the ground would permit; but though the streets are straight, and of a good breadth, most of them have so steep an ascent, that they are impracticable to wheel-carriages. The irregular and inconvenient situation of the city does not, however, hinder it from carrying on the greatest trade, and being one of the richest cities in the whole country; and we may add, that it so greatly contributes to the strength of it, that it might with a small expence be rendered impregnable; nature having formed ditches and outworks, flanking one another in such a manner, that every inch of ground might be disputed. The east side is almost inaccessible, and the rest well fortified, both by art and nature, and the avenues guarded by several forts. The commerce of St. Salvador is very considerable, consisting in linen and woollen cloths of all sorts, hats, stockings, both of silk and thread, wheat, barley, meal, biscuits, Port-wine, household and kitchen furniture, negro slaves, oil, cheese, beef and pork, salted; in lieu of which they export gold, sugar, tobacco, snuff, Brazil wood, hides, tallow, balsam of capivi, ipecacuana, and a great variety of other drugs. These are conveyed up-

and

and down from the Lower to the Upper city, on ſledges drawn up by cranes, worked by ſlaves. The Upper Town is adorned with ſeveral ſplendid ſtructures, particularly the cathedral, which being dedicated to St. Salvador, hath given its name to the city. It is a ſumptuous edifice, and not only adorned with fine carvings, gildings, &c. within and without, but enriched with golden croſſes, lamps, candleſticks, and other church utenſils, of prodigious value. The palace of the governor is a very ſplendid building; that of the archbiſhop little inferior to it, and the courts of juſtice, hoſpitals, and other public edifices, are anſwerable to the richneſs of the place, whoſe extenſive commerce is greatly enhanced by its correſpondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are ſeveral gold mines, remarkably rich. The king of Portugal will not permit ſtrangers to reſort hither, in order to purchaſe the productions of the country, though they would buy them with ſpecie, much leſs will he ſuffer them to carry their goods to St. Salvador, to ſell or barter. *Long.* 21. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 45. S.

St. Salvador, or *Banza St. Salvador*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Pemba, ſituated about forty leagues from the Atlantic, on a rocky mountain, and ſide of the river Zaire, belonging to the Portugueſe. It contains ſeveral churches, and 40,000 inhabitants, of which 4000 are white. The Portugueſe reſide in a quarter by themſelves. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

St. Salvador, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, about twelve miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is the reſidence of a Spaniſh governor, but has little trade; the environs produce ſugar-canes and indigo. *Long.* 90. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

St. Salvador de Leye, a town of Spain, in Navarre: eight miles from Sangueſa.

St. Salvatore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 21 miles E. Coſenza.

St. Salvatore, a town of Italy, in the Alexandrin: ſix miles NW. Alexandria, and nine SE. Caſal.

St. Salvo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzza Citra: ſixteen miles SE. Civita Borella.

St. Samſon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: two leagues N. Pont Audemer.

St. Samſon, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: a league and a qnarter NE. Angers, and five W. Baugé.

St. Samuela, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

St. Saphorin, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coaſt of the lake of Geneva: two miles and a half W. Vevai.

St. Satur, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: half a league NE. Sancerre.

St. Saturnin, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: five miles N. Apt, and fifteen SE. Carpentras.

St. Saturnin, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, two leagues and a half S. Clermont.

St. Saturnin de Lenne, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: two leagues N. Severac.

St. Sauge, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers: five leagues and a half ENE. Nevers, and ſix W. Château Chinon.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: two leagues and a half N. Montmorillon, and ſeven E. Poitiers.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, aad chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: three leagues W. Blaye, and ſix N. Bourdeaux.

St. Savin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez one league S. Argellez.

St. Savinien, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: two leagues and a half N. Saintes, and two and a half SW. St. Jean d'Angely.

St. Sauflieu, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: two leagues and a half S. Amiens.

St. Sauvant, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: ſix leagues SW. Poitiers.

St. Sauveur, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: two leagues SE. St. Fargeau, and ſix SW. Auxerre.

St. Sauveur, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: three leagues and a half SE. St. Etienne, and two and a half W. Annonay.

St. Sauveur de Lendelin, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: one league and three quarters N. Coutances, and four SW. Carentan.

St. Sauveur le Vicomte, a town of France,

in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: two leagues and a half SSW. Valognes, and four NW. Carentan.

St. Sawvere, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: four leagues NW. Montluçon.

St. Scamegne, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles NNE. Capua.

St. Sebaſtian, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiametlan: 13 leagues N. Chiametlan.

St. Sebaſtian, a fort of Africa, in the kingdom of Anta, on the Gold Coaſt, belonging to the Dutch.

St. Sebaſtian, an iſland in North America, in the lake of Nicaragua.

St. Sebaſtian, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, at the mouth of the Gurumea. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which ſerves as a defence to it againſt the tempeſtuous ſea. The harbour lies within two redoubts, between which only one ſhip can paſs at a time. Near its entrance alſo is a fort, with a garriſon in it, againſt any ſurpriſe. The town is ſurrounded with walls, beſides which, it is defended with baſtions and half-moons, and on the mountain under which it lies, is a citadel. The ſtreets are long, broad, ſtraight, and clean, the houſes neat, and the churches fine. It enjoys a delightful proſpect, having on one ſide the ſea, and on the other a diſtant view of the Pyrennean mountains. A conſiderable trade is carried on in this place, particularly in iron, ſteel, and wool. In the year 1728, a company was ſet up here, which trades to the Caraccas. In 1719, the French made themſelves maſters of this town, and in the year 1794, on the 3d of Auguſt, it was inveſted by the republican troops of France, and capitulated on the ſucceeding morning. The garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war. More than 180 pieces of braſs cannon were taken, with conſiderable magazines and ſtores: twenty-two miles WSW. Bayonne, and thirty-three NNW. Pampeluna. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

St. Sebaſtian, or *St. Sebaſtiao*, a town of the iſland of Tercera, ſituated between mountains, about half a mile from the ſea.

St. Sebaſtian, ſee *Rio de Janeiro*.

St. Sebaſtian de Buena Viſta, a town of South America, in the Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena.

St. Sebaſtian del Oro, a town of South America, in the country of Popayen.

St. Sebaſtian de Salir, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: two leagues NW. Loule.

St. Sebaſtien, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes, on the ſouth ſide of the Loire: one league SE. Nantes.

St. Secondo, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies: two miles SW. Pinerolo.

St. Secondo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: ten miles NNW. Parma.

St. Segal, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin: one league NE. Châteaulin.

St. Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: four leagues NW. Dijon, and four and a half SW. Is-ſur-Tille.

St. Seré, ſee *St. Céré*.

St. Serff, or *St. Servolo*, an ancient village and citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on a mountain. The environs are celebrated for excellent wine: ſix miles E. Trieſte.

St. Sernin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique: four leagues and a half WSW. St. Affrique, and ſeven E. Alby.

St. Sever, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes: three leagues SSW. Mont-de-Marſan, and four E. Tartas. *Long.* 17. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

St. Sever, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: two leagues W. Vire, and ten and a half SW. Caen.

St. Sever, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre: 2¼ leagues SSE. La Châtre, and three and a half ENE. Aigurande.

St. Sever de Ruſſan, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: three leagues and a half NNE. Tarbe, and two and a half ESE. Vic Bigorre.

St. Severina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded by the patriarch of Conſtantinople. It contains eight churches and two convents: eighteen miles S. Coſenza, and ninety-three NE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: five miles N. Salerno.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ten miles SW. Policaſtro.

St. Severino, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate

quiſite of Ancona, on the Potenza, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: it contains two churches and ten convents: thirty miles SSW. Ancona, and eighty-three NNE. Rome.

St. Severo, or *St. Seviero*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: twenty-ſix miles WSW. Manfredonia, and ſeventy-ſeven NE. Naples.

St. Sidroine, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: one league SE. Joigny.

St. Sigiſmund, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſixteen miles SW. Inſpruck.

St. Sigiſmund, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles N. Pruck.

St. Sigmund, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn: ſixteen miles NE. Landeck.

St. Silvaine, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: three leagues N. Falaiſe, and three SE. Caen.

St. Simon, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin: two leagues and a half SSW. St. Quentin, and one and a quarter E. Ham.

St. Simon, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles SW. Capo d'Iſtria.

St. Simon, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, about twelve leagues in extent. *Long.* 81. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

St. Simphorien, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: two leagues SE. Mur de Barres.

St. Simphorien, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: four leagues W. Bazas.

St. Simphorien, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: one league and a half NNE. Charolles.

St. Simphorien le Châtelet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyons: ſix leagues SW. Lyons, and five and a half E. Montbriſon.

St. Simphorien en Lay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: two leagues SE. Roanne, and eight NW. Lyons.

St. Simphorien d'Ozon, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: two leagues N. Vienne, and three S. Lyons.

St. Sinico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: nine miles E. Acerenza.

St. Sixt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Engelhartzel.

St. Soffia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix miles SE. Muro.

St. Solicito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: ſix miles N. Moliſe.

St. Sorlin, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, near the river Rhône: one league and a half SSW. St. Rambert, and five NW. Belley.

St. Sorlin, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon: one league and a half NW. Mâcon, and two SSE. Cluny.

St. Soto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles S. Squillace.

St. Stefano, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat: twelve miles E. Alba, and nine W. Acqui.

St. Stefano, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: eighteen miles NW. Brugnetto.

St. Stefano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fifteen miles S. Squillace.

St. Stephan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles SSW. Leoben.

St. Stephan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: fourteen miles SE. Saxenburg.

St. Stephano, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Boglio: ſeven miles NNW. Boglio.

St. Stephano, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eleven miles NNE. Trent.

St. Stephano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles E. Aquila.

St. Stephano delle Corgnole, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: four miles and a half SSE. Monopoli.

St. Stephens, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: thirty-five miles N. Charleſtown.

St. Stilvara de Puerto, ſee *Panuco*.

St. Sulpice, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers: three leagues ENE. Nevers.

St. Sulpice les Feuiles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Dorat: four leagues and a half ENE. le Dorat.

St. Sulpice de Lezat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and

and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: ſix leagues S. Toulouſe, and two and a half NNE. Rieux.

St. Sulpice de la Pointe, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: five leagues NNE. Toulouſe, and two and a half NW. Lavaur.

St. Sſanne, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mayenne: 5½ leagues E. Laval, and nine SW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

St. Suſan's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſeveral iſlands, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 48. to 97. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 15. to 10. 40. N.

St. Teodoro, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Candia: eight miles NW. Canea.

St. Thegonec, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: two leagues SW. Morlaix, and four and a half ENE. Landerneau.

St. Theodoſia, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 209. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

St. Theoffiy, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: four leagues S. Grenoble.

St. Thierry, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: one league and a half NW. Reims.

St. Thomas's Gulf, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 50. S.

St. Thomas, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea, ſituated on the equinoctial line, of a circular form about ten leagues in circumference, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in the year 1460. The climate is hot, moiſt, and unwholeſome, eſpecially to Europeans, few of whom ever arrive at the age of fifty, though many of the natural inhabitants live to complete a full century. At certain ſeaſons of the year, the ſky is quite darkened by thick fogs, which are diſpelled by the freſh winds that blow in the months of July and Auguſt. During the foggy ſeaſon, the Portugueſe have found by experience, that their only defence againſt its malign influence, is, keeping cloſe ſhut up in their houſes, till the air is purified and refreſhed by the north-eaſt winds, which blow from Ethiopia and Abyſſinia, acroſs the continent. They have two winters, like all other places under the ſame parallels, but without the cold which diſtinguiſhes that ſeaſon of the year in Europe. What they here call winter is the rainy, or rather foggy ſeaſon, which is by far the moſt ſultry, hot, and intolerable of the whole year. They both begin with the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, or in the months of March and September, when the ſun's rays are directly vertical. The rains continue from December to February; ſpring begins with our ſummer, in the month of May. For the three firſt months during this period the moiſt heat is altogether inſupportable to perſons neceſſarily expoſed to it; we mean Europeans, for, as to the natives, it is life to them; though when it comes to its height, even they begin to relax, grow faint and ſickly under it, and are ſcarcely able to drag themſelves along, or to touch the earth with their feet, unleſs defended by thick ſhoes. Now it is, that ardent and putrid fevers break out with incredible fury, ſweeping off the Europeans with all the violence and rapidity of a peſtilence. When the court of Portugal firſt thought of ſettling a colony in this iſland, they ſent a number of perſons whom they ſuppoſed capable of ſo important a truſt; and every man of them died in a ſhort time, by the intemperance of the climate. Thoſe who ſucceeded them had the precaution to make ſome ſtay in Guinea, and afterwards at Angola; thus by approaching gradually, to render the effects of the change leſs ſudden and fatal. The conſequence was, that they ſupported the climate of St. Thomas without any great diminution of their number, or inconvenience to thoſe who ſurvived. The ſoil on the iſland of St. Thomas is clammy, viſcous, clayey, high-coloured, frequently coarſe, and mixed with chalk. It does not eaſy crumble into duſt, on account of the moiſture it receives from the heavy dews that fall at night, which, at the ſame time water plants and render the ſoil prolific. The excellency and fertility of the earth appears from hence, that if a negro leave a plantation uncultivated or fallow but the ſhorteſt time, trees, plants, and ſhrubs ſprout forth with amazing vigour. Theſe they convert immediately to uſe, by burning them to aſhes, which proves the ſtrongeſt and beſt manure for ſugar-canes. This iſland produced neither ſugar-canes nor ginger, before the Portugueſe planted and cultivated them, with great care and labour. The Portugueſe have been no leſs aſſiduous in bringing wheat to perfection, which they imagined muſt flouriſh extremely in ſo rich a ſoil. Experience, however, has diſappointed their expectation, and proved the climate to be too moiſt, and the earth too viſcous, for bringing that vegetable to its full perfection. Rice and millet flouriſh here, and perhaps for the ſame cauſes that obſtruct the maturity of wheat. Vines of the richeſt kind, melons, cucumbers, figs, ginger, all ſorts of roots, pulſe, and pot-herbs, together with the fruits of every denomination of the warmer climates, are rear-

ed in the utmoſt perfection, with little labour or expence. From their vines they make excellent wine, but in a ſmall quantity. The ſcarcity of wheat obliges the inhabitants to uſe rice, millet, and roots, and chiefly the laſt, for bread. Yams, in particular, are found congenial to the negroes, and prove a moſt delicious and wholeſome diet. The iſland of St. Thomas is well watered with freſh rivers and rivulets, of a clear, light, wholeſome water, that greatly fertilize the ſoil. In the centre is a high mountain, covered with wood and fruit-trees, the top always crowned with ſnow, in ſuch quantities that it forms a number of rivulets, which water the ſugar-cane plantations in the vallies at the bottom. It abounds with a variety of animals, tame and wild, as hogs, black cattle, ſheep, goats, and a ſmall ſpecies of little red, or high-coloured, bay-horſe, geeſe, guinea-hens, ducks, turtle-doves, fowls, thruſhes, partridges, ſtarlings, ſeagulls, parroquets, with an infinity of the feathered kind; ſome valuable for their plumage, ſome for their fleſh, and others for their voices, and the melody of their ſong. In the ſurrounding ſea is an incredible variety of fiſh, from the whale down to the ſmalleſt fiſh that ſwims: nor are the rivers leſs plentifully ſtocked. In a word, this iſland might equal any ſpot in the globe, did the temperature of the iſland correſpond in any meaſure with the abundance of its fruits, plants, and animals, as well as the diverſity and beauty of the landſcape. The inhabitants are of two ſorts, the outlawed and baniſhed Portugueſe, who were ſettled there at its firſt diſcovery; their deſcendants ſtill preſerve their fair complexion, with no very conſiderable alteration: and the Negroes retained in the ſervice of the Europeans, and ſuch as chooſe to reſide here from Angola. All the inhabitants, except a few negroes and ſlaves, are of the Roman Catholic religion, but full of bigotry, ſuperſtition, and ignorance. The eccleſiaſtical government is in the hands of the biſhop, who reſides in the capital, though his juriſdiction extends over the whole iſland, and is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Liſbon. In the year 1641, this iſland was taken by the Dutch, who, however, were ſoon compelled to relinquiſh it through the inclemency of the climate. *Long.* 8. 6. E. Greenwich.

St. Thomas, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. Here was formerly a powerful city, called *Meliapour*, or *Mailabour*, the capital of the kingdom of Coromandel: partly on its ruins, and partly in its neighbourhood, the Portugueſe erected the ſtately city of St. Thomas, which is the reaſon that, notwithſtanding ſome travellers diſtinguiſh between the Indian and the Chriſtian city, yet moſt writers conſider them as the ſame place; which, if it be an error, is however, not very inexcuſable. It was, and indeed ſtill is, inhabited by weavers and dyers, and noted for making the beſt coloured ſtuffs in India, which they tranſport to Malacca, Java, the Molucco Iſlands, Siam, Pegu, &c. The excellency of the dye is attributed to the peculiar quality of the water, which ariſes out of ſprings, in white ſandy ground, without any clay. It was deſolate at the arrival of the Portugueſe, who rebuilt it in 1545, and it increaſed to that degree in buildings and inhabitants, that in a few years it was one of the fineſt cities in the Indies. It is fortified with a ſtone wall and ſeveral baſtions, and has above 300 towns and villages under its juriſdiction. When it was in the hands of the Portugueſe, it was firſt ſubject to the ſee of Cochin, and afterwards made a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Goa. They had ſeveral churches, where the Mahometans and Pagans were inſtructed and baptized, beſides others, with two monaſteries and a college, where the Portugueſe and Malabar children were inſtructed. Next to the college was a very large pariſh, inhabited by none but converts. There is alſo the famous church of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, who, the Portugueſe ſay, was buried here, and pretend to ſhow his ſepulchre on the top of a neighbouring mountain, over which they have built a ſmall chapel, that is ſeen off at ſea. The city had ſeven gates, and was very ſtrong, from its ſituation, being covered by the ſea on one ſide, and by a chain of mountains on the other: yet the Moors took it, after a long ſiege, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion. The road is very ſafe from April to September, when the ſouth and ſouth-weſt winds blow, but not in the other ſeaſon, when ſhips of any conſiderable burden are obliged to retire into ſome of the adjacent ports: one league S. Madras.

St. Thomas, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Grein.

St. Thomas, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: three miles N. Monſtier.

St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about ſix leagues in circumference, belonging to the Brandenburgers and Danes, the former under the protection of the latter. It abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and moſt ſorts of fruits and herbage, eſpecially ſugar and tobacco, but is extremely infeſted with muſkettoes and other troubleſome vermin. The Engliſh had formerly a ſpacious ſettlement on it, where ſome French exiles found a great number of perſons of both ſexes who had been killed, but not ſtripped, by the Spaniards. Here are excellent kids, and all

ſorts

forts of wild fowl, but from the numbers of people, and great plenty of money here, provisions are, as is moſt commonly the caſe, dear. Dampier calls it a free port, and a receptacle or ſanctuary for privateers: and, indeed, the Daniſh monarch's ports, from his being generally a neutral prince, are open to the ſhipping of all nations. Here is a ſafe and commodious harbour, with two natural mounds upon it, calculated, as it were, for placing two batteries for the defence of its entrance. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a ſmall fort, without ditch or out-works, and the town, which begins about fifty or ſixty paces weſt of it, conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, at the end of which is the Daniſh factory, a large building, with convenient warehouſes, for the ſtowage of the goods, as well as the reception of negroes, in which article they trade with the Spaniards. On the right ſide of this factory is the Brandenburg quarter, conſiſting of two little ſtreets, full of French refugees from Europe and the iſlands. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, being built and tiled in the Dutch faſhion, yet but of one ſtory, on account of the foundation, where, before they dig to the depth of three feet, they meet with water and quickſands. The trade of this ſmall iſland, particularly in time of peace, is very conſiderable: this being the ſtaple for ſuch traffic as the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards, dare not carry on publicly in their own iſlands: and in war time privateers bring their prizes hither for ſale. In 1688, the Daniſh factory here was attacked and plundered by the French Buccaneers. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

St. Thomas, a town of South America, in the province of Cumana.

St. Thomas, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: twenty-one miles N. Charleſtown.

St. Thomas, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles WSW. Havanna.

St. Thomas de Caſtile, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

St. Thomas's Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Severn. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

St. Thomas's Lake, a lake of Canada: thirty-three leagues W. Quebec. *Long.* 73. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

St. Thome, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: two leagues W. Viviers.

St. Tita, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 51. N.

St. Trevier en Dombes, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux: ſix leagues N. Lyons, and five SW. Bourg en Breſſe.

St. Trivier de Courtoux, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ain: two leagues ENE. Pont de Vaux, and five and a quarter N. Bourg en Breſſe.

St. Tron, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated in the country of Haſbaie, on the frontiers of Brabant, firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1058. Its ancient name was *Sarcine*, or *Sarcinium*, but received its preſent name from an abby, built here about the year 657, by St. Trudon, or St. Tron, a rich lord of the country. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters and ſeven echevins; the two former have a ſeat at the aſſembly of the province. In this city the comte de Brederode, with the reſt of the chiefs of the confederacy, met together in the year 1566, to conſult of meaſures neceſſary for the ſupport of their cauſe, and took an oath of fidelity to each other. In the year 1568, the prince of Orange pillaged the abby, and compelled the abbot to pay 20,000 crowns for his ranſom: fourteen miles NW. Liege, and eighteen ESE. Louvain.

St. Trone, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: three miles ENE. Monſtier.

St. Tropez, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frejus, ſituated in a bay of the Mediterranean, about ten miles in length, to which it gives name, defended by a citadel: three leagues S. Frejus, and eleven NE. Toulon.

St. Tulle, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: ten miles S. Forcalquier.

St. Vaaſt, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a ſmall harbour, and ſome ſalt works: three leagues NE. Valognes, and four and three quarters ESE. Cherburg.

St. Valentino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: twelve miles N. Solmona, and eighteen W. Langiano.

St. Valery, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville, on the Somme. It is a place of conſiderable trade, though it has no harbour: three leagues NW. Abbeville, and five and a half S. Montreuil.

St. Valery en Caux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: four leagues SW. Dieppe, and two NNE. Cany.

St. Vallier, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Romans: four leagues N. Valence, and four and a half NW. Romans.

St. Vallier, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse: one league and a half NW. Grasse.

St. Vandrille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league from Caudebec.

St. Varent, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thouars: one league and a half S. Thouars.

St. Vaubry, or *St. Vaury*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gueret: two leagues NW. Gueret.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, near the Salza: twenty-eight miles S. Salzburg, and fourteen W. Radstadt.

St. Veit, or *Fiume*, a seaport town of Istria, situated near the Gulf of Venice, in a narrow plain, which yields good grapes, figs, and other fruits. The place itself is populous, and contains in it one collegiate church, and two cloysters: without it, on the sea, also stands a cloyster. The harbour here is formed by the Fiumara. From this town large quantities of goods and wares are exported, a considerable part of which come from Hungary, and for the more commodious importation of them the emperor, Charles VI, caused an expensive highway to be made from this place to Carlstadt, in Croatia. A sugar-house has also been founded here. St. Veit is exempt from taxes and contributions. Formerly, it was incorporated in the duchy of Carniola, and with it bore all imposts; but so early as the year 1648, it was no longer reckoned a member of the province of Carniola. It is under the direction of the regency of one of the land princes, styled captain, who resides at the citadel, but has no province belonging to it: ten miles WNW. Circknitz. *Long.* 14. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

St. Veit, or *St. Weit*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SE. Petraw.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, situated on the river Grand, the founding of which was owing to a church, which Eberhard, duke of Carinthia, had built, in the year 902, in accomplishment of a vow. Duke Mainhard made this place his residence, and, in the year 1292, made it the principal town in Carinthia; but after that, in the years 1336, 1359, and 1409, it was so miserably laid waste by fire and sword, that it must now resign that pre-eminence to Clagenfurt: eight miles N. Clagenfurt, and sixteen S. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles W. Vienna.

St. Veit, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eleven miles WSW. Freustadt.

St. Veith, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles N. Graz.

St. Venant, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bethune, on the Lis: two leagues NNW. Bethune, and two E. Aire.

St. Vettore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles S. Andria.

St. Vicenzo, a town of Istria: nine miles N. Rovigno.

St. Victor, a town of Germany, in the county of Montfort: two miles SSE. Montfort.

St. Victor, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: five leagues S. Dieppe, and five N. Rouen.

St. Victurnien, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Junien: ten miles NW. Limoges.

St. Vincent de Rivedot, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riberac: two leagues S. Riberac.

St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verd Islands, about ten leagues in circumference; in general lofty, except towards the north-west, where it is low and sandy. In this part is a bay, a league and a half broad at the mouth, surrounded with high mountains, and stretching to the middle of the island, securely sheltered by the mountains from the westerly and north-west winds, whence it is deemed the safest harbour in all the Cape Verd Islands; yet it is difficult of access, by reason of the impetuous winds that blow off the mountains, along the coast with so much fury, as greatly to endanger shipping, before they can arrive at this place of security. Besides this, there are several other bays on the south side, in which ships may anchor; and of these the Portuguese generally make choice to load their hides. St. Vincent has also good fresh water, which is seen to spring up upon digging a little way into the soil of the vally; but the hills afford not a single drop; and this makes the island improper for cattle. The south part of the island is situated *Long.* 25. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

St. Vincent, an island in the West Indies, about forty miles in length, and ten in breadth. This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs till, in the latter part of the last century, a ship from Guinea, with a larg

large cargo of ſlaves, was either wrecked or run aſhore upon the iſland of St. Vincent, into the woods and mountains of which great numbers of the negroes eſcaped, whom the Indians ſuffered to remain. Partly by the acceſſion of runaway ſlaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, theſe Africans became very numerous; ſo that about the beginning of the current century they conſtrained the Indians to retire into the north-weſt part of the iſland. Theſe people, as may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, were much diſſatisfied with this treatment; and complained of it occaſionally both to the Engliſh and to the French, that came to wood and water amongſt them. The latter at length ſuffered themſelves to be prevailed upon to attack theſe invaders. After much deliberation, in the year 1719. they came with a conſiderable force from Martinico, and landing without much oppoſition, began to burn the negro huts, and deſtroy their plantations, ſuppoſing that the Indians would have attacked them in the mountains, which if they had done, the blacks had probably been extirpated, or forced to ſubmit, and become ſlaves. But either from fear or policy, the Indians did nothing, and the negroes ſallying in the night, and retreating to inacceſſible places in the day, deſtroyed ſo many of the French (amongſt whom was Mr. Paulian, major of Martinique, who commanded them) that they were forced to retire. When by this experiment they were convinced that force would not do, they had recourſe to fair means, and by dint of perſuaſions and preſents, patched up a peace with the negroes as well as the Indians, from which they received great advantage. Things were in this ſituation, when captain Uring came with a conſiderable armament to take poſſeſſion of St. Lucia and this iſland, in virtue of a grant from king George I to the duke of Montague. When the French had diſlodged this gentleman, by a ſuperior force from St. Lucia, he ſent captain Braithwaite to try what could be done at the iſland of St. Vincent, in which he was not at all more ſucceſsful. After this the country became a theatre of ſavage hoſtilities between the negroes and the Charaibes, in which it is believed that the former were generally victorious; it is certain that they proved ſo in the end, their numbers, in 1763, being computed at 2000; whereas of the red or native Charaibes, there were not left more than 100 families, and moſt of theſe are by this time ſaid to be exterminated. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the African intruders have adopted moſt of the Charaibean manners and cuſtoms; among the reſt, the practice of flattening the foreheads of their infants, and, perhaps, it was chiefly from this circumſtance that they acquired the appellation of the black Charaibes. St. Vincent being ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of Paris, in the year 1763, the firſt meaſure of the Engliſh government was to diſpoſe of the lands, without any regard to the claims of the Charaibes of either race; which, in truth, were conſidered as of no conſequence or validity. This gave riſe to a war with the Charaibes, in the courſe of which, it became the avowed intention of government to exterminate thoſe miſerable people altogether, or, by conveying them to a barren iſland on the coaſt of Africa, conſign them over to a lingering deſtruction. By repeated proteſts and repreſentations from the military officers employed in this diſgraceful buſineſs, and the dread of parliamentary enquiry, adminiſtration at length thought proper to deſiſt, and the Charaibes, after ſurrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder unmoleſted. On the 19th of June, 1779, St. Vincent ſhared the common fate of moſt of the Britiſh Weſt Indian poſſeſſions, in that unfortunate war with America, which ſwallowed up all the reſources of the nation, being captured by a ſmall body of troops from Martinico, conſiſting of only 450 men, commanded by a lieutenant in the French navy. It contained at that time ſixty-one ſugar eſtates, 500 acres in coffee, 200 acres in cacao, 400 in cotton, 50 in indigo, and 500 in tobacco, beſides land appropriated to the raiſing proviſions, ſuch as plantains, yams, maize, &c. All the reſt of the country, excepting the few ſpots that had been cleared from time to time by the Charaibes, retained its native woods. St. Vincent contains about 84,000 acres, which are every where well watered, but the country is very generally mountaineous and rugged; the intermediate vallies, however, are fertile in a high degree, the ſoil conſiſting chiefly of a fine mould, compoſed of ſand and clay, well adapted for ſugar. The extent of country at preſent poſſeſſed by Britiſh ſubjects is 23,605 acres, and about as much more is ſuppoſed to be held by the Charaibes. All the remainder is thought incapable of cultivation or improvement. The governor's ſalary is 2000l. ſterling, one half of which is raiſed within the iſland, the other half is paid him out of the exchequer of Great Britain. The number of inhabitants appears, by the laſt returns to government, to be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

St. Vincent, a ſeaport town of South America, in the government of St. Paul, ſituated on the ſea coaſt: 150 miles W. Rio Janeiro, and ſeventy E. St. Paul.

St. Vincent d'Ardentes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place

place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux: two leagues and a quarter SE. Châteauroux, and three and three quarters NNW. La Châtre.

St. Vincente de Beira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues NNW. Caſtel Branco, and nine W. Pena Macor.

St. Vincents de la Barquera, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: three leagues WSW. Santillana.

St. Vincent's Rocks, rocks on each ſide the river Avon, about three miles below Briſtol. At the bottom of theſe rocks is the ſpring from which riſes what is called the Briſtol waters.

St. Vio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: two miles and a half WNW. Verona.

St. Vit, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: three leagues SW. Beſançon, and one and three quarters NNW. Quingey.

St. Vit, called by the Germans *Sint-Veyt*, a town of Luxemburg, ſituated near the ſource of the river Uren. It was given as a fief by the comtes of Luxemburg to the lords of Montfaucon and Montjoie, from whom it paſſed to the houſe of Naſſau. William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, having revolted againſt Philip II, king of Spain, his majeſty confiſcated his goods and revenues, and among others the lordſhip of St. Vit; but, in the year 1596, Philip William of Naſſau, the eldeſt ſon of the prince of Orange, was reſtored by the ſame king to all the honours and lands which his father poſſeſſed. In the year 1593, the Hollanders having overrun the whole province of Luxemburg, and pillaged many abbies and open towns, thought to have ſurpriſed St. Vit, under the conduct of comte Philip of Naſſau, and Gaſpar du Buy; but they were repulſed by the citizens, and the latter general was taken and beheaded at Luxemburg, by the order of comte Mansfeldt: twenty-five miles S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and forty N. Luxemburg.

St. Vito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles SE. Oſtuni.

St. Vito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: five miles and a half NNW. Converſano.

St. Vito, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: thirteen miles NE. Trapani.

St. Vitoriano, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: five miles NE. Ainſa.

St. Vivien, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: three leagues NNW. Leſparre.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles S. Ebernſtein.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles WSW. Marburg.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Aigen.

St. Ulrich, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SSE. Aigen.

St. Urain, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: two leagues and a half NE. Coſne, and ſix W. Clamecy.

St. Urbain, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: ſix leagues N. Chaumont en Baſſigny, and one SE. Joinville.

St. Urbaine, a ciſtertian abby of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. This abby was founded in 1148, by the Langenſtein family; but afterwards came under the immediate patronage of the empire, by which it was exempted from all temporal juriſdiction. In the year 1416, it entered into a community of rights with the city of Lucern, and put itſelf under the immediate protection thereof: twenty-five miles NNW. Lucerne.

St. Urcize, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: ſeven leagues S. St. Flour, and nine SE. Aurillac.

St. Urſitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: twenty-two miles SW. Bâle, and five S. Porrentrui.

St. Urſula, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight WSW. Marburg.

St. Uſage, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: one league N. Louhans, and five and a half ESE. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

St. Wendel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: forty miles SE. Treves, and ſixteen NW. Deux-Ponts.

St. Willibaldſburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat, formerly the reſidence of the biſhops; near Aichſtat.

St. Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SSW. Aigen.

St. Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Kirchſchlag.

St. Wolfgang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a lake called the *Abernſee*, or *St. Wolfgang's Lake*: fifty-four miles SSW. Lintz.

St. Yago, or *St. Jago*, a town of North America, in California: forty leagues W. Loreto. See *St. Jago*.

St. Yago de Cotayaya, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Chichas.

St. Yrieix, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Ille: ſix leagues and a half S. Limoges, and ten NE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

St. Zacharie, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: three leagues SW. St. Maximin.

St. Zenon, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: ten miles ESE. Ciſmone.

Saima, a large lake, ſituated partly in the Swediſh province of Savolax, and partly in the Ruſſian government of Viborg, upwards of 200 miles in length, full of mountainous iſlands. The river Vokſa forms a communication between it, and Lake Ladoga.

Saintara, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty-eight miles NNE. Oramtchi Hotun.

Sainteny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: one league and a half SW. Carentan, and four NNE. Coutances.

Saintes, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Charente, on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Saintonge, and the ſee of a biſhop: ſixteen poſts N. Bourdeaux, and ſixty-three SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Saintes, ſee *Xaintes*.

Saintonge, before the revolution, a province of France, about twenty-five leagues long, and twelve broad; bounded on the eaſt by Angoumois and Perigord, on the ſouth by Guienne, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Poitou and Aunis: the air is mild, and the land is fertile in wheat, wine, and fruit, with good paſturage; this province, of which Saintes is the capital, is watered by the rivers Boutonne and Charente, which divide it into north and ſouth. The horſes of this country are much eſteemed; and ſo is the ſalt, in which they carry on a conſiderable traffic. It now forms the department of the Lower Charente.

Saintraille, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: one league and three-quarters NW. Nerac, and three SW. Caſtel Jaloux.

Sainville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: four leagues and a half N. Janville, and five E. Chartres.

Saipachzell, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Wells.

Saipour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, and diſtrict of Singrowla: ſixty-eight miles S. Benares, and fifty-five S. Mirzapour.

Saire, ſee *Zaire*.

Saiſar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-ſix leagues NW. Amadan.

Saiſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: four leagues NW. Carcaſſonne, and three NE. Caſtelnaudary.

Saiſſanden, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Saiſſans, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league N. Maſſeube.

Saitelbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Fils, near Kuchen, in the territory of Ulm.

Saito, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, five miles E. Squillace.

Saizy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: three leagues and a quarter E. Autun, and three W. Chagny.

Sak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, twelve miles above Samara, in the government of Simbirſk.

Sakan, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

Sakara, a town of Egypt, about five miles W. from the Nile: fourteen miles SSW. Cairo.

Sakaria, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, eighteen leagues W. Eregri.

Sakie, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: eighty miles NW. Baſſora.

Sakies, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

Sakit, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: eight miles NE. Aſhmunein.

Sakmara, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, near Orenburg.

Sakran, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

Sal, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, oppoſite Kotchelovſkaia, twenty miles ENE. Tcherkaſk.

Sal, a town of Arabia Deſerta: twenty miles NE. Jamama.

Sal, or *Salt*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, about forty miles in circumference, ſo called from the number of ſalt ponds, where the water cryſtallizes into a beautiful ſalt, the chief production to be met with here, where ſand is ſo barren as to bear no trees, no verdure, except a few inconſiderable ſhrubs. Dampier ſaw hardly a blade of graſs, and no other animals than a few ſmall lean goats, which bore all the marks of the poverty of the country; and yet, Davity affirms,

affirms, that, notwithſtanding the apparent barrenneſs of this iſland, it produces incredible flocks of goats, ſome aſſes, a few ſmall horſes, and a great variety of ſea-fowls. Perhaps the ravages of the buccaneers might have occaſioned their ſcarcity. La Croix obſerves, that a prodigious number of tortoiſes lay their eggs on this iſland, which alone would be ſufficient to maintain a number of inhabitants; yet all authors agree that it is a deſolate and deſert iſland. *Long.* 21. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Sal Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 92. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Sala, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctou: one hundred and ſeventy miles NE. Tombuctou.

Sala (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principata Citra: fifteen miles N. Policaſtro.

Sala (La), a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: eleven miles W. Aoſta.

Sala, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: three miles SSW. Parma.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, near which is a ſilver mine, which formerly yielded a great deal of metal, here is alſo a medicinal ſpring: twenty-eight miles W. Upſal.

Salabia Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: one mile S. Pagua Point.

Salado, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 36. 10. S.

Salagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: one league and a half S. Limoges, and three and a half SW. St. Leonard.

Salaignac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2½ leagues NE. Sarlat, and three SE. Montignac.

Salaka, a ſeaport of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the weſt coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 42. N.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Tormes; the ſee of a biſhop, and a celebrated univerſity. It is ſituated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, and contains, beſides the cathedral, twenty-five pariſh churches, thirty-nine convents, ſix hoſpitals, and about 7000 houſes. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty; the cathedral is one of the moſt remarkable churches in Spain. The univerſity, formerly ſo famous, to which ſtudents were ſent from all parts of Europe, has conſiderably fallen from its ancient ſpendour. According to the laſt form given it by the council of Caſtile, it has ſixty-one profeſſorſhips, without reckoning an anatomical theatre, and the college of the three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The edifices of this univerſity are compoſed of two parts, ſeparated from each other by a ſtreet. The little ſchools *(Eſcuelas minores)* are on one ſide; and on the other, the gates of the univerſity, properly ſo called. Another foundation, more modern than the univerſity of Salamanca, and more celebrated in the preſent age, is that of the great colleges, or *colegios mayores*. There are in Spain, ſeven houſes of education which bear this name. The moſt diſtinguiſhed youth of the kingdom are brought up in them; and thence it was formerly, that all thoſe who held places in the adminiſtration were taken. Such a diſtinction excited emulation amongſt the ſtudents of the colleges *(colegiales)* and the order of advocates, whoſe moderate fortunes were unequal to ſo illuſtrious an education. The latter have lately been fully revenged: ſince it was among them, the ſtate has found thoſe who do it moſt honour, and their triumph has thrown a ridicule upon their diſdainful rivals. The city of Salamanca alone contains four of theſe colleges. Over the river Tormes, is a bridge of twenty-five arches, built by the Romans: 100 miles NW. Madrid, and ſeventy S. Leon. *Long.* 10. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: fifty leagues S. Merida.

Salamone, a cape of the iſland of Candia, at the eaſt end: ſixteen miles E. Settia.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, and capital of Upper Faucigny, ſituated in a mountainous place, on the banks of the Arve; though without walls, it bears evident marks of its antiquity, and contains 4000 inhabitants; a market is held weekly, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in horſes, cattle, cheeſe, woollen ſtuffs, iron tools, &c. thirty-one miles SE. Geneva, and twenty-five E. Annecy.

Salandra, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty-two miles SE. Acerenza.

Salanie, a town of Egypt: one mile W. Damietta.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite the mouth of the Theiſs. In the year 1691, a battle was fought here betwixt the Turks and the Chriſtians, in which the latter obtained a victory; and in the year 1716, another battle was fought between the ſame parties: twenty miles ESE. Peter Wardein.

Salarano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lambro: five miles WSW. Lodi, and fifteen SE. Milan.

Salars, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton,

lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the talleſt in England, being 410 feet. On the outſide there is no wall, only buttreſſes. Its windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days of the year. There are eighty-eight bells, which are hung in a ſteeple erected by itſelf, in the church-yard, the walls of the ſpire, which are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that there is only one little bell in the church, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir. The city was firſt incorporated by Henry III, and increaſed ſo, after the deſerting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the weſtern road through this city, by a grant from Edward III, that it ſoon became one of the moſt thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. Beſides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and of cutlery. It ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: ninety-one miles ENE. Exeter, and eighty-two WSW. London.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: thirty-five miles WNW. Hartford.

Salisbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of the Merrimack; 35 miles N. Boſton.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 100 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 160 miles W. Newbern.

Salisbury, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: twenty-ſix miles SW. Wilmington.

Salisbury Iſland, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Salisbury Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 136. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Saliyas, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada, and province of Carthagena.

Salive, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: four leagues NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

Salkaev, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

Salla, a name given to a part of the mountain of St. Gothard, in Swiſſerland.

Sallagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: three leagues W. Gueret, and three SE. La Souterraine.

Sallagouſa, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: two leagues WSW. Montlouis.

Salland, or *Sallant*, a diſtrict or bailiwick, in the ſtate of Overiſſel, containing ſeveral towns and villages, among which are Deventer, Campen, and Zwol.

Sallartine, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: three leagues SW. La Garnache.

Salle (La), a town of France, on the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: two leagues NW. St. Hypolite, and 4 W. Alais.

Salle près Vihiers (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: one league and a quarter W. Vihiers, and three and three quarters NE. Chellet.

Sallee, or *Salé*, a ſeaport of Africa, on the Atlantic, in the kingdom of Fez. This town is ſituated in the province of Beni-Haſſen, at the mouth of the river Sallee, formed by the union of two ſmaller ſtreams, and was formerly a port capable of receiving large ſhips, but the ſand has now ſo choked up the entrance, that ſhips of 200 tons cannot enter it, till their guns and ballaſt are taken out. This town was taken in 1261, by Don Alphonſo X, king of Caſtile; but he was not able to keep it, the king of Fez retaking it immediately after. Sallee is a walled town, and has a battery of twenty-four pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. To the north we perceive the walls and ruins of a ſmall inhabited town, which Muley Iſhmael cauſed to be built for the families of his black ſoldiers. There are ſome docks for building ſhips at Sallee and Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the channel, and the probability that the ſand will continue to accumulate, give reaſon to predict that very ſoon only veſſels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road of Sallee is only to be frequented in the fine ſeaſon, from the beginning of April to the end of September; when the wind blows from the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, which ſeldom happens, but in winter, this road is no longer ſafe; ſhips are expoſed to be driven out to ſea, and the ſhifting of the ſands of the bar, render any communication with the town extremely difficult: forty-two miles W. Mequinez. *Long.* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 3. N.

Sallee, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which runs into the ſea, at the town of Sallee.

Sallen, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near Boſen, and fifty-two miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Sallent, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles N. Jaca.

Salles, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: four leagues NNE. Gaillac, and three and a half NNW. Alby.

Salles, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: two leagues N. Alais.

Salles, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: five miles S. Cognac.

Sallian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the river Kur, near the Caſpian Sea. The ſurrounding diſtrict is inhabited by a mixture of Perſians and Tartars, with a few Armenians. The principal commerce is in ſalt: thirty leagues S. Schamachie.

Salles, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthes: two leagues and a half W. Orthes, and three and a half N. St. Palais.

Sally, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the James River: ninety-two miles W. Richmond.

Sallycoe, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: ninety-five miles W. Tugeloo.

Salm, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, inſulated in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle now in ruins: eleven miles SSE Spa, and thirty-eight N. Luxemburg.

Salm, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, inſulated in the dominions of France, and called *The Upper County of Salm*, in contradiſtinction to the county of Salm in the duchy of Luxemburg. The aſſeſſment to the Roman month is forty florins, and tax to the imperial chamber twenty rix-dollars, twenty-five kruitzers: twenty-four milles WSW. Straſburg, and thirty-eight NE. Epinal.

Salm, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle, near Numagen: eight miles below Treves.

Salm, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muchr, near Ernhauſen.

Salma, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: four miles W. Bari.

Salmaiſe, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur en Auxois: ſix leagues NW. Dijon.

Salmanſhaven, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 100 miles N. Bergen.

Salmanſweiler, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a river which runs into the lake of Conſtance, founded in the beginning of the twelfth century, and ſoon after made imperial. Its aſſeſſment for the Roman month is ſeventy-ſix florins, and tax to the imperial chamber 169 rix-dollars, eight kruitzers: nine miles NNE. Conſtance, and 24 E. Schaffhauſen.

Salmaſt, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty-eight leagues WSW. Tauris.

Salmeranges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: one league and a half NE. Billom.

Salmiech, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: ten miles S. Rhodez.

Salmis, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 108 miles SW. Wardhuys.

Salmis, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the lake Ladoga: twenty miles NW. Olonetz.

Salmiſch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sakmara: ſixteen miles N. Orenburg.

Salmon River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, twenty-three leagues W. Montreal.

Salmor, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: eight miles E. Savigliano, and four SW. Cheraſco.

Salmunſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twenty-five miles SW. Fulda.

Salo, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, near the Lake Garda: fourteen miles NE. Breſcia.

Salobrenna, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a ſtrong caſtle, where formerly the Mooriſh kings kept their treaſure. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſugar and fiſh: four miles W. Motril.

Salombo, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 113. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Salon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: ſix leagues WNW. Aix, and ſix and a half SW. Apt. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Salona, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: ſituated on a river which runs into a bay of the Gulf of Lepanto, called the *Gulf of Salona*: it was anciently called *Amphiſſa*. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks, and it is the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of Athens: twenty-two miles NW. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Salvetat d'Angles (La), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: two leagues and a quarter NNW. St. Pons, and ſix and a half W. Bedarrieux.

Salvetat Peyralis, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: two leagues W. Sauveterre.

Salugia, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles NW. Creſcentio, and ſeven NE. Chivaſſo.

Salviac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two leagues SW. Gourdon, and five and a quarter NNW. Cahors.

Salvora, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Spain, and mouth of the Ulla. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Salvori (Punta di), a town of Iſtria: three miles N. Umago.

Salum, or *Burſali*, ſee *Burſali*.

Salum, a river of Africa, one of the branches of the Gambia, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic by ſeveral mouths. It waters the country of Burſali.

Salurn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tyrol, near which the Franks were defeated by Evin, duke of Trent, in the year 576: ten miles N. Trent.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a marquiſate, ſituated at the foot of the Maritime Alps, not far from the Po, and in ſight of Mount Veſuvius, which ſeparates the Maritime from the Cottian Alps; the air is wholeſome, and the view charming, being placed on a hill, in the midſt of an extenſive plain. It has an ancient palace, once the reſidence of the marquis of Saluzzo. It was erected into a biſhopric by pope Julius II, and depends immediately on the ſee of Rome. Beſides the cathedral, Saluzzo contains two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes; the marquiſate was united to the duchy of Savoy, in the beginning of the 17th century: twenty miles SSW. Turin. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat* 44. 33. N.

Salvazzolo, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: eighteen miles WNW. Vercelli, and eight NW. St. Ja.

Salwarp, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Worceſter.

Salz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Werra, two miles S. Salz Uflen, in the county of Lippe.

Salzdalum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, ſo called from a conſiderable ſalt-work in its neighbourhood, which was diſcovered ſo early as the 13th century. At this place alſo were formerly held the diets of the principality, and at preſent it is chiefly remarkable for the ſplendid and beautiful ſeat built here by duke Anthony Ulrich: four miles NE. Wolfenbuttel.

Salz der Helden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality Grubenhagen, on the Leine, with a ſalt-work: two miles S. Einbeck, and eight N. Nordheim.

Salz Hemendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, containing three ſalt ſprings, for the boiling of the ſoole of which here are twelve houſes, three belonging to the ſovereign, and nine to the company. The former burn coal, and the latter wood. This town enjoys its own magiſtracy, together with other conſiderable rights and privileges granted to it by king George II, in the year 1732: twelve miles ESE. Hameln, and nineteen WSW. Hildeſheim.

Salz Uflen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, ſituated on the Salz. It owes its name to a rich ſalt ſpring: eleven miles N. Detmold, and fourteen SW. Minden.

Salza (Great), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, having two ſalt ſprings belonging to it, and thirty-four pans. This town is noted as having been the place of reſidence of ſeveral noble families, of whom the corporation is compoſed, and who are the chief proprietors of the ſalt-works. By virtue of of an agreement concluded with the Saxon revenue-office at Dreſden, relative to the delivery of a certain quantity of ſalt to the ſalt-offices, a ſalt overſeer reſides here, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee the ſalt put up in caſks, after which it is ſent by land-carriage to Froſe, on the Elbe, where it is ſhipped off for the ſalt-offices at Dreſden, Meiſſen, and other places in the electorate of Saxony: twelve miles S. Magdeburg.

Salza, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, and runs into the Enns, near Reiffling, in Upper Stiria.

Salza, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, five miles NE. Burckhauſen, in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg.

Salza, or *New Salza*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: nineteen miles E. Stolpen.

Salzach, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the borders of Tyrol, paſſes by Halein, Salzburg, Lauffen, Tittmanning, Burkhauſen, &c. and runs into the Inn, five miles NNE. from the laſt named town.

Salzburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the archbiſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated between three mountains,

mountains, on the river Salza, which runs through the city, and divides it into two parts, communicating with other by means of a bridge. It is well fortified, and that part of the city which lies to the right of the river, ſurrounded with eight baſtions, that on the left ſide with three. The mountain-caſtle, which ſtands in the former, is very ſtrong, not only on account of its lofty ſituation, but likewiſe of its works; and in it is the principal arſenal. This fortreſs is open only once a year, and the garriſon in it is never changed. It is alſo conſtantly furniſhed for a whole year with the neceſſary proviſions, namely, with grain, ſmoked beef, &c. The ſtreets in the city are narrow, and ill-paved, but in other reſpects it is well built. The archbiſhop's palace in it is large, ſtately, and commodious. Before it is a very beautiful fountain, and oppoſite to it ſtands another noble palace, called the *Neuebau*, in which the diet of the country is held, as alſo the meetings of all the ſeveral colleges; and here likewiſe is the archbiſhop's library. The biſhop's palace of Chiemſee, the chapter-houſe, and the apartments for the canons, are elegant buildings. The amphitheatre here, cut out of a rock, and which is 220 feet in length, ſtanding in the weſt part of the city, with the ſtables on the ſide of the Monchberg, are likewiſe deſerving particular notice. The cathedral of St. Rupert, conſecrated in 1628, is built of free-ſtone and marble; in it are five organs, with a number of embelliſhments, and a grand treaſury. The church of St. Peter is the oldeſt in the city, and near it ſtands a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, in which is a fine library. The univerſity church here, which was conſecrated in the year 1707, is alſo a noble building. The univerſity of Salzburg was firſt founded by archbiſhop Paris, in the year 1620. Salzburg is conveniently ſituated for trade. In 1510, the inhabitants attempted to make it an imperial free city, but were reduced to obedience by archbiſhop Leonard: ſixty-eight miles ESE. Munich, and 140 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Salzburg, an archbiſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the north by Upper Bavaria, on the eaſt by Auſtria and Stiria, on the ſouth by Carinthia and Tyrol, and on the weſt by Upper Bavaria. Its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt 100 miles, and ſixty-four from north to ſouth. This country is defended on all ſides by mountains and narrow paſſes, or rather conſiſts entirely of mountains and vallies. No manner of grain is ſown here, whence it is ſupplied with all its corn from Bavaria; but every part of it produces hay of a peculiar goodneſs, and this proves a fund for breeds of excellent cattle in it. The horſes here in particular are eſteemed for their beauty, hardineſs, and vigor. At Hallein, which ſtands about two hours' diſtance from the city of Salzburg, are ſalt-works, belonging to the ſovereign, in which ſalt of all colours, yellow, red, blue, and white, is hewn out from along the ſubterraneous lanes, and then afterwards diſſolved in freſh water, which is conveyed into pits, of the brine of which is made the fineſt ſalt; but theſe works are carried on only in ſummer, a ſufficient quantity being made in that ſeaſon, not only for home conſumption, but likewiſe to anſwer all foreign demands. Indeed, Bavaria is the only country to which it is exported, and there, according to an ancient compact made betwixt the two princes, it is exchanged for corn. In this archbiſhopric are likewiſe very conſiderable mines of gold, ſilver, copper, lead, iron, and lapis calaminaris. A great deal of ſteel and braſs is alſo made here, and the plenty of theſe laſt metals remarkably appears in the aſtoniſhing numbers of ſwords, ſabres, bayonets, muſkets, cannon, and mortars, which are to be ſeen in the armories all over the country. In the archbiſhopric are ſix cities, and twenty-five market towns. The eſtates of the nobility here enjoying lower juriſdiction over the vaſſals, are ſtyled hofmarke. All peaſants here univerſally are allowed the uſe of arms, and being from their early years trained up to ſhooting at a mark and military duty, on occaſion prove a very ſerviceable body. The nobility here were formerly very numerous, but the policy of the princes ſet too many ſprings at work for the oppreſſing and extirpating of them, ſo that not ſo much as one at preſent remains, and their eſtates are now in the hands of the church. Though in this archbiſhopric the Roman Catholic doctrines and worſhip alone are tolerated, yet at the time of the reformation Lutheraniſm was embraced by great numbers, whom archbiſhop Matthew Langins ſtrove to harraſs and extirpate by oppreſſions and violence. But archbiſhop John James proceeded more mildly, and in order to reconcile all tempers, obtained the pope's licence to adminiſter the ſacrament in both kinds, in which he was followed by his ſucceſſor. But the moſt violent flame of perſecution here blazed out under archbiſhop Leopold Antony Eleutherius, baron of Firmian, whoſe ardour for ſuppreſſing Lutheraniſm in his province was ſo great, that the oppreſſed party applied for redreſs to the ſtates of that religion in the diet, who prevailed ſo far that, in the year 1732, permiſſion was granted to the Lutheran Salzburghers quietly to withdraw, together with their effects; and, accordingly, above 30,000 perſons embraced this indulgence, diſperſing

themſelves in the other Proteſtant countries of Germany, Pruſſia, and even in the Engliſh colonies in America. In all which ſeveral places they were received with that benevolence and encouragement which their magnanimity deſerved; and ever ſince that time theſe emigrations have ſtill continued. Arno, the ſixth of its biſhops, according to the poſitive aſſertion of the Salzburg hiſtorians, was, in the year 798, created archbiſhop and metropolitan over Noricum, Bavaria, a part of Rhætia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Pannonia. Since the extinction likewiſe of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the archbiſhops of Salzburg are become primates of Germany without any competition. The lands belonging to this archbiſhopric are of very great value; and came to it partly by donations from the dukes of Bavaria, the kings of the Franks, nobles, and private perſons, or by purchaſe. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is equal to that of an elector, being ſixty horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins; to the chamber at Wetzlar he pays 608 rixdollars ſixty-nine kruitzers. His revenues are eſtimated by Keyſler at 800,000 rixdollars; but a perſon, whoſe knowledge and veracity are equally indiſputable, and who has long lived at Salzburg, affirms, in a manuſcript, that the incomes ariſing from all his lands, amount, *totidem annis*, to no leſs than betwixt three and four millions of guilders. The military force of this archbiſhopric conſiſts only of one regiment of foot, containing 1000 men. The fifty halberdeers and the fifty trabants, or horſe guards, here, being rather inſtituted for the ſplendor of the court than the military eſtabliſhment; indeed, a greater number of ſoldiers in this country would be both needleſs and inconvenient, it being by means of its hills and narrow paſſes well fortified againſt any invaſions; it has beſides very few places fit for the encampment of an army, and little or no grain, not to mention its brave and expert peaſantry, who would prove a ſtout defence to it.

Salzkotten, or *Solikolt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which receives its name from ſalt ſprings found there: ſix miles SW. Paderborn, and ten ESE. Lippſtatt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Salzliebenhall, or *Salzgitter*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, near which are ſome ſalt ſprings, belonging to the duke of Brunſwick: eleven miles N. Goſlar.

Salzola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles ESE. Aſcoli.

Saltzungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Hennebu'g, on the Werra, celebrated for its ſalt ſprings: ſeven miles NW. Schmalkalden.

Salzwedel, or *Soltwedel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Jerze, in a marſhy ſoil. It is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated by a branch of the Jetze, each of which has its ſeparate churches and magiſtracy. It was formerly reckoned one of the Hanſe towns: the principal trade of the inhabitants is brewing beer, with manufactures of cloth, ſerge, ſtockings, &c.: twenty miles NNW. Gardeleben, and forty-eight ENE. Zelle.

Sama, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: ſeven miles W. Oviedo.

Sama, or *Sabama*, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Anta, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort.

Sama, or *Saint John*, a river of Africa, adored as a divinity by the natives, it croſſes the Gold Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 1. 35. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 4. 51. N.

Samachina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty-eight miles NW. Ilimſk.

Samadang, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on a river, in the interior part of the iſland: 160 miles SE. Batavia.

Samadova, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 115 miles S. Bagdad.

Samagalova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tera: ſixty miles N. Krainſk.

Samak, or *Samahe*, an iſland in the ſouth-weſt part of the Gulf of Perſia, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 48. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Samalout, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Nile: fourteen miles S. Abu Girge, and twenty-two N. Aſhmunien.

Samana, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola; thirty-three miles long, and from ſeven to nine broad. *Long.* 69. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 13. N.

Samana Bay, a bay between the iſlands of Samana and Hiſpaniola.

Samanah, a town of Hindooſtan: fifty miles W. Delhi.

Samar, or *Samal*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, 120 leagues in circumference, ſeparated by a narrow ſea from the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Luçon. In this iſland the ſoil is extremely fertile, eaſily cultivated, and rewards the induſtry of the labourer with at leaſt forty fold. Beſides other grain, the Indians ſow a conſiderable quantity of rice, but which is wholly intended for the uſe of the parochial clergy, the ſettlement of Manilla, and the governor of the province. The common food of the natives conſiſts chiefly in a ſpecies of potatoe, yams, and a root named gaby. From the

ſap

ſap of the cocoa, nipe, and cabonegro trees, they obtain the materials for an excellent ſpecies of brandy. The laſt of theſe owes its name to the black colour of its fibres, which are manufactured by the natives into cables, and different kinds of cordage. The only inſtrument uſed by the Indian, either for the purpoſe of war or induſtry, is a kind of couteau de chaſſe, named cris, or campilan; an inſtrument which, after ſerving him againſt the enemy, enables him to cut down the largeſt tree of the wood, to be formed into a canoe, or ſplit into deals for more ordinary uſes. When the campilan has been ſo much worn as to be of little further ſervice to him, it is ſtill employed by his wife to grub up a light ſoil, in which ſhe plants yams, potatoes, and other roots. Sugar-canes, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the Chineſe oranges, lemons, vegetables, and, though in ſmall quantity, ſeveral other kinds of fruit, little known in Europe, are cultivated in this iſland. It abounds in figs, of which Mr. Pagis reckoned no fewer than thirteen or fourteen different ſpecies, with a great variety of perfumes. The natives are inſtructed to give particular attention to the culture of the cocoa-tree, which grows here to an uncommon ſize. Their woods produce the pumplemous, a ſpecies of orange, near five inches in diameter, pepper, honey, and wax. Indeed, all theſe iſlands are eminently diſtinguiſhed by the labours of the bee. The woods ſwarm with birds of almoſt every deſcription, particularly the common fowl, which is, however, diſtinguiſhed from our's by the ſhortened proportions of her body and legs. The colour of the hen is grey, with feathers ſpotted, like a partridge. There are three different ſpecies of turtle-dove. The parroquet, cockatoo, and another pretty little ſpecies of the ſame genus, no larger than a linnet, are ſurpriſingly common. There is alſo found here a very ſmall bird of the diminutive ſize of a waſp, whoſe colours, conſiſting in a ſhade of yellow, mixed with red and blue, are peculiarly vivid and beautiful. Many kinds of monkies, one of which is remarkably large, roe-bucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in the woods. The foot of a tall ſpecies of the ſigbannan conſiſts in numberleſs folds of bark, which in a certain period of putrefaction are ſeparable without art or difficulty. Theſe pierced together afford them a ſpecies of fine linen, harſh indeed, and diſagreeable to the ſkin, in its natural ſtate, but which they have learned to render ſufficiently ſoft and pliable, by a preparation of lime. Beſides ſerving them as the materials of linen cloth, it is likewiſe uſeful to them for the purpoſes of cordage. The deportment of the men is eaſy, open, and affable; the women are gay and lively. Among their productions of art, the Indian mat merits particular notice: which is a ſpecies of manufacture of ſuch fineneſs, that a piece of ſix feet could eaſily be put into a pocket. It is executed in various handſome deſigns, and painted in very lively and elegant colours, which they have the art of extracting from different trees. The hair of both ſexes is remarkably fine, particularly that of the women, which they are accuſtomed to comb with great care, and to anoint, frequently, with the oil of the cocoa-nut, in order to ſtrengthen and render it of a deep black. Their noſes are ſhort and depreſſed, but the noſtrils are by no means dilated, like thoſe of the negro. The iron-tree, ebony, and dying wood, grow in every part of the iſland; and gold-duſt is found, in ſome quantity, in its more interior regions. The natives, eſpecially ſuch as reſide on the ſea coaſt, were formerly Mahometans; but the miſſionary Jeſuits converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. *Lat.* 12. 15 N.

Samara, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Fort Perevolotſkaia, and runs into the Volga, near Samara, in the government of Simbirſk.

Samara, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, at the union of the rivers Salmiſch and Sakmara: twelve miles N. Orenburg. *Long.* 72. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Samara, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, near the Volga: ſeventy-ſix miles SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Samara, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volgivod: eight miles from New Moſchow, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

Samarain, or *Sermin*, a town of Syria, in the Pachalic of Aleppo: twenty-five miles SSW. Aleppo.

Samarang, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Java.

Samarcand, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, called *Mawaralnahr*, or *Samarcand*; ſuppoſed to be the *Marakandus* of the ancients. In the time of Alexander, it was twelve leagues in circumference, incloſed with a wall, and having twelve iron gates, a league diſtant from each other; and at every two leagues there was a fort able to contain a great body of troops: the walls were likewiſe ſtrengthened with battlements and towers, and ſurrounded with a very deep ditch, through which an aqueduct was laid, conveyed thither by leaden pipes, from a little river called *Sogd*, and thence into the city, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide of it, ſo that every great ſtreet had a canal of water running through

through it, and every houſe a fountain as well as garden. In the year 1220, this country was invaded by Jenghis Khan, and the city taken and plundered. At preſent Samarcand is the ſeat of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Perſia, Hindooſtan, Chineſe Tartary, &c. Although it falls ſhort of being ſo ſplendid as in times paſt, yet it is ſtill very large, and well peopled. It is fortified with ſtrong bulwarks of earth: and ſome of the private houſes are of ſtone, dug out of quarries, which are near the town. The academy of ſciences in this city, is one of the moſt eminent among the Mahometans, who reſort thither to ſtudy from all the neighbouring countries. The ſilk-paper made here is ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in all Aſia, and therefore in great requeſt throughout the Eaſt. The ſoil produces pears, apples, raiſins and melons, of an exquiſite taſte; and in ſuch plenty, that the empire of the Great Mogul, and part of Perſia, are ſupplied from hence. The little river Sogd, which glides by the town, would be of great uſe to the place, by opening a communication with the neighbouring dominions, if the inhabitants had the art and induſtry to make it navigable. The province of Samarcand or Mawaralnahr, is ſituated to the eaſt of Bukharia, and extends to the borders of Kaſhgar, being about 500 miles in length from weſt to eaſt, and 450 from north to ſouth. This country was formerly full of flouriſhing cities, moſt of which are at preſent ruined or fallen to decay. The ſituation of the city is in *Long*. 63. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 39. 45. N.

Samarien, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Horn.

Samarowſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 176 miles N. Tobolſk.

Samarſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 40 miles W. Troitzk.

Samata, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles NW. Dendera.

Samatan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle en Jourdain: five leagues and three quarters SE. Auch, and three and a quarter SW. L'Iſle en Jourdain. *Long*. 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 29. N.

Sambaangan, a cape and town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long*. 133. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 7. 30. N.

Samballas, a name given to a great number of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of America, in the Spaniſh Main, of which three cluſters are called *Caveſas*, *Mulatas*, and *Sagua*. Theſe iſlands are ſcattered at very unequal diſtances, ſome only one, ſome two, ſome three, and ſome four miles from the ſhore, and from one another, extending a very conſiderable diſtance along the northern ſhore of the Iſthmus of Darien. They ſeem to lie as it were parcelled out in cluſters; and between moſt of them are navigable channels, by which ſhips may paſs through, and range along the coaſt of the iſthmus, the ſea between them and it being navigable from one end to the other, and affording every where good anchoring in firm ſandy ground, with good landing, either on the iſlands or the main. In this long channel, a number of ſhips may always find ſhelter, be the wind which way it will; ſo that was the general rendezvous for the privateers on this coaſt. Moſt of theſe iſlands are low, flat, and ſandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with ſhell-fiſh of ſeveral kinds; ſome of them alſo afford ſprings of freſh-water, and convenient places for careening ſhips. The long channel between the Samballas and the Iſthmus, is from two to four miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas, to the Gulf of Darien, and the coaſt of the Iſthmus is full of ſandy bays, with many brooks of freſh-water.

Samballas Point, or *Point San Blas*, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long*. 78. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 32. N.

Sambas, a town of the iſland of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, on the weſt coaſt. The land is fertile, and in ſome places diamonds are found. *Long*. 127. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 2. 20. N.

Sambelong Iſlands, two or three iſlands in the Indian Sea, among the Nicobar Iſlands ſo called, a little to the north of the Great Nicobar.

Samblancey, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ten miles NW. Tours.

Sambre, a river of France, which riſes near Nouvion, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by Chatillon, Landrecy, Barlemont, Maubeuge, Thuin, Marcheinnes au Pont, Charleroy, Chaſtelet, &c. and joins the Meuſe at Namur.

Sambunara, a town of Africa, with a gold mine, to which it gives name, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Samburgh Head, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Shetland. *Long*. 1. 39. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 59. 44. N.

Samcur, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty-ſeven leagues SW. Tauris.

Same, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: eight miles NE. Cephalonia.

Samen, a province of Abyſſinia, celebrated for its excellent iron.

Samen, or *Geſſenay*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a Landvogtey, in the canton

canton of Berne, on a river of the same name: twenty-four miles S. Friburg, and twenty-five ESE. Lausanne.

Samer, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulogne: two posts SSE. Boulogne, and two and a half N. Montreuil.

Samerein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Knitterfeld.

Samey, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, where the English have a factory.

Samganoodba Harbour, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Oonalashka, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Sami Issuram, a pass of Hindoostan, from the Carnatic to the circar of Cuddapa, on the north side of the river Pennar: sixteen miles NE. Cuddapa, and forty-six W. Nellore.

Samland, a province of Prussia, bounded on the north by the Baltic and the Curisch Haff, on the east by Prussian Lithuania, on the south by Natangen, and on the west by the Baltic; about seventy miles in length, and twenty in breadth. This province abounds in large forests and lakes; the soil is generally sandy, and the principal productions are barley and peas: the forests abound with junipers, and the lakes with fish. Konigsberg is the capital.

Sammade, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: three leagues SSE. St. Sever, and five NE. Orthez.

Samman, a town of Arabia Deserta: 188 miles W. Cathem.

Samman, a town of Arabia Deserta: 120 miles SSW. Cathem.

Sammenger-fioerd, a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway, sixteen miles long and half a mile wide, the entrance twelve miles S. Berghen.

Samocrai, a town of Egypt: six miles S. Foua.

Samoen, a town of Savoy, in the lordship of Faucigny: twenty-four miles E. Geneva, and twelve N. Salanche.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Courland, on the east by Lithuania, on the south by Prussia, and on the west by Prussia and the Baltic; about 150 miles in length, and ninety in breadth. This country anciently belonged to Lithuania, and, together with that province, was governed either by one duke or sovereign, or formed an oligarchy. In the year 1404, Samogitia was ceded to the knights of the Teutonic order; but about four years afterwards, it was taken from them. In 1411, the knights had a promise that this duchy should again revert to the order after the death of king Uladislaus Jagello, and the great duke Alexander. In 1413, the Samogitians embraced the Christian religion; and a bishop's see, and other small ecclesiastical offices were erected in this duchy. The country is woody, and has many fertile spots. The meadows feed abundance of cattle; and the horses are particularly excellent. In the woods are found bears and elks. Bees are abundant, and large quantities of wax and honey are collected. The inhabitants are robust and clownish, but reckoned honest and just in their dealings; they are said to have a singular custom, viz. no young woman is permitted to walk abroad in the night without a light in the hand, and two bells at the girdle. The province is subdivided into twenty-five districts. The principal towns are Rosienne and Medniki.

Samorehill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo.

Samoria, a town of Hungary, situated in the island of Schutt: eight miles SE. Presburg.

Samos, a town of Hungary: ten miles NNE. Caschau.

Samos, a river which rises in Transilvania, eighteen miles S. Colosvar, and runs into the Theyss, twelve miles N. Ested, in Hungary.

Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, twenty-four miles long, and ten wide. Whilst Greece was in its splendor, this island was populous and well cultivated. M. Tournefort, when he visited it, estimated the population at 12,000 men, all of the Greek church. It is the see of a Greek bishop, united with Nicaria. Samos is separated from the continent of Asia by a narrow strait, called the *Little Bogbas*, and towards the west from the island of Nicaria, by a channel called the *Great Bogbas*. The fertility of the island of Samos was matter of admiration with the ancients: Strabo was charmed with every individual thing in it, except the wine: Athenæus afterwards Æthilius, reports that the fig-trees, apple-trees, rose-trees, and the vines too, of this island, bore fruit twice a year. Pliny takes notice of the pomegranates of Samos, some of which had red seeds, others white. Here are abundance of wild-fowl, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, wheat-ears, &c. There are no rabbits in Samos, but abundance of hares, wild-boars, goats, and some deer. They breed much cattle: they have fewer sheep than goats. The French lade a bark with wool once a year. In Samos are some iron-mines. The emery-stone is not scarce in this island. Oker is common. All the mountains of this island are of white marble. The Samians live at their ease, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women, is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with

a red cciſ, and a taſſel of yellow or white, which hangs down their back, as does their hair, which moſt commonly they part into a couple of treſſes, at the bottom whereof hangs a bunch of ſmall plates of block-tin, or ſilver of a coarſe alloy, for they have ſcarcely any other in this country. The land-tax here is about 12,000 crowns. A tenth is likewiſe paid out of all ſorts of grain and fruit, without excepting the very onions and gourds: they have abundance of melons, lentiles, French-beans, &c. The Muſcadine grapes are the beſt fruit of the iſland. They gather about 3000 barrels of Muſcadine at Samos, each barrel weighing 158 pounds four ounces, but the whole quantity of oil ſeldom exceeds 800 or 900 barrels, as much as the barrels of wine. They every year lade three barks with wheat for France. The poorer ſort, in making their bread, mix half wheat and half barley and white millet. Some mix only millet and barley, of both which they have great plenty in this iſland. The pine-trees in the north of the iſland, yield about 300 or 400 quintals of pitch, worth a crown a quintal, which pay four per cent. cuſtom. The ſilk of this iſland is very fine; it is worth four ſhillings a pound; this traffic, one year with another, may be rated at 20,000 or 25,000 crowns. Their honey and wax are admirable; fifty pounds weight of honey ſells for a crown, but their wax is worth five-pence a pound. They gather no leſs than 200 quintals of honey; but of wax ſcarce 100; the quintal weighs 140 pounds. The ſcammony of Samos is not ſo good as that of Aleppo. Samos contains ſeveral towns, or rather villages. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the north ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 44. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Samos, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles SE. Lugo.

Samoſgo, a caſtle of Hungary: ſeventeen miles SSE. Korpona.

Samuſvivar, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos: eighteen miles N. Colofvar, and 240 E. Vienna. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Samotmat, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Samotraki, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean: four miles W. Corfu.

Samotraki, or *Samondraki*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated between the iſland of Stalimene, and the coaſt of Romania, anciently called *Samothracia*, and before that *Melites*, *Leucoſia*, and *Lemnia*; *Saocris*, *Electria*, and *Dardania*: the town of the ſame name has a ſpacious harbour. *Long.* 43. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Sampel, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ukeley: four miles S. Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Sampfrea, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands of Scotland: three miles S. Yell.

Sampigny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: one league and a quarter S. St. Mihiel, and one and three quarters NW. Commercy.

Sampit, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, near a river of the ſame name: 140 miles W. Banjar Maſſim.

Sampſon, one of the Scilly Iſlands.

Samſoe, an iſland of Denmark, between North Jutland and Zealand, twelve miles long from north to ſouth, and where wideſt four, but in ſome places hardly one, from eaſt to weſt. The ſoil is for the moſt part fertile, and in particular produces good peas. The inhabitants carry on ſome commerce, in ſmall veſſels. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 56. N.

Samſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles NNW. Miletus.

Samſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: fifty miles NW. Tocat.

Samund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles S. Potzdam.

San-yam-lion, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

San, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, at Sandomirz.

San, a river of China, which riſes in the frontiers of Tartary, *Long.* 135. *Lat.* 40. 20.; and runs into the Gulf Leao-tong, *Long* 135. 14. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 39. 9. N.

San, or *Tanab*, a town of Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile into the Lake Menzaleh: twenty-ſix miles E. Manſora, and twenty-nine SE. Damietta. *Long.* 49. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

San Blas, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-nine miles E. Havanna.

San Diego, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty miles WSW. Havanna.

San Felice, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifteen miles SSW. Havanna.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty-two miles WNW. St. Yago.

San Juan, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifteen miles SW. Villa del Principe.

San Lorenzo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 105 miles SW. Havanna.

San Luis, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles S. Spirito Santo.

San Marco, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſeventy miles NW. Villa del Principe.

San

San Miguel, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty miles SW. Havanna.

San Miguel, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty miles N. Trinidad.

San Miguel, ſee *St. Miguel*.

San Pedro, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: fifteen miles NE. Soria.

San Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-five miles S. Havanna.

San Pedro, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: twenty miles S. Santander.

San Pedro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-five miles SW. Havanna.

San Pedro de Mayolon, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-two miles N. Trinidad.

San Pedro d'Arlanza, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: forty miles ESE. Burgos, and twenty-ſeven NNW. Oſma.

San Roque, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: ſixteen miles SSE. Santander.

San Roque, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, where the Spaniards formed a camp, for the purpoſe of beſieging Gibraltar: three miles N. Gibraltar.

Sana, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the river Unna: oppoſite Novi.

Sana, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, ſituated at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, which the Arabs ſuppoſe to have been built by Shem. Near this mountain ſtands the caſtle, a rivulet runs upon the other ſide; and near it is the Buſtan el Metwokkel, a ſpacious garden. The walls of the city, which are built of bricks, exclude this garden, which is encloſed within a wall of its own. The city, properly ſo called, is not very extenſive; one may walk round it all in an hour. The city gates are ſeven. Here are a number of moſques, ſome of which have been built by Turkiſh pachas. Sana has the appearance of being more populous than it actually is; for gardens occupy a part of the ſpace within the walls. In Sana are only twelve public baths; but many noble palaces. At Sana, and in the other cities of the Eaſt, are great ſimſeras, or caravanſeras, for merchants and travellers. Each different commodity is ſold in a ſeparate market. In the market for bread, none but women are to be ſeen; and their little ſhops are portable. Fruits are, however, very plenteous at Sana. Here are more than twenty different ſpecies of grapes, which, as they do not all ripen at the ſame time, continue to afford a delicious refreſhment for ſeveral months. Great quantities of grapes are dried here; and the exportation of raiſins from Sana is conſiderable. One ſort of theſe grapes are without ſtones, and contains only a ſoft grain, the preſence of which is not perceptible in eating the raiſin. In the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill, are two palaces. The reigning iman reſides in the city: 128 miles NNE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 21. N.

Sana, or *Sarine*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Aar, ſix miles W. Berne.

Sana, or *Zana*, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. The juriſdiction extends about twenty-five leagues along the ſea coaſt. The ſoil level and fertile, but the heat is ſometimes almoſt inſupportable. The town is ſituated in a charming vally, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, for which reaſon it has been ſometimes called *Miroflorís*. It is in a ſtate of decay: thirty leagues N. Truxillo.

Sanaa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty leagues NE. Aden.

Sanafir, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 408 miles NNW. Jidda, and ninety SE. Tor. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Eerro. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Sanan, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Abu Ariſch.

Sanarica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles NNE. Aleſſano.

Sanauja, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles NNE. Cervera.

Sancergues, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: three leagues S. Sancerre, and ſix and three quarters E. Bourges.

Sancerre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher. In the years 1569 and 1572, this place was bravely defended by the Proteſtants, but in 1573, after another tireſome and bloody ſiege, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender, on which the fortifications were immediately demoliſhed: ſeven leagues and a half NE. Bourges, and eight NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Sancey l'Egliſe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: $3\frac{1}{4}$ leagues ESE. Baume-les-Dames, and 3 W. St. Hypolite.

Sancheville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: four leagues NW. Chateaudun, and five SSE. Chartres.

San-choui, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles NE. Ping.

San-choui-Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 570 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 144. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 9.

San-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: twenty-five miles W. Canton.

Sancian, or *Chang-tchuen-chan*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of China, where the celebrated Francis Xavier lies buried. The iſland contains five villages, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: forty miles SW. Macao.

Sancoins, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher: 4½ leagues SW. Nevers, and 8½ SE. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Sancri, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Sancy le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: three leagues W. Thionville, and two N. Briey.

Sanda, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about twelve miles in length, but ſeldom above a mile in breadth. The form is very irregular, and by reaſon of its ſeveral extended points and indentations, ſuppoſed to reſemble a lobſter. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Stronſay, on the ſouth, by a channel, about a league broad; from the iſland of Eday, on the weſt, by a channel, half a league broad; and on the north from North Ronaldſhay by a channel, varying in breadth from one league to two and a half. The ſoil is generally ſandy, with ſome quarries of free-ſtone at the weſt end. About 500 or 550 tons of kelp are made, one year with another, in this iſland. The number of ſouls in the iſland is about 1772. *Long.* 1. 45. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 7. N.

Sanda, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the county of Argyle, by a ſtrait about a mile in breadth. *Long.* 2. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Sand-abad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſeven leagues SSW. Amadan.

Sandal, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about twenty-four miles long, and one broad: forty-eight miles N. Petrozavodſk.

Sandala, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Sandarlik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: four miles S. Pergamo.

Sandau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles WNW. Leypa.

Sandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, on the Elbe: forty-eight miles NNE. Magdeburg.

Sandbach, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the Wheelock, near the grand canal, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles SE. Northwich, and 161 NW. London.

Sandberg, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: three miles and a half SSE. Waldenburg.

Sande, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: one league N. Lamego.

Sande, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ten miles from Stromſoe.

Sandecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, belonging to Auſtria: forty-two miles SE. Cracow, and ſeventy-five SSW. Sandomirz.

Sandefioerd, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, with a good harbour, and convenient wharf: ſix miles S. Tonſberg.

Sandera, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, two miles long and nearly as much wide. *Long.* 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Sanderſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Wipper: ſixteen miles SE. Quedlingburg, and thirty-one SW. Deſſau. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Sanderſon's Hope, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North America, in that part of the North Atlantic Ocean called *Davis's Straits*. *Long.* 67. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 20. N.

Sandſleth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, near the Weſer: eleven miles S. Carlſburg.

Sandgate, a ſmall place of England, in the county of Kent, cloſe to the ſea, and defended by a caſtle on which about ſixteen guns are mounted: eleven miles S. Dover, and ſeventy-three ESE. London.

Sandhamn, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all veſſels to and from Stockholm are examined: ten miles E. Stockholm.

Sandhed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: five miles SE. Fahlun.

Sandhem, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Jonkioping.

Sandilan, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Mull.

Sandillon, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: three leagues SE. Orleans.

Sandnes, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: thirty-ſix miles NE. Chriſtianſand.

Sando, one of the ſmaller Japaneſe Iſlands, ſituated to the north of Niphon.

Sandoe, one of the Faroe Iſlands, in the North

North Sea, about ten miles long, and five broad. On the south side of the island are some rocks, and a dangerous whirpool.

Sandomir, or *Sendomirz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate, situated on an eminence near the Vistula, not far from its conflux with the San. Its delightful situation rendered it the favourite residence of Casimir the Great, and other kings of Poland. This city is well fortified, both by nature and art; and in it are several colleges. The castle, which stands on a steep rock, was blown up by the Swedes, in 1656. A provincial court of justice is held here. The Sandomirian Starostey was the only one in Poland that could neither be mortgaged, nor let on a perpetual lease. In the year 1259, the Tartars and Russians committed terrible ravages in this city, and put the inhabitants to the sword. On the 22d of August, 1702, the nobility entered into a confederacy at Sandomir, and engaged by a solemn vow to defend their religion, their liberty, and their lawful king, Augustus II. It is now subject to Austria: eighty miles ENE. Cracow, and 250 S. Konigsberg.

Sandown Bay, a large bay of the English Channel, on the east coast of the Isle of Wight, between White Cliffe and Dunnose

Sandown Castle, a fort of England, in the county of Kent, near Deal.

Sandsee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstat: sixteen miles N. Aichstat, and four ENE. Spalt.

Sandsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-four miles NNW. Carlscrona.

Sandsvor, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-five miles SW. Christiania.

Sandsteke, a river of Norway, in the province of Christiansand, which runs into the Aardelsfiord, twenty-five miles NNE. Stavanger.

Sandvliet, or *Santvliet*, a town of Brabant, first begun as a fortress, in the year 1624, by the marquis of Spinola, to stop the incursions of the Hollanders, and assist in the shutting in the besieged; and finished in the year 1628. Soon after its being completed, it was taken by the Dutch, who, however, were compelled to resign it to the Spaniards the year following, 1629, when their troops were engaged in the siege of Bois-le-Duc. In the year 1705, the allies invested it, and six days after the trenches were opened, 700 men, which composed the garrison, were made prisoners of war on the 30th of October. The fortifications were demolished a little while after: eleven miles NNW. Antwerp, and twenty-five SW. Breda.

Sandusky, a river of North America, which runs into the Sandusky Lake, eight miles from the town of Sandusky.

Sandusky, a lake of North America, on the south-west of Lake Erie, with which it communicates, thirty-five miles in circumference.

Sandusky Town, a town of North America, situated on the south-west coast of Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Sandwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent. It has still a wall on the north and west sides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It suffered much by the Danes, &c. whose king, Canute, here slit the noses and cut off the hands of those Englishmen who were given as hostages to his father, Sweyn. In 1217, it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monasteries, and other religious foundations. It was first incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edward III, by the style of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It was reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar. The harbour has for many years been so choked up with sands, and by a ship of great burden, of Pauls IV, sunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water for vessels of a considerable size. The wool-staple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II; and some Walloons and Dutchmen, who fled hither in the reign of queen Elizabeth, from persecution, set up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in shipping and malting. It sends two members to the British parliament, and has two markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday: fourteen miles N. Dover, and sixty-seven E. London.

Sandwich, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, in Barnstable Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of New Ireland. *Long.* 149. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

Sandwich Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook and captain King, in the year 1778, and thus described by captain King, after visiting them a second time, in the year 1779: This group consists of eleven islands, extending in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 199. 36. to 205. 06. E. They are called by the natives, 1. Owhyee. 2. Mowee. 3. Ranai, or Oranai. 4. Morotinnee, or Morokinnee. 5. Kahourowee, or Tahoorowa. 6. Morotoi, or Morokoi. 7. Woahoo, or Oahoo. 8. Atooi, Atowi, or Towi, and sometimes Kowi. 9. Neheehow, or Oneeheow. 10. Oreehoua, or Reehoua; and 11. Tahoora, and are all inhabited, excepting

cepting Morotinnee and Tahoora: Beſides the iſlands above enumerated, we were told by the Indians, that there is another called *Modoopapapa*, or *Kamodoopapapa*, lying to the weſt-ſouth-weſt of Tahoora, which is low and ſandy, and viſited only for the purpoſe of catching turtle, and ſea fowl; and as I could never learn that they knew of any others, it is probable that none exiſt in their neighbourhood. They were named by captain Cook *The Sandwich Iſlands*, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration he had enriched geography with ſo many ſplendid and important diſcoveries. The climate of the Sandwich Iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt India Iſlands, which lie in the ſame latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be rather more temperate. The thermometer, on ſhore, in Karakakooa Bay, never roſe higher than 88, and that but one day; its mean height at noon was 83. In Wymoa Bay, its mean height at noon was 76, and when out at ſea 75. The mean height of the thermometer at noon, in Jamaica is about 86, at ſea 80. Whether they be ſubject to the ſame violent winds and hurricanes, we could not diſcover, as we were not there in any of the ſtormy months. However, as the natives gave us no poſitive teſtimony of the fact, and no traces of their effects were any where viſible, it is probable that, in this reſpect, they reſemble the Society and Friendly Iſlands, which are in a great meaſure free from theſe dreadful viſitations. During the four winter months that we remained amongſt theſe iſlands, there was more rain, eſpecially in the interior parts, than uſually falls during the dry ſeaſon in the iſlands of the Weſt Indies. We generally ſaw clouds collecting round the tops of the hills, and producing rain to leeward; but after they are ſeparated from the land by the wind, they diſperſe and are loſt, and others ſucceed in their place. This happened daily at Owhyee, the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers falling in the inland country; with fine weather, and a clear ſky, at the ſea ſhore. The winds, in general, were from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt to north-eaſt; though they ſometimes varied a few points each way to the north and ſouth; but theſe were light, and of ſhort duration. In the harbour of Karakakooa, we had a conſtant land and ſea breeze, every day and night. The currents ſeemed very uncertain, ſometimes ſetting to windward; and at other times to leeward, without any regularity. They did not appear to be governed by the winds, nor any other cauſe that I can aſſign: they frequently ſet to windward againſt a freſh breeze. The tides are very regular, flowing and ebbing ſix hours each. The flood comes from the eaſtward; and it is high water, at the full and change of the moon, forty-five minutes paſt three, apparent time. Their greateſt riſe is two feet ſeven inches; and we always obſerved the water to be four inches higher when the moon was above the horizon than when it was below. The quadrupeds in theſe, as well as in all other iſlands that have been diſcovered in the South Sea, are confined to three ſorts: dogs, hogs, and rats. The number of dogs in theſe iſlands did not appear to be nearly equal, in proportion, to thoſe in Otaheite. But, on the other hand, they abound much more in hogs; and the breed is of a larger and weightier kind. The ſupply of proviſions, of this kind, which we got from them, was really aſtoniſhing: we were near four months either cruiſing in the harbour, or off Owhyee; during all this time, a large allowance of freſh pork was conſtantly ſerved to both crews; ſo that our conſumption was computed at about ſixty puncheons of five hundred weight each. Beſides this, and the incredible waſte which, in the midſt of ſuch plenty, was not to be guarded againſt, ſixty puncheons more were ſalted for ſea ſtore. The greateſt part of this ſupply was drawn from the iſland of Owyhee alone, and yet we could not perceive that it was at all drained, or even that the abundance had any way decreaſed. The birds of theſe islands are beautiful and numerous, though not various. There are four which ſeem to belong to the *trochili*, or honey-ſuckers, of Linnæus. There is a ſpecies of thruſh, with a grey breaſt; and a ſmall bird of the fly-catcher kind, a rail, with very ſhort wings, and no tail, which, on that account we named *rallus ecaudatus*. Ravens are found here, but they are very ſcarce; their colour is dark brown, inclining to black, and their notes differ from the European. Here are, alſo, owls; plovers of two ſorts, one very like the whiſtling-plover of Europe; a large white pigeon; a bird with a long tail, whoſe colour is black, the vent and feathers under the wing (which is much longer than is uſually ſeen in the generality of birds, except birds of paradiſe) are yellow; and the common water or darker hen. Their vegetable productions are nearly the ſame with the reſt of the South-Sea Islands. The bread-fruit-trees thrive here; not in ſuch abundance, but produce double the quantity they do on the rich plains of Otaheite. Their ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize: one of them was brought to us, at Atooi, meaſuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. At Oneeheow, they brought us ſeveral large roots, of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from ſix to ten pounds in weight. The juice, which it yields in great

great abundance, was found to be an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are undoubtedly of the ſame race with thoſe of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly Islands, Eaſter Island, and the Marqueſas; a race that poſſeſſes, without any intermixture, all the known lands between the latitudes of 47 ſouth and 20 north, and between the longitudes of 184 and 260 eaſt. The natives of theſe islands are, in general, above the middle ſize, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are ſomewhat inferior, in point of ſtrength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders; and the women leſs delicately limbed than thoſe of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether ſo handſome a people; however, many of both ſexes had fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, had good eyes and teeth, and a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look which rendered them very engaging. Their hair is of a browniſh black, and neither uniformly ſtraight, like that of the Indians of America, nor uniformly curling, as amongſt the African Negroes, but varying in this reſpect, like the hair of Europeans. One ſtriking peculiarity in the features of every part of this great nation, I do not remember to have ſeen any where mentioned; which is, that, even in the handſomeſt faces, there is always a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe, that diſtinguiſhes them from Europeans. It is not improbable that this may be the effect of their uſual mode of ſalutation, which is performed by preſſing the ends of their noſes together. The whole number of inhabitants cannot be leſs than 400,000. It was here, in the iſland of Owhyee, that the celebrated captain Cook loſt his life, in a quarrel with the natives. Captain King, however, ſays, notwithſtanding the irreparable loſs we ſuffered, from the ſudden reſentment and violence of theſe people, yet, in juſtice to their general conduct, it muſt be acknowledged, that they are of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleneſs of the Otaheiteans, and the diſtant gravity and reſerve of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. They appear to live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with one another. The women who had children were remarkable for their tender and conſtant attention to them; and the men would often lend their aſſiſtance in thoſe domeſtic offices, with a willingneſs that does credit to their feelings. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that they fall very ſhort of the other iſlanders in that beſt teſt of civilization, the reſpect to the women. Their natural capacity ſeems, in no reſpect, below the common ſtandard of mankind. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages they enjoy. The eager curioſity with which they attended the armourer's forge, and the many expedients they had invented, even before we left the iſlands, for working the iron they had procured from us, into ſuch forms as were beſt adapted to their purpoſes, were ſtrong proofs of docility and ingenuity. Though the cuſtom of eating the bodies of their enemies be not known, by poſitive evidence, to exiſt in any of the South-Sea Iſlands, except New Zealand, yet it is extremely probable that it was originally prevalent in them all. The ſacrificing human victims, which ſeems evidently to be a relic of this horrid practice, ſtill obtains univerſally amongſt theſe iſlanders; and it is eaſy to conceive why the New Zealanders ſhould retain the repaſt, which was probably the laſt act of theſe ſhocking rites, longer than the reſt of their tribe, who were ſituated in more mild and fruitful climates. As the inhabitants of the Sandwich Iſlands certainly bear a nearer reſemblance to thoſe of New Zealand, both in their perſons and diſpoſitions, than to any other people of this family, ſo it was ſtrongly ſuſpected, by Mr. Anderſon, that, like them, they ſtill continue to feaſt on human fleſh. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands differ from thoſe of the Friendly Iſles, in ſuffering, almoſt univerſally, their beards to grow. There were, indeed, a few, amongſt whom was the old king, that cut it off entirely, and others that wore it only on the upper lip. Both ſexes wear necklaces, made of ſtrings of ſmall variegated ſhells; and an ornament, in the form of the handle of a cup, about two inches long, and half an inch broad, made of wood, ſtone, or ivory, finely poliſhed, which is hung about the neck, by fine threads of twiſted hair, doubled, ſometimes, a hundred fold. Inſtead of this ornament, ſome of them wear, on their breaſts, a ſmall human figure, made of bone, ſuſpended in the ſame manner. The fan, or fly-trap, is alſo an ornament uſed by both ſexes. The moſt ordinary kind are made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut, tied looſe, in bunches, to the top of a ſmooth, poliſhed handle; the tail-feathers of the cock, and of the tropic bird, are alſo uſed, in the ſame manner: but the moſt valuable are thoſe which have the handle made of the arm or leg bones of an enemy, ſlain in battle, and which are preſerved with great care, and handed down from father

ther to ſon, as trophies of ineſtimable value. The cuſtom of tattowing the body, they have, in common with the reſt of the natives of the South Sea Iſlands; but it is only at New Zealand, and the Sandwich Iſlands that they tattow the face. There is, alſo, this difference between the two laſt: that in the former, it is done in elegant ſpiral volutes; and in the latter, in ſtraight lines, croſſing each other at right angles. The hands and arms of the women are, alſo, very neatly marked; and they have a ſingular cuſtom amongſt them, the meaning of which we could never learn, that of tattowing the tip of the tongues of the females. The dreſs of the men generally conſiſts only of a piece of thick cloth, called the maro, ten or twelve inches broad, which they paſs between the legs, and tie round the waiſt. This is the common dreſs of all ranks of people. Their mats, ſome of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various ſizes, but moſtly about five feet long, and four broad. Theſe they throw over their ſhoulders, and bring forward before; but they are ſeldom uſed, except in time of war, for which purpoſe they ſeem better adapted than for ordinary uſe, being of a thick and cumberſome texture, and capable of breaking the blow of a ſtone, or any blunt weapon. Their feet are generally bare, except when they have occaſion to travel over the burnt ſtones, when they ſecure them with a ſort of ſandal, made of cords, twiſted, from the fibres of the cocoa-nut. Such is the ordinary dreſs of theſe iſlanders; but they have another appropriated to their chiefs, and uſed on ceremonious occaſions, conſiſting of a feathered cloke and helmet, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is, perhaps, nearly equal to that of any nation in the world. Theſe feathered dreſſes ſeemed to be exceedingly ſcarce, appropriated to perſons of the higheſt rank, and worn by the men only. The common dreſs of the women bears a cloſe reſemblance to that of the men. They wrap round the waiſt a piece of cloth, that reaches half way down the thigh; and ſometimes in the cold of the evening they appeared with looſe pieces of fine cloth, wrapt ſeveral times round the waiſt, and deſcending to the leg, ſo as to have exactly the appearance of a full, ſhort peticoat. Their hair is cut ſhort behind, and turned up before, as is the faſhion of the Otaheiteans and New Zealanders. The food of the lower claſs of people conſiſts, principally, of fiſh and vegetables; ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, tarrow, plantains, ſugar-canes, and bread. To theſe, the people of a higher rank add the fleſh of hogs and dogs, dreſſed in the ſame manner as at the Society Iſlands. They alſo eat fowls, of the ſame domeſtic kind with our's; but they are neither plentiful nor much eſteemed by them. The way of ſpending their time appears to be very ſimple, and to admit of little variety. They riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes and mats form the occupations of the erees; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the towtows are principally engaged in the plantations, and fiſhing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amuſements. Their young men and women are fond of dancing; and, on more ſolemn occaſions, they have boxing and wreſtling matches. Their muſic is, alſo, of a ruder kind, having neither flutes, nor reeds, nor inſtruments of any other ſort, that we ſaw, except drums of various ſizes. But their ſongs, which they ſung in parts, and accompany with gentle motion of the arms, in the ſame manner as the Friendly Iſlanders, had a very pleaſing effect. It is very remarkable, that the people of theſe iſlands are great gamblers. They have a game very much like our draughts, but, if we may judge from the number of ſquares, it is much more intricate. Swimming is not only a neceſſary art, in which both their men and women are more expert than any people we had hitherto ſeen, but a favourite diverſion among them. Their cloth is made of the ſame materials, and in the ſame manner as at the Friendly and Society iſlands. Their fiſhing-hooks are made of mother-of-pearl, bone, or wood, pointed and barbed with ſmall bones, or tortoiſe-ſhell. They are of various ſizes and forms; but the moſt common are about two or three inches long, and made in the ſhape of a ſmall fiſh, which ſerves as a bait, having a bunch of feathers tied to the head or tail. Thoſe with which they fiſh for ſharks are of a very large ſize, being, generally, ſix or eight inches long. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, called pahooas, clubs, and ſlings. The people of theſe iſlands are manifeſtly divided into three claſſes: the firſt are the erees, or chiefs of each diſtrict; one of whom is ſuperior to the reſt, and is called, at Owhyee, eree-taboo, and eree-moee; the ſecond claſs are thoſe who appear to enjoy a right of property, without authority; the third are the towtows, or ſervants, who have neither rank nor property. It is pretty clear that the government is hereditary; which, alſo, makes it very probable, that the inferior titles and property itſelf deſcend in the ſame courſe. The religion of theſe people reſembles, in moſt of its principal features, that of the Society and Friendly Iſlands. Their morais, their whattas, their idols, their ſacrifices, and their ſacred ſongs, all of which they have

in common with each other, are convincing proofs, that their religious notions are derived from the same source. Human sacrifices are more frequent here, according to the account of the natives themselves, than in any other islands we visited; these horrid rites are not only had recourse to upon the commencement of war, and preceding great battles, and other signal enterprizes, but the death of any considerable chief calls for a sacrifice of one or more towtows, according to his rank. *Long.* 199. 20. to 201. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 15. N.

Sandwich-Land, a name given by captain Cook to the most southernly land discovered in the South Atlantic Ocean; otherwise called *Southern Thule*. *Lat.* 59. 13. S.

Sandwych, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: twenty-four miles SSW. Christiania.

Sandwyck, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 56 miles NNE. Romsdal.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the coast of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland: 43 miles S. Point Rich.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Christopher's: one mile ESE. Diep Town.

Sandy Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Zealand.

Sandy Hall Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little to the westward of Windward Point.

Sandy Hill Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Barbadoes.

Sandy Hook, a small island of the United States of America, near the coast of New Jersey. It was formerly a peninsula, but the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island, in the winter between 1777 and 1778: seven miles S. Long Island.

Sandy Island, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 26. W. Edinburgh; *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Sandy Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 112. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Sandy Island, a small island, near the west coast of Antigua. *Long.* 67. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 4. N.

Sandy Island, a small island near the south coast of the island of Antigua: one mile S. Willoughby.

Sandy Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

Sandy Point, a cape of West Florida, in the north part of St. Rosa Bay.

Sandy Point, a town on the south-west coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 27. N.

Sandy Point, a cape of the Atlantic, on the north point of Nantucket Island. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Sandy Point, a town on the north-west coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Sandy River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, ten leagues S. Cape Chaillons.

Sanan, or *Sana*, or *Sarne*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the mountains between the canton of Berne and the Valais, and runs into the Aar, seven miles W. from Berne.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a landvogtey, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the same name: twenty-four miles S. Friburg, and twenty-five ESE. Lausanne.

Sanetsh, a mountain of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Valais, situated to the N. of Sion.

Sanfro, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont; six miles and a half SE. Carmagnola, and five NW. Cherasco.

Sangama, a river of Africa, which crosses the kingdom of Awerri, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Formosa.

Sangarté, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Saghalien, seventy miles NE. Oualin.

Sangay, a mountain of South America, in the jurisdiction of Macas, with a volcano.

Sangaya, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baol.

Sangershausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia; situated near the Hartz Forest, and containing 700 houses: forty-four miles W. Leipzic, and 35 N. Erfurt.

Sangro, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appenines, on the confines of Lavora, and runs into the Adriatic, six miles from Lanciano, in the province of Abruzzo Citra.

Sanguay, a mountain of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Macas. It is of prodigious height, and the greater part of the whole surface covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, with astonishing explosions, which are sometimes heard at Quito, though forty-five leagues distant. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, occasioned by the enormous quantity of stones and cinders continually ejected from the mountain.

Sanguelouk, or *Sanquelouk*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 99. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre on the river Aragon, anciently called *Ituissa*, or *Sueftacium*, according to Martiniere. It is the chief place of a merindad, to which it gives name. About a league from it, is a ſmall place, called *Xavier*, which gave birth and name to the celebrated Jeſuit: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Pamplona, and fifty-one NNW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 15. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Sanguieto, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: nineteen miles SSE. Verona.

Sanguicija, a river of Aſia, which paſſes through the city of Erivan.

Sanguin, or *Zanzujn*, a village or town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt; ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, where the Engliſh had a factory, now abandoned.

Sanguinaires, a ſmall island on the weſt coaſt of the island of Corſica: eleven miles W. Ajazzo.

Sanguin-tal-guin, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, of an oval form, ten leagues long and four broad. *Long.* 116. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

San-han, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles S. Sana.

San-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-two miles E. Peking.

Sanjalli, or *Joally*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal; ſituated between the kingdom of Burſali and the Atlantic, extending about ten leagues along the north ſide of the river Gambia.

Sanir, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles NW. Medina.

Sanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: ſixteen miles NE. Valk.

Sankuridurgam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eighty-ſeven miles SE. Seringapatam, and ſixty NE. Coimbetore.

Sanksa, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: two leagues S. Changlaſſe.

San-li-kiao, a town of Chineſe Tartary: eighteen miles SSW. Ning-yuen.

Sann, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Oberburg, and runs into the Koding, near Cilley.

Sann, a town of Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile to Lake Menzaleh: ſeventy miles NE. Cairo, and thirty SSE. Damietta.

Sanna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: twelve miles W. Orebro.

Sanne, or *Senne*, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the ſea, about a league from Dieppe.

Sanon, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte: half a league E. St. Nicolas.

Sanona, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, ſituated a little to the north-eaſt.

Sanore, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of Viſiapour, and north of the Myſore; about 120 miles in length, and ſeventy in breadth. It derives its name from Sanore, a fortreſs on the river Toom: 110 miles SSE. Viſiapour, and 200 NNW. Seringapatam.

Sanpoo, a river of Aſia, generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the *Burrampooter*, which ſee.

Sanpoo, or *Tſanpoo (Yo)*, or *Teeſta*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and joins the Ganges, in the country of Bengal.

Sanpou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles ESE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 146. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Sanpou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yunnan: ſeven miles SW. Ganning.

Sanquhar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Nith, erected into a royal burgh, in the year 1596, by James VI, and governed by a provoſt, dean of guild, bailies, &c. Before the American war, knit ſtockings formed a great branch of manufacture, both of the coarſeſt and the fineſt ſort. To give an idea of the importance and extent of this branch, one perſon in Sanquhar, for a number of years, ſent to a ſingle houſe in Glaſgow, 4800 pair of ſtockings annually. This manufacture is ſtill carried on, but feebly, and on a much narrower ſcale than formerly. Coals are found in this and the adjacent pariſh, which ſupply a large tract of country; with ſome beds of fuller's-earth, and lime-ſtone. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2600. The admirable Crichton was a native of this pariſh: twenty-three miles NNW. Dumfries, and thirty-two N. Kircudbright.

Sans Souci, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near Potzdam, where the king of Pruſſia has a palace.

Sanſac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ten miles S. La Rochefoucauld.

Sanſio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-ſix miles SE. Jonkioping.

Sanſonate, or *La Trinidad*, a ſeaport town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles SE. Guatimala.

Sanſund, a town of Norway, ſituated on the Glammen: twenty-four miles NE. Frederichſtadt.

Santa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: twenty miles S. Alarcon.

Santa, a town of South America, and capital

pital of a jurisdiction, in the archbishopric of of Lima, on a river of the same name. It was originally built on the sea coast, from which it is now something above half a league distant; and was then large and populous, and the residence of a corregidor, and has several convents; but being, in the year 1685, pillaged by the English, the inhabitants abandoned it; and such as were not able to remove to a place of greater security, settled here. But the whole number of houses at present does not exceed thirty, and of these the best are only built of cane, and the rest of straw. These houses are inhabited by about fifty poor families, consisting of Indians, Mulattoes, and Mestizoes: 210 miles NNW. Lima, and seventy SSE. Truxillo.

Santa, a river of South America, in Peru, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 61. 6. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Santa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yan-nan, surrounded with mountains, on the borders of Ava, with a garrison, to defend the frontiers: 1332 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Santa Barbara, a town of the island of Cuba: ten miles S. Bayamo.

Santa Barbara, a town of North America, in the province of New Biscay: thirty leagues SW. Parral.

Santa Clara, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, situated in the Bay of Guayaquil: nine leagues SW. from the island of Puna.

Santa Caloma, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eleven miles SE. Servera.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, in the province of Sus. A Portuguese gentlemen built a wooden house on this coast for purpose of fishing, and found it a very profitable undertaking. The Moors called this place *El dar del Roomi*, that is, "The House of the Roman." Don Emanuel, king of Portugal, perceiving the importance of this post for the preservation of the conquests he had already made, and facilitating those he meditated, bought the ground, about the beginning of the 16th century, and built there a fortress, called *Santa Cruz*, which was taken from the Portuguese in 1536. This town was long the centre of an extensive commerce, and different European nations had several factories there till 1773, when the emperor obliged them to remove to Mogador, after demolishing the fortifications of Santa Cruz. The port of Santa Cruz is a large and very secure bay, capable of containing a great number ships, and well defended from the wind on every side. The communication between this place and the southern provinces renders it more convenient for commerce than any other on the coast. *Long.* 7. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

Santa Cruz, a town of North America, in the province of New Biscay: fifty leagues NNW. Durango.

Santa Cruz, a town and bay on the west coast of the island of Curaçao.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town on the south-west coast of the island of Teneriffe, containing about 300 houses, built of stone, with a church, and several convents, and one of the most frequented ports of the island; the harbour is defended by two small forts, and some batteries: two other forts defend the town. The road is situated before the town, and is the principal road of the island for shelter, capacity, and the goodness of its bottom. It lies entirely open to the south-east and south winds. But these winds are never of long continuance; and, they say, there is not an instance of a ship driving from her anchors on shore. This may, in part, be owing to the great care they take in mooring them; for it is to be observed, that the ships in general are held by four anchors, two to the north-east, and two to the south-west, and their cables buoyed up with casks. *Long.* 16. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 26. N.

Santa Cruz, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Aguer.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town of South America, in Brasil, near the coast of the Atlantic: five leagues N. Porto Seguro.

Santa Cruz, a fort of South America, at the entrance into the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

Santa Cruz, a river of South America, in the country of Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

Santa Cruz, a seaport town of the island of Cuba: fifty miles E. Havanna.

Santa Cruz, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, about eight leagues in length, and three in breadth. It enjoys a good air, but its water is not reckoned wholesome till it has settled a while in earthen jars: the soil is black, easy to be cultivated, and very fertile, producing sugar-canes, oranges, citrons, and other fruits common to that climate. The island was discovered by Columbus; but the Spaniards having destroyed the natives, who made a stout resistance, the island lay many years desolate; it had afterwards several masters, in a very short space of time, particularly the English and Dutch, who, after disputing for some time the sole possession of it, agreed at last to divide it, and the latter built a church here; but in 1649, the English, growing too powerful for the Dutch, obliged them to quit the island, and were soon after driven out themselves, by the Spaniards from Porto Rico.

The Dutch inhabitants of St. Euſtatia and St. Martin, on hearing the Engliſh were driven out of the iſland, and believing that the Spaniards were returned to Porto Rico, ſent a colony to repoſſeſs it; but the Spaniards, who were ſtill there, attacked them ſuddenly, and took them all priſoners. Having thus, as they thought, ſecured the iſland, they prepared to return with their priſoners and booty to Porto Rico: but before they embarked, the French general Poincy, with a ſuperior force, landed on the iſland, upon which the Spaniards were glad to quit every thing they had taken, and leave the iſland in poſſeſſion of the French, who carried the Dutch priſoners back to St. Euſtatia; and having, in the year 1651, reimburſed the Dutch merchants at Fluſhing, the expences they had been at in ſettling the colony, he purchaſed not only this iſland, but alſo thoſe of St. Chriſtopher, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, in the name, and for the uſe, of his order of Malta, whereof he was grand-maſter. In the year 1664, this iſland was purchaſed from the knights of Malta by the French Weſt India company; but in 1696, they ceded it to the king of Denmark. *Long.* 64. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Santa Cruz de Caravaca, ſee *Caravaca*.

Santa Cruz de Monpox, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena, on the river Madelaine.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a town of South America, and capital of a province, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1605; but the chapter conſiſts only of the biſhop, dean, and archdeacon, without canons or prebendaries: nor does the biſhop reſide here, but at a town called *Miſque*, eight leagues from Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The houſes are of ſtone, thatched with palm-leaves; the church is large, but has nothing remarkable. It is but thinly inhabited, and the trade it carries on very ſmall. The vally in which the city ſtands produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute the principal parts of its commerce. *Long.* 47. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Santa Cruz la Zarza, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-nine miles SSE. Madrid.

Santa Fé, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty and province of Buenos Ayres, at the conflux of the Salade with the Plata, built by Ferdinand V. It is ſquare, and ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and a deep ditch. The two principal ſtreets interſect each other in the form of a croſs: it contains only one pariſh, and one convent. The environs abound in corn, ſilk, wine, and fruit; game is abundant. *Long.* 43. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. S.

Santa Fé, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the Xenil, built by Ferdinand and Iſabella, in the year 1491, during the ſiege of Grenada: five miles NW. Grenada, and thirty-five S. Jaen.

Santa Fé, a ſmall city of Spain, in the province of Aragon: five miles S. Saragoſſa.

Santa Fé, or *Santa Fez*, or *Santa Fé de Grenada*, a town of North America, and capital of New Mexico; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. By ſome it is called *New Mexico*: 377 leagues NNW. Mexico, and 340 NW. New Orleans. *Long.* 91. 2. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Santa Fé d'Antiochia, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan, on the river St. Martha: 50 leagues S. Carthagena.

Santa Fé de Bogota, a town of South America, and capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, ſituated on the banks of the little river Pati, which falls into the Magdalena. It was made an archbiſhop's ſee by pope Julius III, in the year 1554, and an univerſity was erected in the year 1610. Here is a ſovereign court of judicature, the preſident of which is governor of the whole province or kingdom of New Grenada. There are ſome gold mines near it. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 9. N.

Santa Maria, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Long.* 55. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8.

Santa Maria, a river of South America, which runs into the Bay of Panama, twenty leagues SW. Panama.

Santa Maria, a town of South America, in the province of Panama, on a river of the ſame name: ſixty leagues ESE. Panama.

Santa Maria, the moſt ſouthern of the Azores Iſlands, in the Atlantic, about thirty miles in circumference: diſcovered by Gonzalvo Velho Cabral, in the year 1432. It has a ſtrong natural rampart of high mountains and ſteep rocks, with which it is quite ſurrounded, in a manner ſo connected, cloſe, and regular, as requires not the aſſiſtance of art, nor of caſtles, garriſons, fences, and fortifications. The interior parts are fertile, populous, and well cultivated, ſupplying all the conveniences of life in great abundance. What merits attention, as it conſtitutes a great part of the commerce of the iſland, is an ingenious porcelain manufacture, in which China-ware is well imitated, and the commodity brought to a conſiderable degree of perfection. Santa Maria la Prainha is the chief town, beſides which there are ſeveral villages. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. *Long.* 25. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Santa Maria d'Arvas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles N. Leon.

Santa Maria de Darien, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Darien, on the river Santa Maria, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, ſurrounded with mountains, abounding in wild beaſts. *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 35. N.

Santa Maria de Guadalupe, ſee *Guadalupe*.

Santa Marina, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eight miles E. Aſtorga.

Santa Martha, ſee *St. Martha*.

Santa Paz, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-eight miles ESE. Trinidad.

Santa Roſa, an iſland of Weſt Florida. See *St. Roſa*.

Santa Yſabel, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſeventy miles SW. Havanna.

Santa Yſabella, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on the north coaſt: 135 miles WSW. Havanna.

Santabuca, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ten miles NNW. Spirito Santo.

Santaella, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ten miles WSW. Montilla.

Santalla, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: forty-ſix miles W. Oviedo.

Santander, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, at the foot of a hill. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two caſtles, well fortified. A mole advances into the ſea, and defends it from the fury of the winds. At the entrance of the harbour is a rock, but as it is ſeen above water, it is not eſteemed dangerous. The town is not large, but ſtrong. The ſuburbs are inhabited entirely by fiſhermen, the neighbouring ſea abounding with excellent fiſh. The environs produce excellent fruits of different kinds, and are laid out in vineyards or gardens: ſeventy-three miles N. Burgos. *Long.* 12. 56. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Santander, a town of North America, in New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

Santano, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles N. Havanna.

Santans, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: two leagues and a half SE. Dole.

Santaren, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Tagus, anciently called *Scalabis*, defended by a citadel. It contains thirteen churches, thirteen convents, ſeveral hoſpitals, and an academy of hiſtory, antiquities, and languages, inſtituted in the year 1747. Several kings of Portugal kept their court here. In the year 1146, this town was taken by the Moors. In the year 1184, the king of Portugal obtained here a glorious victory, when the whole force of the Moors, commanded by their king, Joſeph, was entirely routed, without fighting: the king being killed by a fall from his horſe juſt as the battle begun, they immediately quitted the field and fled, moſt of them returning into Africa. The number of inhabitants is 8000: thirteen leagues NNE. Liſbon, and eight SW. Thomar. *Long.* 10. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

San-tcheou, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago: eight leagues SW. Macao.

Santee, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the ſea by two mouths, a little below George Town.

Santee, hills of the United States of America, in South Carolina: ten miles NNE. Amelia.

Santiago, ſee *Compoſtella*.

Santiago de Cacem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three leagues and a half NNE. Sines, and thirteen S. Setuval.

Santianes, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 15 miles SSW. Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, and capital of the eaſtern part of that province; ſituated in a valley, near the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay: eleven miles SW. Santander, and eighty-two E. Oviedo. *Long.* 12. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Santorin, or *Sant Erini*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Thera*, and *Caliſte*, or *The Handſome Iſland*. It is about twelve leagues in circumference, and in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. M. Tournefort ſays, nothing is more dry and barren than this ſoil; and yet, though it is all a mere pumice, the inhabitants, by labour and ingenuity, have made a perfect orchard of the moſt ungrateful ſpot of ground in the world. Santorin affords, indeed, little wheat, but a deal of barley, abundance of cotton, and wine in profuſion; this wine has the colour of Rheniſh, but it is potent and ſpirituous; it is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and as far as Conſtantinople; the main trade of the iſland conſiſts in this liquor and their cotton manufactures. The women here are buſied in cultivating the vineyards, while their huſbands are abroad, ſelling their wines. The beſt vineyards are in a plain beyond Pyrgos, at the foot of the mountain of St. Stephen. Their way of culture is much like that of Provence. Their cotton comes in a ſhrub, like our gooſeberry-trees; they do not pluck them up every year, as is practiſed in the other islands; it is the ſame ſpecies with that which Bauhinus calls herb-cotton, and which he has diſtinguiſhed from the ſhrub-cotton. Fruit is ſcarce in this island, except figs. They fetch their oil from Candia, and wood from Rachia;

Raclia; the ſcarcity of the latter is the reaſon of their hardly ever eating new bread in Santorin: generally ſpeaking, they make barley-bread, and this but three or four times in a year; it is a black ſorry ſort of biſcuit. They kill beeves but at one time of the year; after they have cut them to pieces, and boned them, they ſet the fleſh to ſteep in vinegar, wherein ſalt has been diſſolved: this fleſh, expoſed to the ſun ſeven or eight months, grows as hard as wood; ſome eat it dry, others boil it. There are reckoned to be in Santorin 10,000 ſouls, five towns, and five villages. The inhabitants are all Greeks. When Conſtantinople was taken by the Franks and the Venetians, this iſland was joined to the duchy of Naxia: John Criſpus, the twelfth duke, gave it, as a lordſhip, to his brother Nicholas: afterwards it was re-united to the duchy: in the reign of Soliman II, it was taken by the Turks, under the celebrated Barbaroſſa. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Santos, a town and bay of South America, in Brazil, and government of St. Paul; ſituated on a river, about three leagues from the ſea; defended by a rampart, on the ſide of the river on which it ſtands. The river is, at the town, about half a league in breadth, and five fathoms deep. It is alſo guarded by two caſtles, one on the ſouth ſide, and the other in the middle of the town; which contains about 250 inhabitants. It has one pariſh-church, one monaſtery of monks, and a college: 51 leagues SE. St. Paul.

Santos (Los), a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Panama; the inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

Santrieh, a ſandy deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli; ſituated on the ſouth of Siwah, where was a temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Sanxay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luſignan: two leagues NW. Luſignan, and five WSW. Poitiers.

San-ya, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirteen miles W. Tſin-tcheou.

San-yeng, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, peopled by Portugueſe.

San-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles S. Yao.

Sao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Saon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: one league and a half SSE. Creſt, and four and a half ENE. Montelimart.

Saona, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, eighteen miles long and three broad; diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1494, abounding with pleaſant woods and paſtures, but at preſent uninhabited, and frequented only by fiſhermen, at the time when the turtles come on ſhore to lay their eggs. The north and ſouth ſides of the iſland are foul and rocky; nor is the eaſt ſide, where ſhips may ride in ſeven or eight fathoms water, well ſheltered from the winds. *Long.* 68. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Saona, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, twelve miles W. Capua.

Saône, a river of France, which riſes about two leagues E. from Darney, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Darney, Chatillon, Jonvelle, Juſſey, Scey, Gray, Pontœillier, Auxonne, St. Jean de Loſne, Seurre, Verdun, Châlons, Tournus, Mâcon, Belleville, Trevoux, &c. and joins the Rhône at Lyons.

Saône (Upper), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Voſges, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Rhine, on the ſouth by the departments of the Doubs and Jura, and on the weſt by the departments of the Côte-d'Or and Upper Marne; about ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. Vezoul is the capital.

Saône and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the eaſt by the department of the Jura, on the ſouth by the departments of the Ain and the Rhône and Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of the Allier and the Nyevre; about ſeventy miles from eaſt to weſt, and from thirty to forty-five from north to ſouth. The river Loire waſhes the ſouth-weſt part of it, the Saône croſſes part of it towards the eaſt, after which it ſeparates this department from that of the Ain. Mâcon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated on the ſummit of a rock, on one ſide nearly incloſed by the Roia, a river mentioned by Lucian and Pliny; and on the other by the Bendola, thus forming a peninſula. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. On the oppoſite ſide of the Roia is a ſharp rock, nearly inacceſſible, and inſulated on all ſides, on the ſummit of which is an ancient fortreſs, called *Male-Mort*, and defended by three towers. Near the town is a fort, ſuppoſed impregnable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garriſon. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in the month of May, 1794. It contains two parochial and three other churches: ſeventeen miles NE. Nice, and five and a half S. Tenda.

Sap (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of l'Aigle: four leagues and a half NW. l'Aigle, and five and a half NE. Argentan.

Sapata, or *Sapato Pulo*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea. It is small, high, and barren, and received its name from the resemblance its form bears to a shoe. *Long.* 109. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

Sapello, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Georgia, twenty miles in circumference, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Long.* 81. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 23. N.

Sapienza, three small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, opposite Modon. The largest was formerly called *Sphacteria*, being famous in ancient history for the victory obtained there by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians. The circumjacent sea is called the *Sea of Sapienza*. *Long.* 39. 28. E Ferro, *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Saponara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, nine miles W. Messina.

Saponara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty miles NE. Policastro.

Sapozok, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan: sixty-eight miles W. Riazan. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Saquem, see *Suaquem*.

Sar Albe, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarguemine, near the river Sarre: two leagues and a half S. Sarguemines, and five WSW. Bitche. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Sar Louis, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle, on a peninsula formed by the river Sarre, built by Louis XIV, and regularly fortified by Vauban: fifteen posts NW. Strasburg, and six ENE. Metz. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Sarabos, a town of the island of Sardinia: thirty-five miles NNE. Cagliari.

Sarageſſa, or *Zaragoſſa*, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Aragon, the see of an archbishop; situated in a fertile plain, on the Ebro, by whose windings this country is rendered so fertile, that it produces all manner of fruits in great abundance. The city is large and handsome, the streets long and broad, but dirty and ill-paved. This city contains seventeen large churches, with fourteen convents, besides smaller. The cathedral is a large irregular building. The collegiate church of Our Lady of the Pillar, is the most remarkable edifice here, both for its supposed miraculous image, and also for its valuable treasures. Whoever attentively views the image, finds his eye dazzled, as it were by the sun, with the multitude of silver lamps and wax-lights continually burning in the chapel, mingled on all sides with the reflection of the gildings, jewels, and golden chandeliers, which are still a greater hindrance to the sight; so that it is not all times the image can be viewed. The university here was founded in the year 1474, and confirmed in 1478. Philip V inclosed the inquisition office within a citadel. Here is held the audencia real of Aragon, whose presidents, besides a judge, are the governor and captain-general. It is farther composed of eight counsellors, four criminal officers, two fiscals, and one alguacil mayor. The trade is considerable. This city was founded by the Phœnicians, who called it *Salduba*; but a Roman colony being sent thither by Augustus, gave it the name of *Cæſarea*, or *Cæſar Auguſta*, of which its present name is a corruption. Near this place, in the year 1701, the forces of Philip V were totally routed by those of Charles III: 130 miles WNW. Barcelona, and 160 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 15 56. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Sarak, a small island in the Persian Gulf: forty seven leagues W. Ormus.

Saramek, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 20 leagues NW. Herat.

Saramon, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auch: five leagues E. Mirande, and eight and a quarter S. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Sarand, a river of Hungary, which runs from the Balaton Lake, passes by Symontornya, into the Kopan.

Sarangpar, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 140 miles NE. Sirinagur, and 266 NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

Saranſk, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza: forty-eight miles N. Penza. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Saropul, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: 132 miles SSE. Viatka. *Long.* 70. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Sarat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E. Smyrna.

Saratchikova, a fort of Russia, on the Ural: sixteen miles N. Guriev.

Saratoga, a town of United America, in the state of New York, on the river Hudson; celebrated in the history of the American war, for being the place, where, in the year 1777, the British army, under general Burgoyne, surrendered to the republicans, under general Gates, on a capitulation, by which they were to have a free passage to Great Britain, on condition of not serving against America: twenty-eight miles N New York.

Saratov, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Volga. 392 miles SE. Moſcow, and 732 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Saratovſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Tambov, Penza, and Simbirſk, on the eaſt by Uphinſkoi and the government of Caucaſus, on the ſouth by the government of Caucaſus and the country of the Coſacs, and on the weſt by Tamboviſkoi and a ſmall part of Veroneziſkoi. Its form is an irregular triangle. *Long.* 57. 30. to 69. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. to 53. N.

Serauf, a town of Perſia, in the province of Herat: twenty-two leagues SSE. Amadan.

Saravat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: five leagues and a quarter NW. St. Ceré, and one and three quarters N. Martel.

Sarbatchou Saba, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Corea, in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Sarburg, *Sarreburg*, or *Sarbruck*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte. This town belonged formerly to the biſhopric of Metz, afterwards to Lorrain, and, in the year 1661, ſurrendered to France: eleven leagues E. Nancy, and ſeven and a half NE. Luneville. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Sarburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sarre: thirteen miles E. Luxemburg, and eight S. Treves. *Long.* 23. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Sarca, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a river of the ſame name: nine miles N. Riva, and fifteen W. Trent.

Sarca, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes on the borders of Breſcia, about two miles from Hoſpitaletto, and runs into the Lake of Garda, near Riva.

Sarchad, a town of Syria, in the country beyond Jordan, ſituated near a range of mountains, to which it gives name: fifteen leagues SSE. Damaſcus, and thirty NE. Jeruſalem.

Sarcena, a town of the iſland of Corſica: five leagues W. Porto Vecchia, and two SSW. Tallano.

Sarcus, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: one league NW. Grandvilliers.

Sardam, or *Saenredam*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſuppoſed to have the greateſt magazines of timber for ſhips and naval ſtores in the world. It has been ſaid that the ſhipbuilders of Sardam would undertake, on two months' notice, to build a ſhip of war every week during the year: fifteen miles S. Alkmaer, and five N. Amſterdam.

Sardina, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: eighteen miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

Sardinia, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 140 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and ſixty in its mean breadth, from eaſt to weſt. By the Greeks it was called *Ichnuſa*, *Sandalotis*, and *Sardo*. It yields plenty of corn, oil, and wine; but by its many moraſſes, and the high mountains on the north ſide, obſtructing the wind from ſweeping through the whole iſland, the air is rendered very unwholeſome. Upon this account it was that the ancient Romans made it a place of baniſhment. The Phœnicians and Greeks firſt ſent colonies to this iſland, and erected ſeveral ſmall ſtates, as they had done in the ſouth of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians ſucceeded them, and had almoſt the dominion of the whole iſland. The Romans diſpoſſeſſed the Carthaginians. The Saracens invaded it in the eighth century, as they did Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Piſa recovered part of the iſland from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer the iſland to the king of Aragon, who ſubdued the Genoeſe, Piſans, and the reſt of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions; and it remained united to the crown of Spain, till the allies made a conqueſt of it in 1708, and it was allotted to the emperor, at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in the year 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after, when it was conferred on the duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1719. The kingdom is of more importance to the houſe of Savoy as a monarchy, than on account of the revenues; for, the charges of the army and civil officers being deducted, the remainder does not much exceed 200l. It is governed by a viceroy. Cagliari is the capital.

Sardoal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three quarters of a league N. Abrantes.

Sare, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the department of Uſtaribz: two leagues SE. St. Jean de Luz.

Sarena, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: two leagues N. Orleans.

Saren, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili. *Lat.* 20. 40. S.

Sarepta, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: eight miles S. Tzaritzin.

Sarfa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 184 miles ENE. Mecca.

Sarfend, or *Sharfend*, a town of Paleſtine, near the ſea coaſt, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sarepta: eight miles S. Saida.

Sargans, a town of Swiſſerland, and capi-

tal

tal of a county of the ſame name, with a château, which is the reſidence of the baily or landvogt. This county is about five leagues in extent each way, and though very mountainous, it breeds and fattens great numbers of cattle, while the vallies produce grain and fruit. In the mountains are found three ſpecies of ore, black, red, and aſh-coloured, which on fuſion, after a proper mixture without any other proceſs or addition, yield a genuine ſteel. The inhabitants are partly Calviniſts and partly Papiſts. The former have their miniſters from the univerſity of Zurich; the latter, in eccleſiaſtical affairs, are under the biſhop of Coire. Sargans formed anciently a county of itſelf, under its own proper counts, from whom it came to the counts of Werdenberg, who, in 1396, mortgaged it to the houſe of Auſtria, from which it came in the ſame manner to the counts of Toggenberg, and on their failure, in 1436, reverted to the counts of Werdenberg. The people, however, entering into a perpetual community of rights, with the city of Zurich. The count, as a counterpoiſe to ſo diſpleaſing a ſtep, in 1437, formed a perpetual community of territorial rights with Schweiz and Glarus, and permitted the caſtles of Freudenberg and Neidberg, to be garriſoned with Auſtrians. This alarming both the inhabitants of this country, and the city of Zurich, the latter inſtantly marched 2000 men into the county, who laying ſiege to the two caſtles, took and demoliſhed them. On this, count Henry of Werdenberg and Sargans, mortgaged the whole county to the cantons of Schweiz and Glarus, for the ſum of 1800 florins, with a view of ſetting them at variance with Zurich. Accordingly, in 1439, they came to an open rupture, in which Auſtria bore a part. In 1450, a peace was concluded between them. And in 1485, George count of Werdenberg, ſold the county of Sargans to the ſeven old confederate cantons, which, in 1712, admitted Bern to a ſhare of the regency. Theſe eight cantons, in their reſpective turns, ſend a landvogt to Sargans: 45 miles ESE. Zurich, and 42 S. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 1. N.

Sarge, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: one league SSW. Montdoubleau, and nine NW. Blois.

Sargel, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tremecen, where Andrew Dorea was beaten by Barbaroſſa. *Long.* 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Sargnac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: two leagues NE. Niſmes.

Sarguemine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, near the river Sarre: three poſts SW. Deux Ponts, and nine and a half E. Metz. *Long* 24. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Sarhou Horun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 392 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

Sarhou Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the government of Kirin: twenty miles N. Nimgouta. *Long.* 147. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Sari, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, founded by the ancient Perſians. It is ſituated in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, ſugar, and ſilk: twenty miles from Ferabad.

Saribrod, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 28 miles WNW. Sophia.

Sarigan, one of the Mariana Iſlands: forty leagues N. from Tinian.

Sariggiola, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia: twenty miles S. Edeſſa.

Sarignan, or *St. Charles*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: ſix leagues from Guam.

Sarinena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ſixteen miles SW. Balbaſtro.

Sarizko, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 400 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 102. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

Sark, a river of Scotland, formed of two branches, the White and Black, which runs into the Eden, four miles below Carliſle.

Sark, or *Serk*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, not far from the coaſt of France, and about two leagues eaſt from the iſland of Guernſey, on which it is dependant. The air is wholeſome, and the land, though ſandy, generally fertile enough to produce all the neceſſaries of life for its inhabitants. This iſland is about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

Sark (Little), a very ſmall iſland, ſituated a little to the ſouth of Sark.

Sark (New), ſee *Egmont*.

Sarlat, a town of France, and principal place of diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux. It contains about 4500 ſouls: ten leagues NW. Cahors, and 9 SE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat* 44. 53. N.

Sarlingbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Aigen.

Sarmiſk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles ENE. Chrudim.

Sarn y Buch, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North Wales, and county of Merioneth: ſeventeen miles N. Aberyſtwith.

Sarnache, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: ſix leagues NE. Thomar.

Sarnen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a caſtle, cele-

brated for its ſtrength, which was deſtoyed by the peaſants in the year 1308: nine miles S. Lucern.

Sarngang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SSE. Entzerſtorff.

Sarno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. It contains only two churches and five monaſteries. In the environs, are collected, annually, about 4000 pounds weight of ſilk, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt and beſt wound in the kingdom: ten miles NW. Salerno.

Sarno or *Safata*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: ten miles SSE. Naples.

Saroka, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, near the Dnieſter: ſeventy-ſix miles ENE. Stephanowze, and 84 NNW. Bender.

Saros, a town of Hungary, in the neighbourhood of which is a poiſonous ſpring: ſix miles NW. Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand; near this place is a great caſcade, or waterfall, which king Harald Gille, in 1134, firſt uſed for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vaſſal of king Magnus, down this dreadful cataract. There is eminence called *Konigſhugel*, cloſe by the caſcade, which is ſo called, becauſe three kings, who were father, ſon and grandſon, once ſtood upon it to view this ſurpriſing cataract; it drives ſeventeen mills, and the noiſe of it is plainly heard at the diſtance of twenty miles from the place: ten miles WSW. Frederichſtadt.

Sarpa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Tzaritzin.

Sarra, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: nine miles SSW. Yverdun, and ten NW. Lauſanne.

Sarran Colin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe de Neſtes: 2½ leagues S. La Barthe de Neſtes.

Sarre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: three leagues E. St. Jean de Luz.

Sarre, or *Saar*, a river which riſes in France, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Saarburg, Feneſtrange, Sarwerden, Bouquenon, Sar Alne, Sarburg, Sar Louis, Sarburg in Treves, &c. and runs into the Moſelle near Treves.

Sarreal, a town in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the river Francoli: eleven miles S. Cervera.

Sarri, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eleven miles N. Ajazzo.

Sarria, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles SSE. Lugo.

Sarſa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fourteen miles S. Jaca.

Sarſana, or *Zarzana*, a town and fortreſs of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the river Magra; near which is a fort in the mountains called *Sarzanello*: it is a biſhop's ſee, held immediately of the pope. For this town, Coſmo I, duke of Tuſcany, received Leghorn in exchange: forty-five miles ESE. Genoa, and ſixty NW. Florence. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Sarſina, or *Zarſina*, a town of Italy, in the Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. It has no church but the cathedral: eleven miles WSW. Rimini, and 127 N. Rome.

Sarſtadt, or *Sarſtede*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: four miles NW. Peina.

Sart, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, anciently called *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and the reſidence of the kings; it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards rebuilt by Tiberius. It is at preſent inhabited by ſome Turks and a few Greeks: thirty miles ENE. Smyrna.

Sarte, a river of France, which riſes near Sees, in the department of the Orne, paſſes by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Beaumont, la Guierche, le Mans, Sablé, and near Angers is joined by the Mayenne; four miles below which, the united ſtreams join the Loire. It is navigable from le Mans.

Sarte, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Orne, on the eaſt by the department of the Eure and Loire and Loir and Cher, on the ſouth by the Indre and Loire and Mayne and Loire, and on the weſt by the department of the Mayenne. The form is nearly circular, about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. In the former diviſion of France this was the province of Mayne. Le Mans is the capital.

Sartilly, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: one league and three quarters NW. Avranches, and two and a half SE. Granville.

Sartor, an iſland of Norway, fifteen miles long, and three wide: eight miles W. Bergen.

Sarvan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-eight leagues ESE. Zareng.

Sarvar, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Raab and Guntz: forty-eight miles SSE. Vienna, and thirty-ſeven SSE. Preſburg. *Long.* 34. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Sarvaſko, a caſtle of Hungary: thirteen miles N. Erlau.

Sarvitz, a river of Hungary, which riſes about ſix miles NNE. from Stuhl Weiſſenburg,

burg, and runs into a branch of the Danube, five miles below Baja.

Sarum Old, a borough of England, in the county of Wilts, though at preſent reduced to one houſe, with ſome ruins and intrenchments. This was the original ſituation of Saliſbury, and the biſhop had a caſtle here, but quarrelling with king Stephen, the king ſeized the caſtle, and put a garriſon into it, which was the principal reaſon for its deſtruction; another probably might be the greater plenty of water in the new ſituation; accordingly the ſee was removed to Saliſbury, in the year 1219. Two members, however, are yet returned to parliament by the proprietors of lands: 2 miles N. Saliſbury.

Sarvitza, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty miles NE. Lariſſa.

Sarwerden, a town of France, in the departument of the Moſelle, and formerly the chief place of a county, governed by independent princes, but afterwards divided between the houſes of Naſſau and Lorrain: thirty-four miles NNW. Straſburg, and twenty-eight W. Haguenau.

Sarzanello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on a mountain of the ſame name: one mile N. Sarzana.

Sarzeau, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: two leagues and a half S. Vannes, and ſix W. Roche Bernard.

Sarzedas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and three quarters NW. Caſtel Branco.

Sas de Ghent, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on a canal made from Ghent to the Scheldt; ſmall, but regularly fortified, with ſluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under water. The Spaniards built it for the ſecurity and convenience of Flanders, particularly of the city of Ghent, which might receive veſſels by the canal; but the Dutch, after they had made themſelves maſters of it in 1644, obſtructed the paſſage. It was taken by the French, under comte Lowendahl, in the the year 1747, but reſtored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle: twenty-five miles W. Antwerp, and ten N. Ghent.

Saſamon, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles NW. Burgos.

Saſcavetz, a town of Hungary, near the river Drave; eight miles SW. Ciakathurn.

Saſeram, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: ſeventy-five miles SW. Patna, and fifty-five SE. Benares.

Saſko, a caſtle of Hungary, on the river Gran: ſeven miles S. Kremnitz.

Saſſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles SSW. Aquila.

Saſſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eleven miles N. Policaſtro.

Saſſari, a city of the iſland of Sardinia, on the river Torres, about ſeven miles from the ſea. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of the viceroy: it contains ſixteen convents, and about 27,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and ſilver, for which reaſon it is ſometimes called *Logoderi*: eighty-eight miles NNW. Cagliari, and fifty-four N. Oriſtagni. *Long.* 26. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Saſſello, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: ten miles N. Savona.

Saſſenage, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, celebrated for its cheeſe: one league E. Grenoble, and three SSE. Moirans.

Saſſiet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: two leagues W. Cany.

Saſſum, a town of Hungary: twenty miles NW. Podolicz.

Saſſuolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Secchia: ſeven miles SSW. Modena.

Sayago, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles N. Hueſca.

Satabago, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, on the borders of the river Kur, and to the ſouth of Imiretta. It is in general fertile, and its principal riches are wine, honey, and cattle.

Satalderé, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, eight miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

Satalie, or *Antalia*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is ſtrong, large, and divided into three towns; the environs are exceedingly fertile; the citrons and oranges are particularly fine. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool, cotton, goat's hair, agaric, gum-tragacanth, opium, and bee's-wax: the navigation of the gulf is conſidered as dangerous: 134 miles S. Kiutaja. *Long.* 48. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

Satanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: forty miles N. Kaminiec.

Satapa, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo: twenty-three leagues ENE. Banjar Maſſim.

Sater, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome rich copper-mines; forty-five miles SW. Geſtle.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, at preſent, a village of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the river Hoogley, formerly a conſidera-

ble city of great trade: four miles NW. Hoogly.

Satillieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: two leagues S. Annonay, and four NNW. Tournon.

Satirova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: twenty-four miles N. Solikamſk.

Satka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eighteen miles SW. Biezow.

Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles SW. Acerenza.

Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſeat of the provincial tribunal: eight miles S. Squilliace.

Sattarah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, formerly the capital of the Mah attah ſtate, near the ſource of the Kiſtnah: ſeventy-ſeven miles W. Viſiapour, and fifty S. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Sattelberg, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: four miles and three quarters NE. Landſhut.

Sattimungulum, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan. This place ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops, commanded by general Floyd, in the year 1792: thirty-three miles N. Coimbetore, and 68 SSE. Seringapatam.

Sattra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-four miles NW. Nykoping.

Sauzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: ſixteen miles E. Stargard, and five N. Sachan.

Sau Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles NE. Ebernſtein.

Sava, a town of Perſia, in the Arabian Irac, ſurrounded with walls of earth. The environs produce abundance of rare and exquiſite fruit, eſpecially pomegranates and almonds, which the gardens produce in great abundance, and at the foot of the neighbouring mountain, there grows ſuch a quantity of of cotton and rice, that the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in theſe articles: thirty-eight leagues E. Amadan, and twenty S. Caſbin.

Sauad, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles N. Damar.

Savage Iſland, an iſland in the South Paciſic Ocean, about eleven leagues in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhoſpitable. Captain Cook ſays, the iſland is of a round form, and good height; and hath deep waters cloſe to its ſhores. All the ſea coaſt, and as far inland as we could ſee, is wholly covered with trees, ſhrubs, &c. among which were ſome cocoa-nuts trees; but what the interior parts may produce, is unknown. To judge of the whole garment by the ſkirts, it cannot produce much: for ſo much as we ſaw of it, conſiſted wholly of coral rocks, all over-run with woods and buſhes. Not a bit of ſoil was to be ſeen; the rocks alone ſupplying the trees with humidity. The inhabitants were, probably, not numerous. They ſeemed to be ſtout well-made men, were naked, except round the waiſts, and ſome of them had their faces, breaſt, and thighs painted black. *Long.* 169. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 1. S.

Savage Mountains, mountains in the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 110 miles NW. Philadelphia.

Savan Lake, a lake of North America: *Long.* 90. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Savanna, a river of the United States of America, formed by the union of the Tuguloo and Keowee, which ſeparates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 2. N. This river is navigable for large ſhips to Savanna Town, and for veſſels of ſmaller burthen to Auguſta.

Savanna, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. This town is well ſituated for trade, on the river of the ſame name; the navigation being very ſafe, and ſhips of 300 tons burden may lay cloſe to the town. The firſt houſe in this town was begun on 9th of February, 1733. The river here forms a half-moon, with banks on the ſouth ſide, forty feet high, having on the top a flat, which ſailors call a bluff, at leaſt ſixty feet high from the river, and extending five or ſix miles into the country. In the centre of this half-moon the town is ſituated, and over againſt it is an iſland, conſiſting of very rich paſture-land. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Savanna la Mer, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 78. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Savanna Mountains, mountains of the iſland of Jamaica: twelve miles E. Savanna la Mer.

Savanna Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 33. N.

Savatopoli, or *Sebaſtopoüs*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mingrelia, on the borders of Ruſſia, on the Black Sea, anciently called *Dioſcurias*. This town was for ſome years deſerted by the inhabitants, but ſince the prince of Mingrelia put himſelf under the protection of Ruſſia, in the year 1783, the inhabitants have returned: 220 miles WNW. Teflis, and 260 NNW. Erivan. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Sauceſeux Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: two leagues and a half NE. Rethel.

Sauclieres, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: five leagues SE. Milhau.

Saucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, where the Normans were defeated by Louis II, in the year 881: two leagues S. St. Valery.

Saudre (Petit), a river of France, which runs into the Grand Saudre, near Salbris, in the department of the Loir and Cher.

Saudre (Grand), a river of France, which runs into the Cher, near Selles, in the department of the Loir and Cher.

Saudupt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar le-Duc: two leagues NE. St. Dizier, and two SW. Bar-le-Duc.

Save, a river of Germany, which riſes in Carniola, and runs into the Danube, near Belgrade.

Save (La), a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Grenade, in the department of the Upper Garonne.

Saveh, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: twenty-four leagues S. Suſter.

Saveignies, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: one league and a half NW. Beauvais.

Savenay, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: ſix leagues NW. Nantes, and ten and a half W. Ancenis. *Long.* 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Savennieres, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: two leagues and a quarter S. Angers, and one and a half NE. Chalonne.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: five leagues NW. Mirepoix, and eight N. Taraſcon.

Saverne, or *Zabern*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Rhine: ſix leagues WNW. Straſburg, and five and a half WSW. Hagnenau. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Saverne du Rhine, or *Rheinzabern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: thirteen miles SSW. Spire, and 21 SSW. Manheim.

Saugees, a town of North America. *Long.* 89. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

Saugo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Saugues, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy-en-Velay: ſix leagues and a half SE. St. Flour, and five SW. Le Puy.

Savig, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighty-eight miles N. Drontheim.

Savigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles E. Minorbino.

Savigliano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a diſtrict, ſituated in a plain, watered by the Maira and Grana. This place is ſo commodious, for the excellence of the air, and the fertility of the ſoil, that Charles V, who had travelled ſo much, and conquered ſo many countries, when he reſided at Savigliano, in the month of June, 1536, aſſerted, that he had never ſeen a place more proper for the ſubſiſtence of an army. It contains four pariſh churches, and many religious houſes: eight miles ESE. Saluzzo, and eight SW. Cheraſco.

Savignac les Egliſes, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: three leagues and a half SSE. Perigueux, and two and a half SW. Exideuil.

Savignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twenty-one miles N. Conza.

Savigné, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langeais: two leagues and a half N. Langeais, and five WNW. Tours.

Savigné l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans: two leagues NE. le Mans, and five WSW. la Ferre Bernard.

Savigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: one league N. Beaune.

Savigny-ſur-Bray, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mondoubleau: two leagues and a half SW. Mondoubleau.

Savigny-ſur-Seille, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: one league and a half W. Louhans, and two and three quarters NE. Tournus.

Savigny-en-Septaine, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: two leagues and a half E. Bourges, and three and a quarter W. Neronde.

Savina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Eniſei: forty-four miles N. Eniſeiſk.

Savundroog, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan,

dooſtan, in the Myſore country. This fortreſs is ſituated on the ſummit of a vaſt mountain or rock, which is ſuppoſed to riſe above half a mile in perpendicular height, from a baſe or baſe of eight or ten miles in circumference. This immenſe mountain is divided at its ſummit by a chaſm, which ſeparates it into two hills, which having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works. The whole mountain is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall on every ſide, and in every part which was conſidered as acceſſible, croſs walls and barriers are erected ſo as to give the whole an impregnable and ſtupendous appearance. On the 10th of December, 1791, colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the north ſide of the rock, the quarter which the chief engineer conſidered as the weakeſt; and on the morning of the 21ſt, at eleven o'clock, the aſſault was made, and the ſurprizing exertions of the Britiſh ſoldiery made them maſters of a fortreſs which had hitherto been conſidered as impregnable: eighteen miles W. Bangalore, and forty-ſeven NE. Seringapatam.

Savines, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: one league and a half SW. Embrun.

Savio, a river of Italy, which croſſes the province of Romagna, and runs into the Adriatic: ſix miles SSE. Ravenna.

Saujon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: four leagues and a quarter WSW. Saintes, and five S. Rochefort.

Saulce (La), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: three leagues S. Gap.

Saulgau, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: five miles SW. Buchau, and thirty-five E. Rothweil.

Saulheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: fourteen miles E. Creutznach, and eight SE. Ingelheim.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur. Here was anciently a college of the Druids, and a wood in which they performed their ſacrifices, and the ruins of a temple, dedicated to the Sun, are yet viſible. In the year 1359, this town was taken and burnt by the Engliſh, and in the year 1589, Tavanes took it from the party of the League. The chief trade is in wood, ſhip-timber, ſtaves, and corn: eleven leagues W. Dijon, and four and a half S. Semur-en-Auxois. *Long.* 21. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: ſix leagues W. Forcalquier, and eight WSW. Siſteron.

Sault, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: four leagues SE. St. Pol.

Saulx, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: three leagues SW. Luxeuil.

Saumur, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. Before the revolution, the capital of a government called *Saumurois*. It contains about 5500 inhabitants: eight leagues SE. Angers, and eleven WSW. Tours. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Saunder's Iſland, ſee *Sir Charles Saunder's Iſland*.

Savoiſy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: ten miles SSW. Châtillon.

Sawk, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Ribble, about three miles below Preſton.

Savolax, or *Sawolax*, a diſtrict of Sweden, in the province of Finland, about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bordering on Ruſſia. It produces very little corn or paſture, as it moſtly conſiſts of woods, lakes, rivers, and moraſſes. The greateſt part of its rivers empty themſelves into the Lake of Saima. The land is ſo unequally divided, and withal ſo thinly inhabited, that the grounds belonging to ſome farms lie ten, fifteen, or twenty Swediſh miles from the houſe. The inhabitants, however, get a tolerable ſubſiſtence by ſowing buck-wheat, grazing, and breeding cattle, hunting, fiſhing, and making wooden-ware. They alſo trade in tallow, butter, dried fiſh, hides, and furs. Their houſes are, for the moſt part, very ſmall. This country abounds in elks and rein-deers. As to its eccleſiaſtical ſtate, it is under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Borgo, and is divided into three provoſtſhips.

Savona, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, and, next to Genoa, the beſt town belonging to the republic, pretty large, and beſides its fortifications, defended by a citadel, ſtanding on a high rock, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. The harbour has been partly choked up by order of the republic, to hinder the approach of large ſhips. In 1745, ſixteen French and Spaniſh veſſels, laden with military ſtores, and lying in this harbour, were ſunk by the Engliſh bombs. In 1746, the king of Sardinia took the town; but the citadel made a very gallant defence, and held out till the year 1747: twenty-two miles WSW. Genoa,

and

and ſixty NE. Nice. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Savonières, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Cher: eight miles SW. Tours.

Savorgnano, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: eight miles NNW. Udina.

Savouge, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: three leagues S. Dijon.

Savoy, a country of Europe, anciently called *Sabaudia*, bounded on the north by the Lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by Switſerland, the Milaneſe, and Piedmont, on the ſouth by Piedmont and France, and on the weſt by France; about eighty miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſixty-ſix from north to ſouth. Savoy in its extent includes the duchy of Savoy, or Savoy Proper, the duchy of Chabiais, the duchy of Genevois, the lordſhip of Faucigny, the county of Tarantaiſe, and the county of Maurienne. Savoy may be reputed a nurſery of heroes, being ſequeſtered from all incentives to luxury and ſoftneſs, by reaſon of the lofty barren mountains, and enormous rocks that over-run the greater part of it, and are known to produce only ſome moſs and ſhrubs. Box-trees, indeed, grow in ſuch plenty, that brooms are made of them. The vallies between the mountains yield ſome grain, but are rather more laid out for paſture. The induſtry of the inhabitants has made the beſt improvements in the mountains themſelves which the ſoil could admit of. The wine, about the Lake of Geneva, Montmelian, and St. Jeanne de Maurienne, is not contemptible; and ſome parts have ſuch a good breed of cattle, that moſt of the oxen in Piedmont and the Milaneſe are ſent from Savoy. Mules are alſo bred for exportation. But all this is inconſiderable, in proportion to the greateſt part of the country, which is taken up by huge mountains; ſome of the higheſt are the Glaciers, and mountains in Faucigny; the perpendicular height of the latter being computed at 2000 French toiſes; Maurienne, in particular, is remarkable for prodigious mountains, which make part of the Alps. The moſt famous is Mount Senis, or Cenis; the road from Savoy to Piedmont being cut over it. On the Laſneburgh ſide, the height is about three miles, along a ſerpentine road, where the mules that carry the paſſengers and baggage muſt be left to themſelves, without any apprehenſion of danger: theſe creatures being very cautious and ſure-footed. The higher mountains are perpetually covered with ſnow and ice; and thoſe who go in queſt of rock-cryſtal, or lay ſpringes for chamois, as on the high mountain of Benaiſe, near Laſneburg, often expoſe their lives to manifeſt danger. Theſe chains of high mountains occaſion the roads in Savoy to be very bad, diſagreeable, and dangerous; eſpecially as huge maſſes of ſnow, or fragments of rocks roll frequently into them. Large coaches and carriages are taken to pieces, and carried over the mountains by the mules. The chief rivers in this country are, the Rhône, the Arve, the Siers, the Iſere, and the Arc. Of lakes, the chief are thoſe of Annecy, in Genevois, and Bourget, in Savoy. The laſt has a fiſh of great delicacy, unknown in other countries, called lavarette, frequently weighing four or five pounds. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally ſo poor, that a traveller ſeldom meets any on the public road who do not recommend themſelves to his benevolence; and a farmer, with a yoke of oxen, two horſes, four cows, a few goats and ſheep, and a ſmall parcel of land, is reputed a man of ſubſtance. Their bread is of oats, but the more wealthy uſe ſome wheat. Milk, and good water is their drink. Their food cheeſe, butter, walnuts, garden-ſtuff, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, fleſh-meat. They who live in the vallies fare ſomething better. However, they are cheerful, of healthy complexions, and remarkable for their fecundity. Among both ſexes, a great many are ſeen deformed; and, the women particularly, have wens that reach from ear to ear, and theſe excreſcences are imputed to the water. One-third, at leaſt, of the males ſeek a ſubſiſtance in France, England, and other parts of Europe, in quality of ſhow-men, chimney-ſweepers, ſhoe-blackers, &c. but at times return home with their ſavings. Mount Cenis affords a comfortable ſupport to the inhabitants, moſt of them being chairmen and mule-drivers. Travellers having been exceſſively impoſed upon by them, the king lately laid a certain tax on all kinds of carriages paſſing over the mountain; and on both ſides is an officer to whom travellers muſt apply for redreſs in any impoſition. The nobility, both in Savoy and Piedmont, labour under great oppreſſion. Indeed, the king's ordinances are in ſome reſpects advantageous to them, by having eſtabliſhed, in all fiefs, the perpetual right of primogeniture. In allodial eſtates, no nobleman can make a feoffment of truſt beyond the fourth degree; but a commoner is diveſted of all ſuch power. He who takes poſſeſſion of the eſtate by right of primogeniture, is obliged to give the younger brothers, and the heirs of their body, when leſs than four, not above the fourth part; but when more, only a third of the income of the fief; and, in virtue of a reaſonable proportion, all daughters are excluded from any claim to the

fief, whilſt any of the male branch of their father are in being. In the year 1724, the king reaſſumed all the alienated demeſnes, whereby the dignity of the ancient nobility gradually declines, as alſo by the continual increaſe of the new: for whoever purchaſes an eſtate having the title of a marquiſate, barony, &c. is thereby ennobled, and ſtyled marquiſs, baron, &c. and ſuch eſtates may be purchaſed of the king, for five or eight thouſand livres. Every nobleman muſt prove from whence he derives his arms, elſe he is deprived of this right, or muſt be at the charge of purchaſing a new coat. An eſcutcheon, entirely new, coſts between 10,000 and 16,000 livres, according to the different circumſtances of the perſon. No money is to be placed at intereſt, or lent on mortgages, out of the country. There is a prohibition againſt entering into any foreign ſervice, or travelling abroad without a written licence from the king. None are to be ſeen with fire-arms out of their fief; and a perſon not poſſeſſed of a fief, even though an officer in the army, is not to keep any. Not to mention many other reſtrictions, the king has declared all fiefs to be his property, without regard to preſcription or poſſeſſion; and whoever ſhall undertake to maintain the contrary, muſt make proof of it in the patent of inveſtiture. A foreigner intending to ſettle among them muſt be naturalized, and take the oath of allegiance; but if afterwards he happens to be upwards of three years out of the country, he forfeits all his privileges. No foreigner who is not ſettled in the country and naturalized, is capable of being heir to a Savoyard or Piedmonteſe. No foreigner is alſo to procure for himſelf fiefs or other eſtates, within two miles of the frontiers, under penalty of forfeiting his purchaſe. In Savoy, every one ſpeaks French, and moſt of the names of the towns and villages are of that language; but, in cuſtoms and diſpoſition, the inhabitants have more of the German in them. They are all Roman Catholics. The high court of juſtice, or the parliament, as it is called, ſits in Chambery. The king being, on account of Savoy, a member of the ancient kingdom of Arles, and a vaſſal of the empire, has a ſeat and vote in the diet of the Germanic body. Savoy had formerly its own counts, among whom Amadeus I, who lived in the twelfth century, bore the title of marggrave; in Italy, Amadeus V was the founder of the line of the counts of Savoy. His ſon, Aymon, who lived in the fourteenth century, added to the houſe of Savoy the ſurvivorſhip of Montferrat, by his ſpouſe, Polantha. His grandſon, Amadeus VII, poſſeſſed himſelf of the county of Nice and Vintimiglia; and his ſon, Amadeus VIII, who purchaſed the county of Gebenne, was, by the emperor Segiſmund, in 1416, created duke of Savoy and prince of the empire, and inherited from his brother-in-law, Louis, the principality of Piedmont, and a claim to Achaia and Morea. His ſon, Louis, had, with his ſpouſe, Anna of Luſignan, a daughter of king Janus of Cyprus, a claim on this iſland. His grandſon, Charles I, by his eldeſt ſon, Amadeus IX, inherited the like claim; Charlotta, ſpouſe to Louis, his father's brother, who was king of Cyprus, having nominated him heir, and the kings of Cyprus having pretentions on Jeruſalem, he alſo inherited this title. To Philip, the youngeſt brother of the ſaid Amadeus IX, ſucceeded his grandſon, Emanuel Philibert, who brought Oneglia and Tenda to the ducal houſe. His ſon, Charles Emanuel, made himſelf maſter of Saluzzo; and Catharine, his ſpouſe, being daughter of Philip II, king of Spain, the ducal houſe afterwards laid claim to that town. He had two ſons, of whom the elder was Victor Amadeus I, whoſe grandſon, Victor Amadeus II, was firſt king of Sicily, and afterwards king of Sardinia. In the year 1792, this country was over-run and ſubdued by the French republicans: the people being, for the moſt part, ready to receive them as friends, rather than as enemies; and a decree of the national convention was paſſed to form it into a department of the republic, under the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital.

Saura, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: forty miles SW. Diarbek.

Saural, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: one league NW. Taraſcon.

Surek, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty-four miles E. Taas.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: forty-three miles NE. Ougein, and forty-two NNE. Indore. *Long.* 76. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Sauſch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles N. Stein.

Sauſelle, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

Sauſſemenil, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: one league N. Valognes, and two and a half SE. Cherburg.

Sauthey, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Muthuey, about a mile E. from Llangadoc.

Savu, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about eight leagues in length. The ſea-coaſt,

coaſt, in general, is low; but in the middle of the iſland there are hills of a conſiderable height. Captain Cook ſays, "We were upon the coaſt at the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, when there had been no rain for ſeven months; and we were told, that when the dry ſeaſon continues ſo long, there is is no running ſtream of freſh water upon the whole iſland, but only ſmall ſprings, which are at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea-ſide, yet nothing can be imagined ſo beautiful as the proſpect of the country from the ſhip. The principal trees of this iſland are the fan-palm, the cocoa-nut, tamarind, limes, oranges, and mangoes; and other vegetable productions are maize, Guinea-corn, rice, millet, calevances, and water-melons. We ſaw alſo one ſugar-cane, and a few kinds of European garden-ſtuff; particularly celery, marjoram, fennel, and garlic. For the ſupply of luxury, it has betel, areca, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and a ſmall quantity of cinnamon, which ſeems to be planted here only for curioſity. There are, however, ſeveral kinds of fruit, beſides thoſe which have been already mentioned. The tame animals are buffaloes, ſheep, goats, hogs, fowls, pigeons, horſes, aſſes, dogs, and cats; and of all theſe there is great plenty. The ſheep are of the kind which in England are called Bengal ſheep, and differ from our's in many particulars. The fowls are chiefly of the game breed, and large, but the eggs are remarkably ſmall. Of the fiſh which the ſea produces here, we know but little: turtles are ſometimes found upon the coaſt, and are by theſe people, as well as all others, conſidered as a dainty. The people are rather under than over the middling ſize; the women eſpecially are remarkably ſhort, and ſquat-built; their complexion is a dark brown, and their hair univerſally black and lank. The men are, in general, well made, vigorous, and active, and have a greater variety in the make and diſpoſition of their features than uſual; the countenances of the women are, on the contrary, all alike. The men faſten their hair up to the top of their heads with a comb; the women tie it behind in a club, which is very far from becoming. Both ſexes eradicate the hair from under the arm, and the men do the ſame with their beards, for which purpoſe, the better ſort always carry a pair of ſilver pincers, hanging by a ſtring round their necks; ſome, however, ſuffer a very little hair to remain upon their upper lips, but this is always kept ſhort. The dreſs of both ſexes conſiſts of cotton cloth, which being dyed blue in the yarn, and not uniformly of the ſame ſhade, is in clouds or waves of that colour, and, even in our eye, had not an inelegant appearance. This cloth they manufacture themſelves, and two pieces, each about two yards long, and a yard and a half wide, make a dreſs. Almoſt all the men had their names traced upon their arms in indelible characters, of a black colour; and the women had a ſquare ornament of flouriſhed lines, impreſſed in the ſame manner, juſt under the bend of the elbow. The houſes of Savu are all built upon the ſame plan, and differ only in ſize, being large in proportion to the rank and riches of the proprietor. Some are 400 feet long, and ſome are not more than twenty; they are all raiſed upon poſts, or piles, about four feet high. When the natives of this iſland were firſt formed into a civil ſociety, is not certainly known, but at preſent it is divided into five principalities, or nigrees: Laai, Seba, Regecua, Timo, and Maſſara, each of which is governed by its reſpective raja, or king. The religion of theſe people, according to Mr. Lange's information, is an abſurd kind of Paganiſm, every man chooſing his own god, and determining for himſelf how he ſhould be worſhipped, ſo that there are almoſt as many gods and modes of worſhip as there are people. In their morals, however, they are ſaid to be irreproachable, even upon the principles of Chriſtianity. This iſland was ſettled by the Portugueſe, almoſt as ſoon as they found their way into this part of the ocean, but they were in a ſhort time ſupplanted by the Dutch. The Dutch, however, did not take poſſeſſion of it, but only ſent ſloops to trade with the natives, probably for proviſions to ſupport the inhabitants of their Spice Iſlands. Their Eaſt India Company entered into a treaty with the rajas, by which the company ſtipulated to furniſh each of them with a certain quantity of ſilk, fine linen, cutlery-ware, arrack, and other articles, every year; and the rajas engaged that neither they nor their ſubjects ſhould trade with any perſon, except the company, without having firſt obtained their conſent, and that they would admit a reſident on behalf of the company, to reſide upon the iſland, and ſee that their part of the treaty was fulfilled: they alſo engaged to ſupply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and calevances. The maize and calevances are ſent to Timor in ſloops, which are kept there for that purpoſe, each of which is navigated by ten Indians; and the rice is fetched away annually by a ſhip, which brings the company's returns, and anchors alternately in each of the three bays. Theſe returns are delivered to the rajas, in the form of a preſent, and the caſk of arrack they and their principal people never ceaſe to drink, as long as a drop of it remains. The Dutch having printed verſions of the New Teſtament, a catechiſm, and ſeveral other tracts, in the language of this and the neighbouring iſlands, Dr. Solander, who was at the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, ſaw the books of his ſcholars,

many of whom wrote a very fair hand. He boasted that there were no less than 600 Christians in the township of Seba; but what the Dutch Christianity of these Indians may be, it is not perhaps very easy to guess, for there is not a church, nor even a priest, in the whole island. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

Sauvagère (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne: ten miles E. Domfront.

Sauvassanges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: five leagues S. Ambert.

Sauve, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Hypolite: 1½ league SE. St. Hypolite, and seven W. Nismes.

Sauvel, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Strasburg.

Sauver, or *Sur*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, between Seltz and Fort Louis.

Sauvetat (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lauzun: 1¾ league NW. Lauzun, and 3¾ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues E. Villereal, and 3½ ENE. Montflanquin.

Sauveterre, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron: 4½ leagues SW. Rhodez, and 6½ NNE. Alby. *Long.* 19. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orthez: 3 leagues SW. Orthez, and 2 NE. St. Palais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Reolle: 7 leagues ESE. Bourdeaux, and 3 N. la Reolle.

Sauviat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Leonard: 2 leagues NE. St. Leonard.

Sauvigney les Angirey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gray: 2 leagues E. Gray, and 6¼ SW. Vesoul.

Saux le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Is-sur-Tille: 1½ league NW. Is-sur-Tille.

Sauxillanges, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Issoire, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues E. Issoire, and 5 W. Ambert.

Sauza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: six miles N. Policastre.

Sauzay le Potier, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Amand: 2½ leagues S. St. Amand, and 2½ NE. Cullan.

Sauzé, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melle: 3¾ leagues SE. Melle, and 6½ SE. St. Maixent.

Sauzet, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montelimart: 1½ league NE. Montelimart.

Sawara (Upper), a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 23 miles NW. Guildford.

Sawara (Lower), a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 19 miles NNE. Guildford.

Sawbridgeworth, a town of England, in the county of Herts: four miles S. Bishop's Stortford, and twenty-six N. London.

Sawta, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 50 miles WSW. Tugeloo.

Sax, a town of Swisserland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, on the Rhine: 8 miles SE. Appenzel.

Saxaza, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 38 miles NE. Carlstadt.

Saxe-Cobourg, *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. see *Coburg*, *Gotha*, &c.

Saxe Lauenburg (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north-west by the duchy of Holstein, on the north-east and east by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and on the south and south-west by the principality of Luneburg. The country is for the most part level, great part of it sandy and covered with heath, some parts of it, however, produce corn and flax. The pasture lands are considerable, and some of them rich, and great advantage is made of acorns and beech-masts, collected in the woods. Both the lakes and rivers abound in variety of fish. In the whole duchy are four towns, and about 32,000 inhabitants, who profess the Protestant religion, according to the doctrines of Luther; manufactures are but little known. The exports consist chiefly of rye, butter, cheese, timber, and fish. This country was anciently a part of Slavia-transalbina, and its inhabitants, who were a tribe of the Western Slavi, or Wendi, as confining on the Elbe, were named Polabers. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, subdued these Polabers, and held their country as his absolute property, insomuch, that when unjustly put under the ban of the empire, he could not be deprived of this acquisition, as being no fief. The imperial investiture of it, together with its seat and vote among the princes of the empire, was first obtained by George I, king of England, as elector of Ha-

Hanover, in 1716. In the matriculus of the empire and circle, its contingent is eight horſe, and thirty foot, or 216 florins; and to the chamber at Wetzlar, it pays 243 rix-dollars forty-three kruitzers and a half. The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, though dependent on the privy council at Hanover, yet has its own particular regency.

Saxelen, or *Saxlen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, on the lake of Sarnen: 12 miles SSE. Lucern, and 43 ESE. Berne.

Saxenburg, or *Sachſenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Drave, belonging to the archbiſhop of Salzburg. Near this town are three citadels, and a ſtrong paſs: 38 miles W. Clagenfurt, and 34 SW. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 52. N.

Saxkiobing, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laaland, the principal trade is in corn: 15 miles E. Naſcow.

Saxmundham, or *Saxlingham*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday, containing about 400 houſes: 20 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 89 NE. London.

Saxony (Electorate of). The electorate is compoſed of the duchy of Saxony, the greater part of the marggraviate of Meiſſen, a part of the Vogtland, and the north part of Thuringia, Luſatia, and a part of the county of Henneberg. The country abounds in grain, pulſe, legumes, and fruit; hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anniſeed, woad, &c.; wine is made in Meiſſen. The foreſts are conſiderable, which yield timber and pitch. Coals are found in ſeveral places, and the mines are of great importance; in which are found ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, cinnabar, quickſilver, antimony, biſmuth, arſenic, different kinds of precious ſtones, as diamonds, topazes, rubies, amethyſts, jaſpers, &c. with quarries of various ſorts of marble. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Elſter, Mulda, and Saal. It is in general well cultivated and populous; it contains upwards of 200 towns, and near 5000 villages. Saxony was the nurſery of the reformation, introduced by Luther, which is now the prevailing religion. Ambition to be king of Poland, induced the elector to become Roman Catholic, but he engaged himſelf and ſucceſſors not to introduce any alterations in the church, worſhip, ceremonies, univerſities, or ſchools. The arts and ſciences are flouriſhing in Saxony, and the manufactures are numerous of thread, linen, porcelaine, glaſs, cutlery, carpets, velvet, and muſlins. Frederick, the warlike marggrave of Meiſſen, was the firſt elector, in the year 1422, whoſe grandſons, Erneſt and Albert, divided the eſtates between them; the eldeſt became elector, and was ſucceeded by his offspring till the year 1547, when John Frederick was put under the ban of the empire, and Duke Maurice, a deſcendant of Albert, was named elector, by Charles V. Duke Maurice was ſucceeded by his brother, whoſe deſcendants have ſtill poſſeſſed the electorate. His grandſon, George I, added to his poſſeſſions Upper and Lower Luſatia, and ſome other acquiſitions. The elector Frederic Auguſtus, in the latter end of the ſeventeenth century becoming king of Poland, deſtroyed the comfort of his own life, and ruined his country. The electorate of Saxony, without including Luſatia, is divided into ſeven circles and two biſhoprics: the circles are thoſe of Saxony, or the Electoral, Thuringia, Meiſſen, Leipzic, Erzgeberg, Vogtland, and Neuſtadt; the biſhoprics are Merſeburg and Naumburg. The matricular aſſeſſment for the whole is 2647 florins for the Roman month, and the tax for each chamber-term is 1637 rix-dollars.

Saxony (Duchy of), or *Electoral Circle*. This duchy is ſurrounded by the circles of Meiſſen, Leipzic, and Thuringia, the principality of Anhalt, the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Luſatia. It contains about twenty-ſeven towns and 400 villages. This ought not to be confounded with the ancient duchy of Saxony, which extended from Denmark to the Rhine. The preſent electoral circle belonged not to the old duchy of Saxony, but the marggrave Albert the Bear, took this country from the Wends, and it became his ſon Bernhard's property in the inheritance of Aſcania. This Bernhard, therefore, obtaining the dignity of a Duke of Saxony, the name of the duchy of Saxony became applied at length to the portion of it in this country; and the electorial dignity being attached to the duchy, it has obtained the title of the Electoral Circle. Wittenberg is the capital.

Saxony (Lower), a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic, on the eaſt by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the ſouth by the circles of Upper Saxony and the Upper Rhine, and on the weſt by the circle of Weſtphalia and the German Sea. The eſtates of this circle are the duchies of Magdeburg and Bremen, the principalities of Luneburg or Zelle, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wofenbuttel, Halberſtadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Guſtro, Holſtein-Gluckſtadt, Holſtein-Gottorf, Hildeſheim, Saxe-Lauenburg, the biſhopric of Lubeck, the principalities of Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Blankenburg, and Ranzau, with the cities of Lubeck, Goſlar, Muhlhauſen, Nordhauſen, Hamburg, and Bremen. The princes who convene the diets are the dukes of Magdeburg and Bremen, who are alſo alternately inveſted with the directory

from diet to diet, and the oldeſt ruling duke of Brunſwick is poſſeſſed of the condirectorium. The diets uſed generally to be held at Brunſwick or Luneburg, but ſince the year 1682, have been diſcontinued. The military eſtabliſhment of the whole empire, in time of peace, being, by a decree of the empire, in 1681, ſettled at 40,000 men, the circle of Lower Saxony was aſſeſſed at 1322 horſemen, and 2737 foot, which is alſo the contingent of the circle of Upper Saxony, with which it was put on a footing in the partition of the aid of 300,000 florins, granted to the imperial cheſt in 1707, when the ſum payable by it was fixed at 31,271 florins fifty-eight kruitzers and five pfennings. Several dukes of Brunſwick in this circle, have held, at the ſame time, the poſt of commander-in-chief, and that of lieutenant-general. With reſpect to religion, this circle is wholly Lutheran. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was ſtipulated, that it ſhould always have four aſſeſſors, beſides one other alternately with the circle of Upper Saxony. In 1654, therefore, it was agreed in the circle, that Magdeburg and Bremen ſhould each preſent one, the houſe of Brunſwick one, and Mecklenburg and Holſtein one, and betwixt them, as often as it came to the circle's turn, were to chooſe a fifth aſſeſſor; alſo that he ſhould be nominated by Lubeck, Goſslar, Muhlhauſen, and Nordhauſen, but at preſent the circle in effect names only two, and the alternative nomination agreed on betwixt it and Upper Saxony no longer takes place.

Saxony (Upper), a circle of Germany, bounded by the circles of the Upper Rhine, Franconia, Lower Saxony, the Baltic, Pruſſia, Sileſia, Luſatia, and Bohemia. It is compoſed of twenty-two ſtates, in the following order: the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Eiſenach, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Querfurt, the Hither and Farther Pomerania, Camin, Anhalt-Quedlinburg, Gernrode, Walkenried, Schwarzburg, Sonderſhauſen, Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, Mansfeld, Stolberg, Barby, the counts of Reuſſen, and the counts of Schonberg. In this circle the elector of Saxony was formerly the only ſummoning prince and director; but as the whole circle is Lutheran, except the electorate of Saxony, he is not ſo now. Eight aſſeſſors are deputed by this circle to the imperial chamber, of which the elector of Saxony names two, and the marquis of Brandenburg two. The other ſtates name the reſt. In the year 1682, the military ſtate of the whole empire being ſettled at an average, in times of peace, at 40,000 men, to the ſhare of the upper circle of Saxony fell 1322 horſe and 2707 foot; and at the partition of the 300,000 florins granted to the operation-cheſt of the empire, in 1707, to this circle were allotted 31,271 florins 28 kruitzers.

Saya, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifteen miles SSW. Spirito Santo.

Sayan Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Saybrook, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, ſituated on the weſt ſide near the mouth of the river Connecticut. It owes its name to the lord viſcount Say and Seal, and the lord Brook, by whoſe agent the town was built. Its fort was the ſecurity againſt the Pequet Indians, who attacked them in the year 1637. The fort has alſo been of great uſe ſince, in defending the entrance of Connecticut river againſt enemies more formidable than the Indians: 15 miles W. New London, and 15 S. Hadham.

Sayda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Sayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sayn: 6 miles N. Coblentz, and 6 E. Andernach.

Sayn, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two principal branches, viz. Sayn-Altenkirchen, and Sayn-Hachenbach. The territories belonging to it are principally ſituated in the Weſterwald, and intermixed with the territories of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Sayn Altenkirchen is inveſted in the marggraviate of Anſpach. In the matricula of the empire, the whole county is rated for a Roman month 112 florins, and to each chamber-term, it is taxed forty-ſix rix-dollars ſixty kruitzers.

Sayn, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

Saypan, or *St. Joſeph*, one of the Mariane Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about twenty miles in circumference. On the weſt ſide of this iſland, at the bottom of a ſteep bay, well ſheltered with wood, lies a ſafe and commodious port, called *Cantankilda*. After Guam, this is the largeſt and was formerly the beſt peopled of all theſe iſlands, and was not thoroughly ſubdued by the Spaniards till the beginning of the current century. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleaſant at a diſtance, and is no leſs beautiful when examined more at leiſure, as it affords all the neceſſaries of life, in the utmoſt plenty, and is bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a ſerene climate. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Sazza, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: ſix miles SW. Ainſa.

Sbrogliavacca, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 8 miles from Concordia.

Scaer, a town of France, in the depart-

ment

ment of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 3½ leagues NNW. Quimperlé, and 5 E. Quimper.

Scagen, or *Scavn*, or *Skagen*, a town of Denmark, at the extremity of North Jutland, near a cape of the ſame name. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by fiſhing, and partly by carrying on a little trade, and piloting ſhips about theſe dangerous coaſts, to and from the Baltic. The ſand-bank called *Scagen's Reef*, extends itſelf from Cape Skagen a great way into the ſea, on which account, a large coal-fire is conſtantly kept up there in the winter nights, as a mark for ſhips to avoid it. For this purpoſe, in the year 1751, a new tower, ſixty-four feet high, was erected oppoſite to this ſand-bank, on the ſpot where the former light-houſe ſtood, which had been demoliſhed by the violence of the ſea: 18 miles N. Fladſtrand. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Scagen, a cape on the north coaſt of North Jutland. *Long.* 10. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Scagerac, or *Categat*, a large gulf of the North Sea, between North Jutland to the weſt, Norway to the eaſt, and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen to the ſouth; about 120 miles from north to ſouth, and from 60 to 70 from eaſt to weſt.

Scala, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 16 miles SE. Cephalonia.

Scala, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. It is celebrated for its wine and honey; in the neighbourhood are ſome lead mines: 11 miles WSW. Amalfi.

Scala, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles SW. Cariati Vecchia.

Scaladens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues SSE. Caſtelſarafin, and 2½ WSW. Montauban.

Scalanova, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is a handſome town, well built and paved. Chriſtians are only permitted to live in the ſuburbs, where the Greeks have a church. When M. Tournefort was there, in the whole place were 1000 families of Turks, 600 of Greeks, ten of Jews, and ſixty of Arminians. The trade is not conſiderable, and conſiſts chiefly in wine, raiſins, corn, and leather. It was the Neapolis of the Mileſians, and ſome marble monuments are yet exiſting: 40 miles SSE. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Scalea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated near the ſea. Formerly, the inhabitants cultivated ſugar-canes; at preſent, their attention is turned to cotton, olives, and vines. In the neighbourhood is collected manna and honey: 29 miles W. Caſſano, and 44 NNW. Coſenza. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Scaledrake Bay, a bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Holy Iſland.

Scalenghe, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 11 miles SSW. Turin, and 6 E. Pinerolo.

Scalis, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, a town of Hungary: 32 miles WNW. Topolczan.

Scalpa, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about ſix miles in circumference: one mile E. from the Iſland of Skye.

Scallern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles SW. Pettaw.

Scamachie, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Schirvan, ſituated in a vally, between two mountains, about eight leagues from the Caſpian Sea. It was anciently called *Mamechia*. It is large, populous, and commercial; the ſtreets are very narrow, and the houſes, which are moſtly built with earth, are very low. The inhabitants are chiefly Armenians and Georgians, who uſing different languages, here make uſe of the Turkiſh, which is common to both, not only in the province of Schirvan, but all over Perſia. Their chief trade conſiſts of ſilk, either raw or wove, and callicoes. Moſt of the ſhops are in the ſouth city, where is the great bazar, into which many of the ſtreets enter, all of them covered, for the conveniency of the ſhopkeepers. Near the above bazar are alſo two large ſtore-houſes, divided into many galleries and chambers, one for the convenience of the Ruſſian merchants, who there ſell Ruſſia leather, furs, copper, tin, and other commodities; the other is for the Circaſſian Tartars, who bring ſcarcely any thing elſe, but horſes, women, young lads, and handſome maids, which they ſteal on the frontiers of Moſcovy. The Jews have alſo a part of this ſtore-houſe aſſigned them for their merchandizes, which conſiſt of the beſt woollen tapeſtry, ſilk-ſtuffs, callico, gold and ſilver brocades, bows, arrows, and ſcymeters. The city has alſo three hamans, or public baths, the uſe of which is general. Nadir Shah, after laying waſte this city, built a new one, about eight leagues from it, which exiſted till the year 1769; when Feth Alikan, who commanded in this country, entirely deſtroyed it, and removed the inhabitants to the former place of reſidence: 360 miles S. Aſtrachan, and 480 NE. Diarbek. *Long.* 68. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Scamina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia; 20 miles N. Athens.

Scampf

Scampf, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadina: one mile N. Zutz.

Scandalah, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 2 miles E. Barten.

Scandalek, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 38 miles SE. Konigſberg.

Scandarie, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 120 miles NW. Baſſora.

Scanderoon, ſee *Alexandretta*.

Scandiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: nine miles W. Modena.

Scandinavia, a name not unfrequently given to that part of Europe which comprehends Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Scangero, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Scar (Green), rocks in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: 2 miles N. Blythe.

Scar (North), a rock in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: nine miles NNW. from Coquet Iſland.

Scar (South), a rock in the German Sea: half a mile S. from the North Scar.

Scar (Noſe), a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff. *Long.* 0. 27. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Scara, or *Ciara*, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Maranhoa.

Scarba, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 6. N.

Scarborough, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on a rocky cliff, which is almoſt inacceſſible. The quay is very convenient, and the harbour reckoned the beſt between Newcaſtle and the Humber. King Henry II erected a caſtle here, to which Piers Gaveſton the favourite of Edward II, retired from the reſentment of the nobility, but he was compelled to ſurrender. Herrings are taken here in great numbers, from the middle of Auguſt to November; with which, and cod-fiſh, mackarel, turbots, and variety of other fiſh, they ſupply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and ſale of the herrings is a great advantage to the inhabitants. The wealth of this town muſt be chiefly aſcribed to the numbers of people, of all ranks, that flock hither in the horreſt months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic. There was a ſtately tower to the caſtle, which ſerved as a land-mark to the ſailors, but was demoliſhed in the civil wars. In this town there were formerly three monaſteries. Scarborough has two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 40 miles N. Hull, and 218 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia. The ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by two forts. It was anciently the ſeat of a Roman tribunal. In the year 1411, it was bought by the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks, in the year 1522: twenty-eight miles N. Trau. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Scare (Great and *Little)*, two rocks near the coaſt of Scotland, at the entrance into Luce Bay: ſix miles ENE. from the Mull of Galloway.

Scare (The), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford: five miles E. from Waterford Harbour.

Scarena, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: ſix miles NE. Nice.

Scarfough Mountains, mountains of Scotland, between the counties of Aberdeen and Perth.

Scariff, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: 5 miles W. from Lamb's Head.

Scarlino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: three leagues S. Maſſa.

Scarnafigi, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 22 miles S. Turin, and 5 W. Savigliano.

Scaro, a town and capital of the iſland of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28 N.

Scarp, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about two miles long, and one broad, near the weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Lewis. *Long.* 3. 45. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 7. N.

Scarpanto, an iſland in the Mediterranean, eighteen miles long, and ſix wide, anciently called *Carpathus*. It is for the moſt part mountainous and rocky, with ſeveral quarries of marble. The principal town on the weſt coaſt has a good harbour. This iſland is ſubject to the Turks, but the principal inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians. *Long.* 44. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 44. N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which riſes near Aubigny, in the department of the Straits of Calais, paſſes by Douay, St. Amand, &c. and runs into the Scheldt, at Mortagne: ſeven miles SSE. Tournay.

Scarperia, a town of the duchy of Tuſcany, celebrated for its manufactures of ſteel: thirteen miles N. Florence.

Scates Corner, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire, on the weſt ſide of the entrance into Croſs Keys Waſh.

Scawritſch, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, 2 miles SSW. Pettau, in the duchy of Stiria.

Sceaux, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¾ leagues S. Paris.

Scellieres, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: two leagues W.

Poligny, and two and three quarters N. Lons le Saunier.

Sceran, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Sier: eight miles W. Annecy.

Scey-ſur-Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 2½ leagues W. Veſoul, and 3 S. Juſſey.

Schaafſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Merſeburg: eight miles W. Merſeburg, and twenty-ſix W. Leipſic. *Long.* 29. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Schaaken, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, with a caſtle, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Curiſche Haff: ten miles N. Konigſberg.

Schabbie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles E. Hodeida.

Schabbie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſix miles NNW. Beit-el-Fakih.

Schadeek, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Linange, or Leinengen: fourteen miles WSW. Wetzlar, and eighteen ENE. Naſſau.

Schadenbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: one mile E. Oelnitz.

Schaderwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: ten miles NE. Neiſſe.

Schadrino, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Eniſei: ſixty-eight miles N. Eniſeiſk.

Schæbir, a ſeaport town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, and diſtrict of Jafa.

Schafferleit, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SE. Schwannaſtatt.

Schafft, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan, ſituated in a country fertile in rice, and not being far from the Caſpian Sea, they have plenty of ſwans, black and white, herons, cormorants, and variety of waterfowl.

Schafhauſen, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. A town was built here, at leaſt as early as the time of Charlemagne. In the year 1052, the count of Nellenburg, to whom the country belonged, founded a Benedictine monaſtery, to which he ceded the lordſhip of the town. In the 13th century, Schafhauſen became an imperial town, and its adminiſtration took the form which at preſent exiſts. In the year 1501, it was admitted into the Helvetian confederacy, and ranks as the twelfth in the thirteen cantons. The reformation was publicly embraced, in the year 1529, and eſtabliſhed throughout the canton. The municipal government is an ariſtocracy, limited by the right which the people have of chooſing the members of the council from their own body. Schafhauſen communicates with the reſt of Swiſſerland, only by a bridge acroſs the Rhine. The Rhine is here exceedingly rapid, and ſeveral ſtone bridges had been deſtroyed, when, in the year 1754, a carpenter of Appenzel offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, acroſs the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of two arches, and that he ſhould for that purpoſe employ the middle pier of the old bridge. Accordingly, the architect was obliged to obey; but, he has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is ſupported by the middle pier; and whether it would not have been equally as ſafe if formed ſolely of one arch. A man of the ſlighteſt weight feels it almoſt tremble under him; yet, waggons heavily laden paſs over without danger. This bridge was finiſhed in leſs than three years, and coſt about 8000l. ſterling. Schafhauſen is one of the handſomeſt towns of Swiſſerland, it contains ſix gates, three fauxbourgs, four churches, and a college called *Collegium humanitatis*, with eight profeſſors. The arſenal is in a fortreſs, built on a hill, at the extremity of the town. Veſſels that go down the Rhine, pay a toll. The number of ſouls is eſtimated at 7000: 25 miles W. Conſtance, and 44 E. Bâle. *Long.* 26. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Schafhauſen, or *Schaffouſe*, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, bounded on the north by the Egau and county of Thengen, on the eaſt by the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the ſouth by the Rhine, and on the weſt by the counties of Baar and Stuhlingen; about five leagues long, and three wide. It contains ſeventeen pariſhes, and ten bailiwicks, in which are two towns, Schafhauſen and Neukirch. It produces a conſiderable quantity of corn, but not ſufficient for the inhabitants, who are ſupplied with the reſt from Swabia. The paſtures are good, and wine they export. The number of ſouls, without including the town of Schafhauſen, is eſtimated at 23,000: the religion is Calviniſm.

Schagen, a town of Holland: 11 miles N. Alemaers.

Schahara, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles NW. Chamir.

Schahi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 10 leagues SW. Tauris.

Schainfeld, or *Mark Schainfeld*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 28 miles N. Anſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

Schaitanſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: 72 miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Schaken, a Lutheran abby of Germany, in the

the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck. The abbefs is always elected from the houfe of Waldeck: fix miles S. Corbach.

Schakkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bifhopric of Fulda: nine miles E. Fulda.

Schakunen, a town of Pruffian Lithuania, on the Ruffe: 14 miles NE. Tilfit.

Schalatzkoi, a cape on the north coaft of Ruffia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Schaleftein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles NE. Wolfsberg.

Schalkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: fix miles N. Coburg.

Schall, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, near the town of Ratzeburg.

Schallenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoftfhip of Berchtolgaden: four miles N. Berchtolgaden, and nine S. Salzburg.

Schalmar, or *Schulmar*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Lippe: two miles S. Salz Uflen.

Schalteick, a river of Pruffian Lithuania, which runs into the Memel: 4 miles NW. Tilfit.

Schamagur, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Roffofchina. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Schambe, a river of Weft Florida, which runs into the Penfacola Bay. *Long.* 87. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

Schambek, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NNW. Buda.

Schamen, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rifes in the territory of Ulm, and runs into the Aach: one mile SSE. Languenau.

Schamer, a mountain of Arabia, between Nedsjad and Bagdad.

Schancook, a town of the United States of America, in New York: nine miles N. Lanfinburg.

Schandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiffen, on the Elbe: 4 miles E. Konigftein, and 11 S. Stolpen.

Schanis, or *Schams*, a town of Swifferland, in the bailiwick of Gafter, with a celebrated abby, founded in the year 806: 10 miles N. Glaris, and 20 NE. Schweidrz.

Schanoiarfkoi, a fortrefs of Ruffia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtifch: 48 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

Schantarfkija, three iflands of Ruffia, at the weftern extremity of the Sea of Ochotfk. *Long.* between 156. and 157. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. and 55. 30. N.

Schara, or *Ofara*, a town of Arabia Deferta, near the weft coaft of the Euphrates; 160 miles ESE. Aleppo, and 200 WNW. Bagdad.

Scharaczargunfkoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk, on the borders of China: 128 miles WSW. Selenginsk.

Scharding, fee *Scherding*.

Scharedfe, an ifland in the Gulf of Perfia, near the coaft of Arabia, about thirty miles in circumference. *Long.* 54. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Scharfeyn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holftein: 8 miles SW. Lutkenburg.

Scharffenftein, a caftle of Hungary: 17 miles NNE. Prefburg.

Scharkarfkoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: 72 miles SSW. Berezov.

Scharm, or *Dfcherm*, a feaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea, fpacious and deep, furrounded with fharp rocks. Inftead of anchors, a cable faftened to the land is made ufe of. The town is fituated on a mountain. This place is fuppofed by fome to have been the ancient Eziongeber: 67 miles SSW. Medina. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Scharmah, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, fituated on the fea coaft: 230 miles ENE. Aden, and 130 S. Mareb.

Scharmbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with manufactures of cloth, flannel, and other ftuffs: 13 miles N. Bremen.

Scharnitz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, fituated on the frontiers of Bavaria, and fortified in the modern manner. Near it is a pafs over the mountains, of confiderable importance: eight miles NNW. Innfpruck.

Scharnftein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auftria: 8 miles E. Gmunden.

Scharzfeld, a caftle of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, fituated on a vaft rock, on the borders of the Harz Foreft: fifteen miles S. Goflar.

Schateftein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolffberg.

Schatfk, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Tambov: 96 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Schaxlar, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fix miles N. Trautenau.

Schawen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: four miles SE. Rugenwalde.

Schauen, a lordfhip of Germany, fituated between the principality of Halberftadt, and the county of Wernigerode.

Schauenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Schauenburg: 8 miles SE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Schauenburg,

Schauenburg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the ſides of the Weſer, about eleven leagues in length, and four in breadth, ſurrounded by the principalities of Calenberg and Minden, and the counties of Lippe and Ravenſberg. It is mountainous, but, nevertheleſs, contains a conſiderable quantity of fertile land, with ſome excellent paſtures. Here are ſome ſalt-ſprings, quarries of lime-ſtone and free-ſtone, with mines of alum, coal, gold, ſilver, copper, and iron; it is well ſupplied with wood, and has plenty of game. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calviniſts. In the whole county are ten towns, and 167 villages. The counts of Schauenburg were deſcended from the counts of Mansfeld, and became extinct in the year 1640. Their poſſeſſions have been divided, between the duke of Brunſwick Luneburg, the landgrave of Heſſe, and the count of Lippe, the two laſt only are acknowledged as counts of Schauenburg, but have only one voice at the diet. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 276 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber, ſeventy-five rixdollars forty-three kruitzers.

Schauenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: eighteen miles NE. Culmbach.

Schauers, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Lintz.

Schaumburg, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The matricular aſſeſſment is two florins forty kruitzers, and taxed to the Imperial chamber ſeventy-four rixdollars. It takes its name from a town and caſtle: 25 miles WSW. Wetzlar, and 29 NNW. Mentz.

Schaunſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Horn.

Schaur, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 104 miles WSW. Upha.

Schaych, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen.

Schedrin, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Malka: 80 miles ESE. Ekaterinogrod.

Scheduan, an iſland or rather enormous rock, eight miles in length, and five in breadth, in the Red Sea, at an equal diſtance between the coaſts of Aſia and Africa, without water, tree, or plant. *Long.* 51. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Scheer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Scheer on the Danube. This lordſhip belongs to the family of Truchſeſs, the territory is ſmall, and the ſoil barren, ſituated on the ſide of the Danube. It was purchaſed of the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1463: 3 miles NW. Mengen, and 44 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Scheer, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, one league N. Erſtein.

Schegarka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Schegin/koi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 40 miles WNW. Perm.

Schehrezur, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, the ſeat of a governor: 105 miles ESE. Moſul, and 150 N. Bagdad.

Scheibenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and iron: four miles NE. Schwarzenberg.

Scheibs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Erlebach: twenty miles SW. St. Polten, and forty-four WSW. Vienna.

Schiech Ali, the name of a ſtation in Arabia, where the caravans ſtop in their journey from Egypt to Mecca: twelve miles W. Akaba.

Scheideck, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 25 miles SE. Thun.

Scheidingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: ten miles NW. Naumburg.

Schiefling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NE. Neumarck, and twelve NE. Muhrau.

Scheinfeld (Upper), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: twenty-one miles SW. Bamberg.

Schekſna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Bielo, and runs into the Volga, oppoſite Ribnoi, in the government of Jaroſlavl.

Scheldt, a river which riſes about eight miles north from St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by Cambray, Bouchain, Denain, Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, Antwerp, &c. ſome leagues below which it divides into two ſtreams, the eaſt and weſt, the former paſſing by Berg-op-Zoom, the latter by Fluſhing, and both run into the German Sea, weſt of the iſlands of Zealand.

Schelenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: ſeven miles E. Oſnabruck.

Schelefion, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: twenty-two leagues WNW. Schiras.

Schelfe, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin; ſituated ſo near to Schwerin, as to appear but one and the ſame town. It is governed by its own magiſtrates.

Schelken (Klein), a town of Tranſilvania: eight miles NNW. Hermenſtadt.

Schelken (Mark), a town of Tranſilvania: four miles N. Stolzenburg.

Schelkovozavod, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: twenty miles NE. Tzaritzin.

Schellenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſeventeen miles W. Brilon.

Schellenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles E. Chemnitz.

Schellenberge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtodſgaden, famous for the defeat of the Bavarians, in the year 1704, by the united forces of the Engliſh and Imperialiſts, though ſtrongly entrenched: 5 miles NNE. Berchtoldſgaden.

Schelling, an iſland of Holland, belonging to the province of Frieſeland, about five leagues long, and one broad, ſituated about five leagues to the north of Harlingen, between Amelandt and Vlielandt.

Schellingſhof, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Bohmiſch Waidthoven.

Schellklingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Ach: 8 miles W. Ulm, and 36 W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Schemanaevſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 100. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Schenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: 9 miles ENE. Rothweil, and 38 SSW. Stuttgard.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary. It is a large and populous town, ſituated between hills, in a long valiy, the houſes of which ſtand ſcattered a conſiderable way up the acclivity on both ſides. The Proteſtant inhabitants, who make above two thirds of the town, are between ſix and ſeven thouſand. In largeneſs and number of mine-works, it ſurpaſſes all the other mine-towns in Hungary. It has two caſtles, two churches, two chapels, and a college, with a royal mine-office. The gold and ſilver mines here ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore, and the workmen amount to above 5000; but how greatly they are declined, appears from this ſingle circumſtance, that at the cloſe of the laſt century, three or four thouſand marks of ſilver were made here every week, whereas now the quantity ſcarcely reaches one hundred. The ore here contains more and better gold than that of Cremnitz, but the gain attending is not large. The yearly charges to the crown of the mine-works here amount to above 500,000 guilders: 14 miles S. Kremnitz, and 92 E. Vienna.

Schenck, or *Schenkan Schans*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated in an angle of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides it into two branches, one of which paſſing by Nimmegen, is called Wahal; the other, which runs towards Arnhem, preſerves its own name. This fort has ſo complete a command of the two ſtreams, that nothing can paſs without the governor's permiſſion, and is conſidered as the centre of communication between Germany and Holland. It took its name from Martin Schenck, a Gueldrian, who had quitted the Spaniards to enter into the ſervice of the ſtates, and conſtructed it by their order, in the year 1586. On the 28th of July, 1635, this fort was ſurpriſed by captain Denhold, whoſe father had been beheaded at the Hague. Knowing the garriſon was weak, and the works in bad condition, he made himſelf maſter of the place with 500 men, taken from the city of Gueldres, in ſpite of the reſiſtance of governor Welderen, who died of his wounds. The cardinal Infant rewarded Denhold with the government, for having ſo well conducted the enterprize, and preſented him a chain of gold and 50,000 florins. The Spaniards did not remain maſters long, for the Dutch laid ſiege to it the next year, and Denhold being killed, the fort ſurrendered the 30th of April, 1636. In the year 1672, it was taken by Louis XIV, king of France, and in the year 1673, ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, who laid claim to it. The States-General conſidering the conſequence of this fort to defend that ſide of their country, for ſeveral years ſolicited the elector to reſtore it to them; and at length the treaty was concluded and ſigned in Auguſt, 1681; and the fortreſs was delivered up to Sieur Cuyper, deputy of the council of the ſtates, who put in four companies of ſoldiers, and augmented the fortifications: 2½ miles N. Cleves, and 12 E. Nimmegen.

Schenckendorf, a town of Luſatia: two leagues S. Guben.

Schenectady, a town of the United States of America, in New York, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, on the Mohawks River. In the year 1690, the inhabitants were maſſacred by the French and Indians: 18 miles NW. Albany.

Schenfeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles WNW. Droſendorf.

Schenfeldt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles N. Itzehoa.

Schengraben, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NNE. Ebenfurth.

Schening, or *Skening*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Skena. It was formerly a large and opulent city, embelliſhed with ſeveral churches and convents; but is now very much declined from its former flouriſhing condition. The annual fair held here on the 29th of July, is, however, one of the greateſt in the whole kingdom. In the year 1248, a general council was held here, purſuant to a bull of pope Innocent IV,

in

in which the marriage of the clergy was prohibited as unlawful: 17 miles W. Linkoping, and 45 NNW. Calmar.

Scheningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel. It gives name to a district: 16 miles N. Halberſtadt, and 18 ESE. Wolfenbuttel.

Schenkafeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles WNW. Freuſtadt.

Schenkircben, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SSW. Ziſterſdorf.

Schenkurſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vaga: 140 miles SSE. Archangel. *Long.* 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 30. N.

Schenſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, a little to the ſouth of Lake George: 35 miles N. Albany.

Scheppenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 13 miles E. Wolfenbuttel.

Scherbro, or *Cherborough*, or *Serbora*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the country of Sierra Leona, and runs into the ſea, *Long.* 10. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 39. N.

Scherbro, or *Macapove*, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Scherbro, with a fort of the ſame name.

Scherding, or *Schärding*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, with a large fortified caſtle, which had formerly counts of its own: 6 miles S. Paſſau, and 73 E. Munich.

Scherdsje, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles N. Mocha.

Scherenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 5 miles SW. Soderhauſen, and 16 NNW. Muhlhauſen.

Scherif, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles WSW. Chamir.

Scherki, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles NE. Doran.

Schermbeck, or *Schernbeeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 27 miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Schernew, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 16 leagues SW. Amadan.

Scherpenhuel, ſee *Montague*.

Scherſtenikowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 24 miles S. Orlenga.

Schesburg, a town of Tranſilvania, built in the year 1196. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, the former of which is called the caſtle, and is better fortified than the latter: 47 miles ESE. Colofvar, and 120 NE. Temeſvar. *Long.* 41. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Scheſchminſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 60 miles SE. Kazan. *Long.* 68. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Scheſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verdun, on the Wumme: 10 miles N. Rotenburg.

Scheſſlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bithopric of Bamberg: 8 miles NE. Bamberg, and 26 W. Bayreuth.

Scheſtakow, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 68 miles ENE. Viatka.

Scheſtakowa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: 12 miles S. Ilmiſk.

Scheſten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 54 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Scheſtern, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Inguletz: 72 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Scheveling, a village of Holland, near the ſea, an agreeable walk from the Hague. In the year 1574, 121 houſes were carried away by the ſea: 1 league NW. from the Hague.

Schewetz, or *Switzee*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: fifty-two miles S Dantzig.

Schhœbhava, a large mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on which, ſays Mr. Nieuhuhr, are more than 300 villages, under the dominion of various ſheichs.

Schiavi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 8 miles SE. Civita Borella.

Schiham, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixteen miles W. Sana.

Schiham, a large city of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 200 miles ESE. Sana, and 100 ESE. Mareb.

Shiebenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Urzgeburg: 4 miles E. Schwarzenberg.

Schiedam, a ſea-port of Holland, ſituated on the canal, called the *Schie*, which gives it its name, and enters the Meuſe a little below the town. It holds a third rank among the ſmall cities of Holland; its magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, three burgo-maſters, ſeven echevins, and a vroedſchap, or council of twenty-four: 4 miles W. Rotterdam, and 30 W. Utrecht.

Schieder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on the Neiſſe: 5 miles SE. Blomberg.

Schierke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: 6 miles S. Wernigerode.

Schierling, a town of Germany, in the Lower Bavaria, on the Laber: 10 miles SE. Kelheim, and 17 W. Straubing.

Schieſe, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ruſs, 1 mile N. Ruſs

Schievelbein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony New Mark of

Brandenberg, on the Rega: 16 miles N. Dramburg, and 112 NE. Berlin.

Schifbeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holftein: 4 miles E. Hamburg.

Schihallion Mountains, mountains of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles E. George-town.

Schilda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiffen: feven miles SW. Torgau, and thirty NW. Meiffen.

Schildefche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Ravenfberg: two miles NW. Bielefeld.

Schile, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the fouth coaft of the Black Sea: fourteen miles N. Ifmid.

Schiltach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: eight miles S. Freudenftatt, and forty-four SW. Stuttgard. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Schictern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles S. Oberwoltz.

Schikupp, a river of Pruffian Lithuania, which joins the Arge before its union with the Nemonin.

Schimeg Caftle, a caftle of Hungary: feven miles ENE. St. Crot.

Schinck, a town of Tranfylvania: fix miles N. Fogaras.

Schinta, a town of Hungary, on the Waag: two miles SSE. Serat.

Schio, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: eighteen miles NW. Vicenza.

Schinznach, medicinal baths of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, near the caftle of Habfburg.

Schippenbeil, a town of Pruffia, in the province of Natangen: 31 miles SSE. Konigfberg.

Schipunova, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty-eight miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Schipunfkoi, a cape on the fouth-eaft coaft of Kamtcha'ka: feventy-fix miles ESE. Verchnei Kamtchatfkoi. *Long.* 177. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Schiras, a city of Perfia, and capital of the province of Farfiftan, one of the largeft and moft confiderable cities in Perfia. It is fituated between the mountains, in a plain between feven and eight leagues in length, and about four in breadth. The city, which is about two leagues round, is not furrounded with walls, for they have been fuffered to fall to ruin; but the gates, which remain entire, are large, ftrong, and covered with iron plates; of thefe there are four, opening to the four cardinal points. The great ftreets are bordered with trees; thefe are their principal ornaments, for there are not many grand bazars, nor fine baths. There are feveral ftreets full of fhops, which crofs each other to the right and left. The coffee-houfes are fpacious enough, conffting of fcaffolds built over the running water, to give them the greater coolnefs. As to the mofques, there are nine more fumptuous than the reft, and, befides them, about 300 more that ferve for chapels. In the heart of the city is a large edifice, the front of which refembles that of a mofque in its portals, and two fine towers; but the upper part is impaired. This ftructure is a public college, where the fciences are taught. However, moft of the buildings of the city are in ruins, and the ftreets fo narrow and dirty, that they are hardly paffable in rainy feafons; and in feveral places paffengers are obliged to bend their bodies, in order to walk under the arches before the houfes, efpecially in the quarter inhabited by the Jews. The ftreets are alfo made extremely offenfive by the many neceffary-houfes in them, which render the air very difagreeable. The jackals not only infeft the burying-grounds, but often commit great diforders in the city, and, in the night-time, make difmal howlings, that refemble a human voice. The public gardens, at Schiras, which are about twenty, are extremely delightful; the trees are the largeft of the kind, perhaps, in the whole world; thefe are planted without order, and the foil enamelled with flowers, which are in the greateft plenty, and of the brighteft colours. In the king's garden, to the fouth of Schiras, Sir John Chardin obferved a tree, the trunk of which was eight yards round. The inhabitants, from the great age of this tree, conceive the higheft veneration for it; they go to pray under its fhade, and tie chaplets, amulets, and pieces of their cloaths to the boughs. The fertility of the country about Schiras is very furprifing. It produces the fineft horfes, and the beft paftures. The fheep are fo fat, that their tails weigh eighteen or twenty pounds weight. The pomegranates are as large as the head of a new-born child; but the beft fruit is the grape, of which there are three principal forts: one very fmall, which is fweet and delicious, and the feed fo minute and tender, that it can fcarcely be perceived; the great white grape; and a large red grape, the bunches of which weigh twelve or thirteen pounds. Of this grape alone they make the excellent wine diftinguifhed by the name of the wine of Schiras, which, for its fine colour, and the richnefs of its taffe, is efteemed the beft, not only in Perfia, but throughout the eaft. It, indeed, does not pleafe at firft, appearing rough; but when drank a few days is preferred to all others; and thofe who are ufed to it can reliffh no other wine 65 leagues S. Ifpahan, and 80 E. Baffora.

Schirgifwalda

Schirgiſwalda, a town of Luſatia: ſix miles S. Budiſſen.

Schirokoibuerak, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 12 miles NE. Volſk.

Schirra, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles NNE. Sana.

Schirvan, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Dageſtan, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Caſpian Sea, on the ſouth-weſt by Erivan, and on the weſt by Georgia, about 50 leagues in length and 30 in breadth. The inhabitants are a mixture from the neighbouring countries, with a great number of vagabond Tartars, who chiefly ſubſiſt by robberies. The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing great quantities of rice, wheat, and barley. The inhabitants, indeed, make but little hay, which is only uſed for the convenience of travellers, as the cattle are kept abroad all the year round. The vines are planted all along the hedges, and faſtened to the trees. It has, alſo, vaſt quantities of wild fowl, eſpecially pheaſants; there are hares in abundance, with two kinds of foxes, one like thoſe of Europe, and the other have wool inſtead of hair, with white bellies, black ears, and tails that are not ſo large as thoſe of our foxes; theſe laſt run in herds, in the night time, about the villages, and make a doleful noiſe. The inhabitants uſe buffalos inſtead of horſes, and make them draw in the ſame manner; they feed them with fenugreek. This country was part of the ancient Albania: Scamachie is the capital.

Schirwindt, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 76 miles E. Konigſberg.

Schiſchelitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 7 miles S. Biezow.

Schiſchkopa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 60 miles SE. Krafnouphimſk.

Schiſchiomak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, 52 miles NW. Tara.

Schiſchtomatzkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the Schiſchtomak, and the Irtiſch: 52 miles NW. Tara.

Schitella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 18 miles W. Vieſte.

Schittenhofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the Ottawa river: 5 miles N. Berg Reichſtein.

Schuſchkina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 28 miles NNE. Orlenga.

Schirzar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: 20 leagues S. Aleppo.

Schkeuditz, or *Sheuditz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Merſeburg, on the Elſter: 8 miles WNW. Leipſick, and 10 E. Merſeburg.

Schlacken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Coburg: 18 miles SW. Coburg.

Schladen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 28 miles ESE. Hildeſheim, and 11 NNE. Goſlar.

Schlakenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles N. Kamnitz.

Schlakenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, near which is a tin-mine: 3 miles SE. Elnbogen.

Schlakenwert, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, with a citadel: 9 miles NE. Elnbogen.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, united with Rakonitz: 28 miles WSW. Jung Buntzel, and 14 NW. Prague.

Schlangenbad, ſee *Karlſthaalerbad*.

Schlaming, or *Schladming*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Enns: 36 miles WSW. Rottenmann, and 48 W. Judenburg.

Schlauppitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5 miles NNE. from Ottmuchau.

Schlawa, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, near the Schalwer See, or Lake, the fiſhery of which farmed at an annual rent of a thouſand Sileſian rix-dollars: 3 miles N. Gros Glogau.

Schlawe, or *Slawe*, or *Slage*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: 10 miles SSE. Rugenwalde, and 16 NNE. Polnow.

Schlegelberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Brifgau: 22 miles NNE. Freyberg.

Schleinitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Eggenburg.

Schleintz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Meiſſau.

Schleiſheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, where is a ſeat of the elector, which contains a collection of pictures by the moſt celebrated maſters, as Rubens, Albert Durer, &c.: 8 miles N. Munich.

Schleitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen. It contains three churches, and is the ſeat of the count: 17 miles WSW. Greite, and 16 E. Saalfeld.

Schlenacken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſmall lordſhip: 8 miles SW. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Schlenter See, a large lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, about fourteen miles

miles in circumference: three miles W. Lutkenburg.

Schlettau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles WNW. Grunhayn.

Schlettſtatt, or *Schleſtat*, a town of France, the ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the Ill. It was formerly imperial. In the year 1673 it was diſmantled, by order of Louis XIV; but in 1679 the fortifications were repaired: 3½ poſts N. Colmar, and 5 SSW. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Schleuſs, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Werra, ſeven miles SW. Schleuſſingen.

Schleuſſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Schleuſs: 19 miles NNE. Schweinfurt, and 10 SE. Smalkalden.

Schleyden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of the ſame name, annexed to the county of Mark. The county is ſituated between the duchies of Juliers and Luxemburg, and belongs to the county of Mark: 40 miles N. Treves. *Long.* 24. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Schlichting, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 miles SE. Lunden.

Schlieben, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 12 miles W. Sonnewalde.

Schliengen, a town of Germany, belonging to the biſhopric of Bâle, about two miles from the Rhine: 14 miles N. Bâle.

Schlierſbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SW. Steyr.

Schlieſburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Grieſkirchen.

Schlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 14 miles N. Bâle.

Schliſſelburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of St. Peterſburg, on lake Ladoga: 32 miles E. St. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. N.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county on a ſmall river, which runs into the Fulda: ſeven miles NNW. Fulda, and 33 E. Gieſſen.

Schlobitten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Holland.

Schlodien, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Holland.

Schlogl, a convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Mihel: 20 miles NW. Lintz.

Schloſshoff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles S. Marckeck.

Schlotheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 6 miles NE. Muhlhauſen.

Schluchteren, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg, with a Proteſtant college, formerly a convent of Benedictines; 14 miles SW. Fulda, and 26 ENE. Hanau.

Schluſſelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden: 14 miles NE. Minden.

Schluſſelburg, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, containing about 300 houſes, and 2800 inhabitants, ſituated on the Neva, near lake Ladoga; the fortreſs is ſituated on an iſland in the river. It was taken from the Swedes in the year 1702. It has been frequently uſed as a ſtate priſon, and ſeveral great perſons have been confined there, as Maria, ſiſter, and Endocia, firſt wife, of Peter the Great; count Piper, miniſter to Charles XII of Sweden; Biren, duke of Courland; and prince Ivan: 36 miles E. Peterſburg.

Schluſſelfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Bamberg: 13 miles SW. Bamberg, and 38 E. Wurzburg.

Schmalenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 18 miles S. Briton, and 50 E. Cologn.

Schmalkalden, ſee *Smalkalden*.

Schmeltzdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles N. Neiſſe.

Schmerlenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 4 miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

Schmida, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Sonneberg.

Schmiding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NE. Kemmaten.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, ſituated in a country abounding in iron ore; here are manufactures of ſteel and linen: 7 miles SSE. Hirſchberg, and 7 W. Landeſhut.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 4 miles S. Dippoldiſwalda, and 15 S. Dreſden.

Schmierenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Marburg.

Schmirſchitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles N. Konigingratz.

Schmogra, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, where, in the year 966, was erected the firſt Chriſtian church in all Sileſia; together with the ſee, which, in 1041, was removed to Bitſchen, and laſt of all to Breſlau: 5 miles NNE. Nambſlau.

Schmolnitz, or *Smelnitz*, a town of Hungary,

gary, ſituated in a narrow valley, and in the hills on each ſide, which are of argillaceous ſchiſtus, are copper mines, which formerly gave exiſtence to this town, and now ſupport it. The copper ore is not only dug, but it is ſmelted here, and made into copper boilers, and ſimilar copper utenſils. The remains of an amalgamation apparatus are here, but the ores containing ſilver are now ſent to Neuſohl. The copper gained by cementation, amounts annually to 1200 or 1500 weight. Moſt of the water in the mines is impregnated with copper vitriol, which is conducted into old galleries to be further impregnated; about 160 pounds of iron is conſumed in forming 100 pounds of copper. Seven ſhillings per cwt. are paid for new iron, and five ſhillings for old. In the year 1604, this town was burned by the Heyducks: 14 miles S. Kapſdorf, and 15 NW. Caſchau.

Schmollen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 6 miles S. Altenburg, and 52 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Schmolſin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Farther Pomerania: 16 miles SE. Stolpen.

Schmutter, a river of Germany, which riſes in Swabia, and runs into the Danube: two miles ENE. of Donauwert.

Schnackenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zelle, on the Elbe, where there is a toll: 10 miles NNW. Sechauſen.

Schnaitach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Rotenberg: one mile W. Rotenberg, and 3 NE. Lauff.

Schnallendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Sonneberg.

Schnardowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles E. Leitmeritz.

Schnee Koppe, a lofty mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: 9 miles SSW. Hirſchberg.

Schneeberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles N. Leitmeritz.

Schneeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, ſituated on an eminence near the Mulda. In it are manufactures of thread, ſilk, gold, and ſilver lace; in the neighbourhood are ſilver-mines, which formerly were very profitable: ſeven miles NW. Schwarzenberg.

Schneeberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 9 miles WNW. Gottſchee.

Schneeburg, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles S. Steyr.

Schnemt, a town of Egypt: 9 miles N. Beniſuef.

Schnepfenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 23 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Schneverdingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 32 miles NE. Verden.

Schoaman, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand: 150 miles SE. Samarcand.

Schoberſtein, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Steyr.

Schockl, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Graz.

Schodtwein, or *Schaidwein*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near a narrow paſs between Auſtria and Stiria, with a citadel built on a high rock: 32 miles S. Vienna, and 21 SW. Ebenfurth.

Schoeller, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles E. Medman.

Schoerdaal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 24 miles ENE. Drontheim.

Schoffierſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SE. Steyr.

Schogbr, or *Shagr*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: 40 miles W. Aleppo, and 150 N. Damaſcus.

Schold, or *Solth*, a town of Hungary: 4 miles E. Foldvar.

Schomberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel: 24 miles N. Olmutz, and 74 NNE. Znaym.

Schomberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. In the year 1426, this town was ſet on fire by the Huſſites: 20 miles SW. Schweidnitz, and 7 S. Landeſhut.

Schonau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Wiſen: 20 miles NE. Bâle, and 12 N. Laufenburg.

Schonau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine; where the elector, Frederic IV, fixed a colony of Flemings and French Proteſtants: five miles NE. Heidelberg.

Schonau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Katzbach, founded in the year 1296, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. In the year 1640, a party of imperialiſts was routed near this town by the Swedes: 8½ miles W. Jauer, and 9 NNE. Hirſchberg.

Schonbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles S. Krottau.

Schonberg, a town of Luſatia: 6 miles SE. Gorlitz.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves:

Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Ratzeburg: 11 miles NNE. Ratzeburg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 4 miles W. Grauenau, and 15 E. Deckendorf.

Schonberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 76 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles NW. Lutkenburg.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 7 miles WNW. Rudolfswerth.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Egra. Here are ſome medicinal ſprings: 16 miles SSE. Oelnitz.

Schonberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

Schonberg, or *Schomberg*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, deſtroyed by the French in 1689, near Ober Weſel.

Schonbihel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles W. Cilley.

Schonborn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 13 miles N. Leitmeritz.

Schonbrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 2 miles W. Oelnitz.

Schonbrun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 4 miles SE. Politzka.

Schonbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Vienne: 3 miles W. Vienna.

Schonburg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſurrounded by the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Altenburg. The counts are divided into two principal branches, each of which are ſubdivided into others, receiving their names from the towns which they poſſeſs. The principal branches are Schonburg-Waldenburg, and Schonburg-Penigk.

Schonebeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, with ſome ſalt-works, and a toll on the Elbe: 10 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Schoneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. The emperor, Charles IV, in the year 1370, conferred on this little town, at that time ſubject to him, ſome very extraordinary immunities, as, namely, equal privileges and rights with the Bohemian town of Ellnbogen; among which this is chiefly to be remarked, that it pays no exactions to its ſovereigns, but preſents them only, when they viſit it in perſon, once a year, in a new wooden bowl, with five pound weight of hellers. This immunity Schoneck enjoys to this day, and it was confirmed to it as well by the Bohemian king, Wenzel, as alſo, in 1424, by the landgrave and marggrave, William, and by all the ſucceeding electors of Saxony. But when, in 1708, they moſt humbly preſented to their ſovereign and king, as he paſſed through their town for the firſt time, a new wooden bowl with hellers, there were found among the latter 6063 pieces which in value were hardly reckoned equal to ten rixdollars. In 1680, this town was all burnt down excepting a few houſes: 7 miles E. Oelſnitz.

Schoneck, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. It is ſuppoſed to have been built in the year 1180, and to have been deſtroyed by the Pruſſians about the year 1186. But it was rebuilt ſoon after; and, either by purchaſe or exchange, was given up by the knights of St. John to thoſe of the Teutonic order: 15 miles S. Dantzig.

Schonecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 30 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 21 N. Treves.

Schonefeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles E. Prenzlow.

Schonemor, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: 4 miles NNW. Delmenhorſt.

Schonen, or *Skonen*, or *Scania*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Halland and Smaland, on the eaſt by Blekingen and the Baltic, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on weſt by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Denmark; about ſixty-five miles from north to ſouth, and forty-eight from eaſt to weſt. It was formerly governed by kings of its own, and had its particular laws. This is the moſt level, pleaſant, and fertile ſpot in all Sweden; and produces plenty of rye, barley, oats, peas, buck-wheat, honey, cummin-ſeed; likewiſe pit-coal, chalk, tiles, and pot-aſhes. The inhabitants alſo carry on a conſiderable trade in oak-timber, millſtones, cordage, fiſh of ſeveral kinds, fine horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. All ſorts of animals are larger in Schonen than in the northern parts of Sweden; but are not ſo vigorous, and, accordingly, become more ſtrong and hardy when they are removed northwards. Alum, ſulphur, and amber, are alſo found. In that part of Schonen which lies near the Sound and the Baltic, not a wood is to be ſeen for ſeveral miles; but that part which borders on Blekingen, Smaland, and Halland, is well wooded. In the former part, which lies near the Baltic, turf and ſtraw are generally burnt for fuel. This country, with regard to its many advantages,

vantages, may be called the ſtore-houſe and granary of Sweden. No province in the kingdom is to be compared to it for fine ſeats and noblemens' eſtates; and it contains more well-built towns than any other province of Sweden. The number of inhabitants in Schonen are computed at upwards of 600,000 ſouls. It has ſeveral rivers and lakes, all well ſtored with fiſh. The principal towns are Malmo, Lund, Landſcron, Helſingborg, and Chriſtianſtadt.

Schonewald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles ENE. Eutyn.

Schonenwert, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 3 miles E. Olten.

Schonewerda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 16 miles S. Potzdam.

Schonfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 8 miles N. Munſter.

Schonfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles SW. Zwickau.

Schonfelt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles W. Pinnenberg.

Schonflies, or *Schowenfliet*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 22 miles N. Cuſtrin, and 50 NE. Berlin.

Schonforſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: two miles S. Aix la Chapelle.

Schongau, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Lech: 8 miles S. Weilhaim, and 92 W. Salzburg. *Long.* 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Schongraben, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Sonneberg.

Schonheyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles WSW. Schwarzenberg.

Schonheyde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 6½ miles SSW. Grotkau.

Schonitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn: two miles NW. Hachenburg.

Schonkerke, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles W. Lutkenborg.

Schonpubl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. St. Polten.

Schonſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: 33 miles NNE. Ratiſbon, and 11 E. Nabburg.

Schonſee, or *Kowalewo*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, near which the Poles were defeated by the Saxons, in the year 1716: 20 miles SE. Culm.

Schonſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSW. Windiſch Gratz.

Schonwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NE. Krottau.

Schonwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; and electorate of Saxony: 8 miles SW. Dahme, and 21 E. Wittenberg.

Schoonhoven, a town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Leck; by ſome ſaid to take its name from its good gardens; others call it *Schoonhaven*, from the goodneſs of its harbour. It holds a fourth rank among the ſmall cities which have a voice in the ſtates of Holland. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of three burgomaſters and ſeven echevins, who cannot ſerve longer than three years. It is celebrated for the great quantity of ſalmon which they take. William, comte of Holland, and king of the Romans, at the requeſt of his uncle Otho, biſhop of Utrecht, made a dike, in the year 1240, from Schoonhoven to the village of Amerongen, in the province of Utrecht, to defend the country from inundations. In the year 1424, Jaqueline, comteſſe of Holland, beſieged it, and obliged the citizens to ſurrender; but the caſtle was a long time bravely defended by Albert Beyling, with fifty men; at laſt they were compelled to ſubmit, on a condition that all the lives ſhould be ſaved, except the commander, who was condemned to death. This brave man deſiring ſome reſpite, he was allowed the liberty of one month; after having ſettled his domeſtic affairs, he returned at the time appointed, and ſubmitted to his ſentence, which he might have eaſily avoided, having given no other ſecurity than his own word of honour: 10 miles NE. Dort, and 13 SW. Utrecht.

Schopfeureith, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the March and the Ruſbach with the Danube: 16 miles E. Entzerſdorf.

Schoppach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Kintzig, near Wolfach.

Schoppernau, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 27 miles SE. Bregentz.

Schorgaſt (Ludwig), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 28 miles NE. Bamberg.

Schorgaſt (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 32 miles ENE. Bamberg.

Schorimenhof, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau, which riſes about two miles weſt from Wiegſtedtel, and runs ſouth into the river Oder.

Schorndorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In the year 1634, this town was beſieged and taken by the Imperialiſts, and, in 1646, by the French: 28 miles NNW. Ulm, and 16 E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Schorogalſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 60 miles S. Selenginſk.

Schoſberg, a town of Hungary: 17 miles N. Preſburg.

Schotten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 16 miles ESE. Gieſſen, and 26 NE. Franckfort on the Main.

Schotzou, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Teſchen: 4 leagues SE. Teſchen.

Schoug, one of the Carolina or New Philippine Iſlands.

Schoumberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt, in the neighbourhood of which is a ſilver-mine.

Schouten's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, diſcovered by a Dutchman of that name; about forty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. S.

Schouwen, or *Schowen*, an iſland of the province of Zealand, ſituated to the north-eaſt of the iſland of Walcheren; about fourteen miles from eaſt to weſt, and about five from north to ſouth. Ziriczee is the chief town.

Schramberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg, on the Schiltach: 10 miles NW. Rothweil, and 12 S. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Schraplau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 6 miles SE. Eiſzleben.

Schrattentaal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 15 miles W. Laab, and 33 NNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Schreckhorn, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the canton of Berne: 11 miles SSE. Interlacken.

Schrekenſtein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe: 7 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Schrevenhorn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 13 miles W. Lutkenburg.

Schrieberſchau, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, celebrated for its glaſs-houſes: 7 miles SW. Hirchberg.

Schrobenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 21 miles NE. Augſburg, and 8 SSE. Neuburg. *Long.* 28. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Schrottenrgg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cariuthia: 5 miles SE. Preuburg.

Schrunden, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles S. Goldingen.

Schuia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 4 miles N. Petrozavodſk.

Schuia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Onezſkoe Lake, near Petrozavodſk.

Schuia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 60 miles NE. Vladimir. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

Schulipar, two of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 71. 50. to 72. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. to 10. 10. N.

Schunga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Onezſkoe Lake: 20 miles S. Povenetz.

Schupfen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: 11 miles SSW. Lucerne.

Schuſs, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lake of Conſtance, two miles E. Buchorn.

Schuſſenried, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1188. The matricular aſſeſſment is 35 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 67 rixdollars 56½ kruitzers: 6 miles SSE. Buchau, and 25 SW. Ulm.

Schutepeque, or *St. Antonio de Suchetepe*, a town of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Soconuſco: 23 leagues SE. Soconuſco.

Schutovſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Vagai: 40 miles S. Tobolſk.

Schut, or *Schit*, an iſland of Hungary, formed by the Danube, thirty miles in length, and ten in its mean breadth. It abounds in fruits and herbage, but the grain is frequently deſtroyed by mildew; it has plenty of game, wood, and fiſh. There is another iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated from the above by a branch of the Danube, twenty miles in length, and five in breadth. There are ſeveral towns and many villages on theſe iſlands: the north-weſt extremity of Schut is a little below Preſburg.

Schutteba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles E. Chamir.

Schutter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, near Kell.

Schuttorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, on the Vechte: three miles NE. Bentheim.

Schutzendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: nine miles NNE. Patſchkau.

Schuyler, a fort of the United States of America, in New York: 15 miles E. Lake Oheida.

Schuylkill, a river of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, which runs into the Delaware, at Philadelphia.

Schwabach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on a river of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts. It is not large, but very populous, containing three churches, one of which is for the French Proteſtants, who retired here in the year 1586. Here is a letter-foundry, with manufactures of ſtockings and tapeſtry: 10 miles SSW. Nuremburg, and 11 E. Anſpach.

Schwabach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles E. Schwabach.

Schwabeck,

Schwabeck, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, united with Mindelheim. It takes its name from a caſtle: 8 miles NE. Mindelheim.

Schwabegg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles WSW. Lavamunt.

Schwaben, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 14 miles WNW. Waſſerburg, and 16 ENE. Munich.

Schwabmunchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, on the Sinckel: 11 miles S. Augſburg, and fourteen NE. Mindelheim.

Schwabsburg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 2 miles NW. Oppenheim.

Schwabſtedt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 14 miles WSW. Sleſwick.

Schwadorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Rietingpach and the Rieſenpach: 9 miles SE. Vienna.

Schwaigern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 6 miles WNW. Heilbron, and 22 N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Schwalbach, or *Burg Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: 8 miles NW. Idſtein, and 15 SW. Weilburg.

Schwalbach, or *Little Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, with a medicinal ſpring: 5 miles SSE. Braunfels.

Schwalenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, formerly the capital of a county of the ſame name: 19 miles SE. Detmold.

Schwamelwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 4 miles SW. Ottmuchau.

Schwanberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles S. Voitſberg.

Schwanberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 11 miles S. Wertheim, and 30 ENE. Heidelberg.

Schwanberger Alben (Ober), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles W. Landſperg.

Schwanberger Alben (Unter), a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSW. Landſperg.

Schwand, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 6 miles SW. Plauen.

Schwanden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glarus, ſituated at the union of the Linth and the Scernſt: 5 miles S. Glarus.

Schwandt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 6 miles E. Schwabach.

Schwandorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 20 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 13 SSE. Amberg.

Schwanebeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Halberſtadt, and 10 N. Quedlingburg.

Schwannaſtatt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ager: 48 miles W. Bavarian Waldthoven, and 106 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Schwanſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, near a lake of the ſame name: 5 miles N. Erfurt.

Schwarſtbal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. Near it is a gold mine: 9 miles NW. Trautenau.

Schwartau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Lubeck: 6 miles N. Lubeck.

Schwartz See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles F. Feltkirchen.

Schwartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs weſt into the Oder, one mile E. from Maltſch.

Schwartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-eaſt into the Katzbach.

Schwatz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-weſt into the river Stober, near Bielitz.

Schwartz Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, one mile SE. Breſlau.

Schwartzach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, near Waldſhut.

Schwartzbach, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which riſes in the Lake Schwartz See, and runs into the river Muehr, 5 miles W. from Muehra.

Schwartzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Duben, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Schwartzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Neuſtadt.

Schwartzbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs north into the river Quies: one mile N. Breidberg.

Schwartzburg, a principality of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia. The ſouthern or upper part being ſeparated from the northern or lower part by a ſpace of more than twenty miles. The former is ſurrounded by the principalities of Coburg, Altenburg,

and Eiſenach, and the territory of Erfurt; the latter by the circle of Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenſtein, Eichsfelde, and the territory of the imperial town of Muhlhauſen. In the whole principality are twelve boroughs belonging to it, together with the half of two others, ten market-towns, fifteen caſtles, and about 100,000 ſouls. The princes and their ſubjects are Lutherans. The preſent princes of Schwarzburg are divided into two principal branches, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. The princes of Schwarzburg are inveſted by the emperor with the office of grand-maſter of the horſe to the empire. They are alſo huntſmen to the empire; but this title is enjoyed by other princes in Germany. In the year 1713, the two principal lines entered into a perpetual compact and union, by which the diviſion of the princely houſe into two capital lines, viz. into that of Sonderſhauſen and Rudolſtadt was confirmed, and likewiſe for the inſeparable junction of their lands and vaſſals, the introduction of the right of primogeniture-ſhip, and the accommodation of other family concerns. The reigning princes of both lines were, in 1754, introduced to ſit and vote in the college of princes. To a Roman month their contingent is 200 florins: to the chamber at Wetzlar, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen pays ſixty-eight rix-dollars eighty-nine kruitzers; and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt ſixty-nine rix-dollars nine kruitzers and a half. Each prince has likewiſe his colonel, his lieutenant-colonel, his captain and his lieutenants, for the management of military affairs. When the empire is engaged in a war, the Schwarzburg houſe, together with the count of Reuſſen, furniſhes a regiment of ſix companies, to the amount of 1000 men, of which four are to be Schwartzburghers.

Schwartzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt. In the neighbourhood are mine-works of ſilver and copper: 8 miles SW. Rudolſtadt, and 8 W. Sanlfeld.

Schwartze Graben, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles NNE. Wartenberg.

Schwartze Waſſer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into a large lake near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Schwartzenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SE. Ebenfurth.

Schwartzenbach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Tockenburg.

Schwartzenbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg: 11 miles N. Lauenburg.

Schwartzenberg, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twenty-four miles S. Steyr.

Schwartzenborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Zeigenhem: 7 miles E. Zeigenheim.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated between the cantons of Berne and Friburg. This diſtrict at firſt belonged to the empire, but afterwards came to the houſe of Savoy, and from thence in 1424, to the city of Berne, though, according to other accounts, it was at the ſame time jointly ſold to the city of Friburg. In 1448, during the war between thoſe two cities, it was ſacked by the latter; but at the peace concluded in the ſame year, ceded wholly to the city of Berne, which ſoon after admitted the city of Friburg to a co-regency in it, reſerving, however, to itſelf the right of civil appeals and criminal juriſdiction. The inhabitants ſpeak the German language, and are univerſally Proteſtants: 17 miles SSW. Berne, and 10 SE. Friburg.

Schwartzenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenburg: 14 miles S. Fulda, and 32 E. Hanau.

Schwartzenpach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſeven miles S. Preuburg.

Schwartzenpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Hainfelden.

Schwartzorth, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 56 miles N. Konigſberg.

Schwartzwaſſer, or *Stoumian*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 11 miles NNE. Teſchen, and 9 NE. Freyſtadt.

Schwarzach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, four miles S. Nabburg, in the Upper Palatinate.

Schwarzach, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: 8 miles WSW. Baden, and two S. Stolhofen.

Schwarzach (Ober), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 3 miles S. Geroltzhofen.

Schwarzau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 10 miles S. Nuremberg.

Schwarzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 11 miles E. Wurzburg, and 15 S. Schweinfurt.

Schwarzenbach ſur la Saale, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and

principality

principality of Culmbach, in the environs of which are quarries of grey marble, ſtained with yellow: 6 miles S. Hof.

Schwarzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein, on the Eder: 5 miles E. Berleburg, and 7 N. Laſpe.

Schwarzenberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 26 miles N. Anſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

Schwarzenberg, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg, and the marggraviate of Anſpach, about ſix leagues in length, and one in breadth. The anceſtors of the preſent princes of Schwarzenberg, were originally ſtyled lords of Scinſheim. Theſe lords came to be divided into the line of Seinſheim and Schwarzenberg, the former of which was firſt raiſed to the dignity of baron, and afterwards to that of count, and flouriſhes ſtill in Bavaria. The latter procured that other country in Franconia, and, in 1417, was raiſed to the dignity of baron, in 1566, to that of count of the empire, and, in 1671, to the ſtate of prince. The inhabitants here are partly of the Lutheran, and partly of the Romiſh church. The imperial and circular matricular evaluation, on account of Schwartzenburg and Seinſheim, is 49 florins. To each chamber term they contribute, on account of Schwarzenburg, ſixteen rix-dollars, and on account of Seinſheim thirty-five.

Schwarzenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral iron-forges; and mines, which yield both tin and lead: 48 miles SW. Dreſden, and 18 S. Chemnitz.

Schwarzenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 5 miles S. Nabburg, and 10 SE. Amberg.

Schwarzenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Cilley.

Schwarzhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 15 miles SE. Amberg, and 22 NNE. Ratiſbon.

Schwatz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 12 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn. Near it is a mine of ſilver and copper, in which 1000 men are employed. This mine was diſcovered in the year 1448, and was formerly uncommonly rich; yielding from the year 1525, to 1564, in pure ſilver, 2,328,501 marks, beſides a vaſt quantity of copper dug in it; but ever ſince the death of the emperor, Ferdinand I, in no one year has its produce amounted to above 20,000 marks. At leaſt forty pounds of copper are obtained here to one mark of ſilver. Here is likewiſe a good glaſs-houſe: 14 miles ENE. Innſpruck, and 54 SW. Salzburg. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Schwedt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder, which here divides it into two parts: 12 miles E. New Angermund, and 46 NE. Berlin.

Schweidnitz, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality to which it gives name. Schweidnitz was firſt walled in, by duke Boleo I, in 1295, but in 1716, the greateſt part of it being burnt down, it has ſince been re-built, with much more beauty than before, and all entirely of ſtone. The new town-houſe in particular, is a moſt elegant ſtructure. Its ſtrength, formerly, conſiſted in a triple wall, but in 1748, king Frederic II cauſed it to be fortified with regular and very ſtrong works. In 1757, however, it was taken by the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of ſixteen days, during which it was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the bombs, bullets, and fires occaſioned by them. In 1758, the Pruſſians recovered it, after a ſiege of the ſame continuance. In the year 1761, it was ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians, who were compelled again to reſtore it, in 1762, after a long ſiege: 47 miles SSE Gros Glogau, and 26 SW. Breſlau.

Schweidnitz, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Liegnitz and Breſlau, on the eaſt by the principality of Brieg, on the ſouth by the principality of Munſterberg and Bohemia, and on the weſt by the principality of Jauer. It is one of the largeſt and moſt populous principalities of Sileſia, and, united with Jauer, is equal to one eighth of the duchy. This country is furniſhed with wood, legumes, and fruit, with plenty of game and ſheep; coal is found in ſeveral parts. The linen and woollen manufactures are in a flouriſhing ſtate. The dukes of Schweidnitz were deſcended from the dukes of Brieg. Charles IV, married a niece of Boleſlaus III, and ſucceeded him. In the whole principality are fourteen towns.

Schweinburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Pirrawurth.

Schweinfurt, or *Surford*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the Maine, over which is a ſtone bridge. In the year 1532, the Proteſtant princes held an aſſembly here. In the years 1631, and 1647, it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. It contains two churches, an hoſpital, and a college, founded by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. Its chief trade is in cloth, linen, and feathers; its territory is not extenſive, but produces excellent wine. The Roman month is thirty-four florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber ſixty-ſeven rixdollars ſixty kruitzers: 28 miles

miles NNE. Bamberg, and 64 E. Franckfort on the Maine.

Schweinitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, on the Schwartz Elfter: 10 miles SSE. Zahna, and 12 E. Wittenberg.

Schweinſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe, on the Ohm: 8 miles SE. Marburg, and 14 NE. Gieſſen.

Schweira, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 4 miles NNW. Smalkalden.

Schweirbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Fils, oppoſite Salach.

Schweitz, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the fifth in order, bounded on the north by the canton of Zurich, on the eaſt by the bailiwick of Gaſter, and the canton of Glarus, on the ſouth by the canton of Uri, and on the weſt by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich; about eight leagues in length, and ſix in breadth. The country is mountainous, interſected with fertile vallies. The principal commerce is in cattle, the air is healthy and pure; the men are brave, hardy, and warlike, and exceedingly jealous of their liberty, the total population is eſtimated at 21,000 ſouls, of which perhaps one-third belong to territories, purchaſed and acquired, ſubject to the canton. The whole country profeſſes the Roman Catholic religion, and in ſpiritual matters is ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance. The inhabitants derive their extraction from the Cimbrians, who being defeated by Marius, the Roman general, about 100 years before the Chriſtian æra, fled into Helvetia. But the emperor Albert intending to deprive them of their liberties, and to bring them under an abſolute ſubjection to the houſe of Auſtria, in 1308, they united with Uri and Unterwalden, for the defence of their common rights. In 1314, ancient conteſts between this country and the abby of Einſidlen, breaking out into open hoſtilities, and in 1315, the latter having procured from the biſhop of Coceſtan, an act of excommunication, and from the imperial court at Rothweil, an edict againſt the Swiſſers as ſacrilegious, and rebels to the emperor Frederick, the archbiſhop of Mentz abſolved them from the excommunication, and the edict itſelf was alſo declared invalid by Louis IV, the anti-emperor. Frederick, however, ſtill perſiſting that as treaſurer to the abby of Einſidlen, he had a fair pretence to put his father's plan in execution, inſtigated his brother Leopold, duke of Auſtria, to make war on the people of Schweitz; but theſe, by the aſſiſtance of their allies, the inhabitants of Uri and Unterwalden, gave him a total overthrow at Morgarten. After this ſucceſs, the three countries entered into a perpetual defenſive alliance. The government is democratical, every male turned of ſixteen years old, having a vote in the Landeſgemeine, but the ordinary regency conſiſts of ſixty counſellors, with a Landamman as preſident, that is to ſay, ten from each of the ſix quarters into which the country is divided. When neceſſary, theſe may be augmented to three times the number. Out of this council the principal officers are elected.

Schweitz, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated in a fertile country, and containing one church, and three convents: 16 miles ESE. Lucerne, and 26 S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Schwelm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on a brook of the ſame name. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 22 miles NE. Cologn, and 22 E. Duſſeldorf.

Schwerin, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, the uſual reſidence of the dukes of the Schwerin line, ſituated on a pleaſant lake, abounding in a variety of fiſh, and which, beſides ſurrounding the greateſt part of the town, alſo gave name to it. It is nearly ſquare, and conſiſts of three parts, namely, Schwerin, the New Town, and the Moor. The duke's palace ſtands on an iſland in the lake, being fortified and communicating with the town, by means of a bridge. Some parts of it command a moſt delightful proſpect. The collection of paintings in this palace is very valuable. The town church is called the Domkirche, it having been the cathedral of the ſee of Schwerin, which was founded in 1170, by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who created Berno the Monk, its firſt biſhop, which creation was confirmed by the emperor Frederick I, in the ſame year, and in 1177, by pope Alexander III. At the ſame time alſo, Schwerin obtained a charter from the ſaid duke; but the fortifications of the town had been undertaken by him in 1161, at which time likewiſe he appointed Gunzelin its grave or count. Such therefore is the origin of the county of Schwerin, which was held for above 200 years by the deſcendants of Gunzelin, and, at length, namely, in 1355 (or according to others) in 1360, on the death of Otho the laſt count, devolved to the dukes of Mecklenburg, who bear it in their title. The freedom of this place was formerly of great conſideration: 34 miles ESE. Lubeck, and 40 ENE. Lavenburg. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 46. N.

Schwerin, a principality of Germany, about twenty miles in length, and ſix in breadth, ſurrounded by the duchy of Mecklenburg. It was formerly a biſhopric, and the laſt of the

the three ſees erected by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who founded it in 1170, at the town of Schwerin, whence it has obtained its name. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was, in 1648, converted into a temporal principality of the empire, and aſſigned to the dukes of Mecklenburg, of the Schwerin line, with right of ſeats and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and likewiſe in that of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its matricular aſſeſſment is ſix horſe, and the like number of foot, or ninety-ſix florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar, it contributes eight-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half.

Schwertberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles E. Steyregg.

Schwerte, or *Schwierte*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1242: 34 miles ENE. Duſſeldorp, and 38 NNE. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Schwerz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſick: one mile N. Duben.

Schwetz, a town and caſtle of Pomerelia, on the weſt ſide of the Viſtula. The caſtle was built, in the year 1244, by duke Suantopolk, as a defence againſt the attacks of the Teutonic knights. After this, the town was gradually built; and, in 1340, it was fortified. In 1310, it fell under the dominion of the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1454, it was taken by the Poles; in the following year the Teutonic knights made themſelves maſters of it; and, in 1466, it was taken again by the Poles. In the year 1655, the Swedes took this place; and the year enſuing it was taken a third time by the Poles: ſeven miles N. Culm.

Schwibuſin, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle in the principality of Glogau: 40 miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and 30 E. Francfort on the Oder.

Schwiebedowe, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: four miles S. Militſch.

Schwinau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

Schwinemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Iſle of Uſedom: 14 miles NNE. Uckermund, and 12 E. Uſedom.

Schwochat, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name: ſix miles SE. Vienna.

Schwochat, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, two miles above Fiſcamunde.

Schwyb, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: 40 miles N. Sennaar.

Sciabonis, a town of Perſian Armenia: 30 leagues ESE. Erivan.

Sciacca, ſee *Saccа*,

Sciamat, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 6 leagues E. Sirgian.

Sciati, or *Skiati*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 6 leagues N. Negroponte. *Long.* 41. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

Scielat, a town of Africa, in the country of Nabia: 10 miles S. Syene.

Sciglio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on a rocky promontory, anciently called *Scylla*, and celebrated for ſhipwrecks: 10 miles NNE. Reggio.

Scilly Iſlands, a group of iſlands, or ſhoals, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, extremely dangerous, and ſo named by captain Wallis, who fell in with them in the year 1767. *Long.* 155. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 28. S.

Scilly Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands at the entrance of the Engliſh Channel, ſituated due weſt from the Lizard Point, and ſeen in a clear day from the Land's End. Beheld at a diſtance, theſe iſlands appear like ſo many high banks in the water, as land uſually appears off at ſea; but the rocks about the iſlands, eſpecially thoſe to the weſtward, appear off at ſea like old caſtles and churches. St. Mary's is the largeſt of the Scilly Iſlands, containing as many houſes and inhabitants as all the reſt. Its greateſt length is two miles and a half, middlemoſt breadth almoſt one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like thoſe of Cornwall, are incloſed with ſtone hedges. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England, in a clear day, and ſhips going out and returning at the mouth of the channels. Here is, alſo, morals-ground, in two parts of this iſland, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which ſupply the cattle with water in dry ſeaſons; in the upper of which is a pretty large and deep lake. This iſland is defended by a ſtrong garriſon, ſituated upon the weſt part of it, overlooking the town and iſthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the ſea about the batteries, of which there are ſeveral ſtrong ones, mounted with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, ſome of them eighteen-pounders. It alſo contains a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners; a ſtore-houſe, with arms for arming 300 iſlanders, who are obliged to aſſiſt the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-houſe, barracks, bridge, and ſtrong gates; and upon the ſummit of a hill, above a regular aſcent, going

going from Hughtown, the capital, ſtands Star Caſtle, with ramparts and a ditch about it. About a mile ſouth-weſt of the ſouth part of St. Mary's Garriſon, lies St. Agnes' Iſland, otherwiſe called the *Light-Houſe Iſland*, upon which ſtands a very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of, or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting-veſſels, croſſing the channels. About three miles and a half northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agnes' Iſland, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called the *Dolphin* (probably corrupted from *Godolphin*) conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes. About two miles from the northernmoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſternmoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, next the coming-in of Crow-ſound, appearing, at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes', but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly. About half a mile from the weſt ſide of Treſco Iſland, to the weſtward of the landing-place, lies the iſland of Bryer, which is inhabited by ſeveral families. The number of people upon the iſland of St. Mary is about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon; in the laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabited iſland, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worſhip in the other iſlands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The air of theſe iſlands is mild and pure, their winters are ſeldom ſubject to froſt and ſnow. When the former happens it laſts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their ſummer is much abated by ſea-breezes; they are, indeed, frequently incommoded by ſea-fogs, but theſe are not unwholeſome. Agues are rare, and fevers more ſo. The moſt fatal diſtemper is the ſmall-pox; yet thoſe who live temperately, ſurvive commonly to a great age, and are remarkably free from diſeaſes. The ſoil is very good, and produces grain of all ſorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They ſtill grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleaſant. For this reaſon they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have ſuch abundance, that, though they uſe it both for bread and beer, they have more than ſuffices for their own conſumption. Potatoes is a new improvement. They have all ſorts of roots, and pulſe and ſallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooſeberris, currants, raſberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper ſhelter, thrive exceedingly, but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and moſt kind of flowers are ſucceſsfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowl of all ſorts, from the ſwan to the ſnipe; and a particular kind, called the hedge-chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits in great number. Their black cattle are generally ſmall, but very well taſted, though they feed upon ore-wood; their horſes are little, but ſtrong and lively. Theſe iſlands lie ſo in the middle, between the two vaſt openings of the north and ſouth narrow ſeas, or, as the ſailors call them, the Briſtol Channel and the Channel (ſo called by way of eminence) that it cannot, or, perhaps, never will be avoided; but that ſeveral ſhips, in the dark of the night, and in ſtreſs of weather, may, by being out in their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, miſtake; and if they do, they are ſure, as the ſailors call it, to run bump aſhore upon Scilly, where they find no quarter among the breakers, but are beaten to pieces, without any poſſibility of eſcape. One can hardly mention the rocks of Scilly, without letting fall a tear to the memory of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and all the gallant ſpirits with him, who, in the admiral's ſhip, with three other men of war, and all their men, running upon theſe rocks, right before the wind, in a dark night, were loſt, on his return from a fruitleſs expedition againſt Toulon. Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was loſt October 22, 1707. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet, in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie too in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudeſley, in the Aſſociation, ordering ſail to be made, firſt ſtruck, in the night, and ſunk immediately: ſeveral perſons of diſtinction being on board at that time were loſt, (particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons, by Sir John Narborough) with about 800 men. The Eagle, captain Hancock, commander, underwent the ſame fate. The Romney, and Fire-brand alſo ſtruck, and were loſt; but the two captains and twenty-five of their men were ſaved. The other men of war eſcaped, by having timely notice. *Long.* 6. 39. to 6. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 54. to 50. 4. N.

Scio, or *Chios*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, 30 miles long, and from 10 to 18 wide. This iſland is mountainous and bare of wood; yet, in ſome places, there are abundance of orange, citron, olive, mulberry,

berry, myrtle, and pomegranate-trees, without reckoning maſtic and turpentine. The country does not want for corn; but, it not yielding a ſufficient quantity, they fetch it, from time to time, from the continent; and for this reaſon the Chriſtian princes could not long keep this iſland, if they were at war with the Turks. At Scio, they plant their vines on the hills, and cut the grapes in Auguſt, and let them lie in the ſun to dry for ſeven or eight days; after which they preſs them, and let them ſtand in tubs to work, the cellar being all the while cloſe ſhut up. When they would make the beſt wine, they mix among the black grapes a ſort of white one, which ſmells like a peach-kernel; but, in making nectar, ſo called even to this day, they make uſe of another kind of grape, ſomewhat ſtyptic, which makes it difficult to ſwallow. There is not much oil got in Scio; the beſt crop yields but about 200 hogſheads. The French get a good deal of honey and wax off this iſland; but the moſt conſiderable merchandize is their ſilk; of this they make, one year with another, 30,000 pounds. Almoſt all this ſilk is uſed in the iſland, in the manufactures of velvet, damaſk, and other ſtuffs, deſigned for Aſia, Egypt, and Barbary; ſometimes they mix gold and ſilver in theſe ſtuffs, according to the fancy of the workers or merchants. Every pound of ſilk pays at the cuſtom-houſe four timins, that is, twenty-pence; in 1700, it ſold for thirty-five timins per pound: the buyer pays the cuſtom. The Turks and French pay three per cent. for all the commodities of the iſland: the Greeks, the Jews, and the Armenians pay five per cent. Theſe duties are farmed at 25,000 crowns, payable to the chief treaſurer of Conſtantinople. The other wares of the iſland are wool, cheeſe, figs, and maſtic. The traffic of wool and cheeſe is not ſo conſiderable as that of figs: beſides what are ſpent in making brandy, they ſend away great quantities of them to the neighbouring iſlands. All the lentiſk-trees belong to the grand ſignior; and they cannot be ſold but under condition that the purchaſer pay the ſame quantity of maſtic to the emperor: generally, the land is ſold and the trees reſerved. There ſometimes comes an aga from Conſtantinople, to receive the maſtic due to the grand Signior; or elſe they appoint the cuſtom-houſe officers of Scio to receive it, who go to three or four of the chief towns, and give notice to the inhabitants of the reſt to bring in their contingent: all theſe villages together owe 286 cheſts of maſtic, weighing 32,500lbs. If any perſon is caught carrying maſtics to ſuch towns as do not plant the tree, they are ſentenced to the gallies, and ſtripped of all they are worth. The planters of the lentiſk pay but half the capitation, and wear the white ſaſh round their turbans as well as the Turks. The turpentine of Scio has been long in great eſtimation, and is obtained by cutting croſs-ways, with a hatchet, the trunks of the biggeſt turpentine-trees, from the end of July to October; the turpentine runs down on flat ſtones, placed under the trees. Scio is ſaid to contain fifty towns and villages. In time of peace, the cadi governs the whole country: in war-time a pacha is ſent to command the troops. There is no waivode here, only an aga janizary, who has under him about 150 janizaries in time of peace, and 300 or 400 in war-time. In all Scio there are not above 10,000 ſouls of the Turks, 3000 Latins, but it is reckoned there are 100,000 Greeks. *Long.* 43. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Scio, a ſea-port town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archipelago. This harbour, which is none of the beſt, is the rendezvous of all ſhipping going or returning between Conſtantinople, Syria, and Egypt. It is a well-built town, and defended by a citadel, with a conſiderable garriſon. *Long.* 43. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

Scioule, ſee *Sioule*.

Sciro, or *Skyros*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ſixty miles in circumference. It is very mountainous, but produces wheat and barley ſufficient for the inhabitants. The wine is excellent, as well as the cheeſe, made of the milk of goats and ſheep mixed together. The inhabitants collect large quantities of wax, and ſome maſtic. The iſland contains only one town, and about 300 families; the cady being the only Turk in the iſland. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Sciro, a town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Scituate, a ſea-port of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth coaſt: 15 miles SE. Boſton.

Scituate, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 19 miles NE. Norwich.

Sciurofia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 33 leagues SE. Sirgian.

Sckabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 96 leagues N. Herat.

Sckat, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia, now Galicia: 36 miles SSW. Halicz.

Sclafani, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 30 miles SE. Palermo.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, ſituated between the rivers Drave and Danube on the north, and Save on the ſouth; it is bounded on the north by Hungary, on the eaſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Servia, on the ſouth by Servia and Boſnia, and on the weſt

weſt by Stiria and Croatia; about 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is a fine, level, fruitful country, where cultivated; but having been, for many years, a frontier province againſt Turkey, and ſubject to the ravages of the Chriſtian, as well as the Turkiſh armies, it has produced but little corn or wine. The Raſcians inhabit the eaſtern diviſion of the country; and the natives, in general, are of good ſtature, a brave hardy race, ſoldiers from their cradles, their country having been long the ſeat of war. The ancient Sclavonia contained many large countries; ſome have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine Sea. It is ſaid to have taken its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, which ſubdued Greece as well as this country, in the reign of the emperor Juſtinian. The Venetians made a conqueſt of Sclavonia, and compelled the natives to ſubmit to the vileſt drudgeries; inſomuch that ſome derive the word ſlave from this people, thus oppreſſed and abuſed by their conquerors. The Hungarians and Venetians poſſeſſed this country alternately. The king of Hungary was ſovereign of Sclavonia, when Solyman the Magnificent invaded and reduced it, in the year 1540, and the Turks remained poſſeſſed of it till the year 1687; ſoon after which they loſt this, and all the territories which the Auſtrians poſſeſs north of the Save and Danube.

Sclioboda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles W. Braclaw.

Scombraria, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena.

Scone, an ancient palace of Scotland, where the kings were formerly uſed to be crowned, in a celebrated ſtone chair, ſince removed to England, and placed in Weſtminſter Abby: near Perth.

Scoonie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 10 miles SW. St. Andrew's, and 17 NNE. Edinburgh.

Scopia, or *Uſcup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, on the river Vardar: 120 miles ESE. Raguſa, and 56 SW. Niſſa.

Scopolo, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 29. N.

Scoppello, a town of Piedmont, in the vally of Seſia: 10 miles W. Varallo.

Scorbolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 6 miles ENE. Parma.

Scortick, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Scotholm, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands.

Scotland, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms what is known in modern hiſtory, under the name of Great Britain: and as a mark of diſtinction, frequently called *North Britain*. This country is on all ſides bounded by the ſea, except towards the ſouth-eaſt, where it is joined to England. The length, from north to ſouth, is about 270 miles: the breadth is various, in ſome parts 150 miles, in others only 30: the coaſts are ſo greatly interſected by innumerable lochs and bays, that it is ſaid no part of Scotland is more than forty miles from the ſea. Taking the country in three diviſions of north, middle, and ſouth, we ſhall obſerve the firſt almoſt cut off from the other by a chain of lakes, which extend acroſs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The appearance of this part of the country is in general an aſſemblage of vaſt and dreary mountains, with ſome fertile vallies intervening, chiefly towards the north and eaſt coaſts. The middle diviſion is alſo very mountainous, the ranges of hills croſſing in various directions; but even between theſe are ſome vallies celebrated for their fertility; but the fertility of both parts conſiſt in meadow and paſture, rather than in arable land, which in theſe mountainous diſtricts bears but a ſmall proportion to the whole, and is chiefly confined to the eaſtern coaſt. The ſouthern diviſion of Scotland contains a much greater proportion of land in cultivation, and produces the varieties of corn generally found in England. The rivers of Scotland are in general remarkable for their rapidity, and abundance of excellent fiſh; the principal are the Spey, the Tay, the Clyde, the Forth, the Tweed, the Dee, the Don, the Eſk, the Annan, the Nith, &c. The lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and ſome of them extenſive. On the weſt and north coaſts are innumerable iſlands; the three principal ranges, or cluſters of which, are called *Weſtern Iſlands*, *Shetland Iſlands*, and *Orkney Iſlands*. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the ſame parallel of latitude with ſome parts of Norway, is very cold; but the froſts are much leſs intenſe here than in any part of the continent equally far north; an advantage ariſing from an inſular ſituation. The whole weſt coaſt is ſubjected to frequent ſummer rains, and ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eaſtern coaſt, and in the whole ſouth diviſion, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy. The produce of the ſoil in the northern parts of Scotland, and its iſles, is not conſiderable; but limeſtone, ſhell-ſand, and marl, thoſe rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places; even the rocky ſhores produce abundance

dance of kelp, an article of conſiderable importance in ſeveral manufactures. The fiſheries in the ſurrounding ſeas have long been an object of national importance. When increaſing commerce ſhall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals in thoſe remote parts of the country, theſe fiſheries may become a real ſource of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, are, however, multifarious and valuable. It feeds vaſt herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with ſheep. It produces much grain and flax. Its woods of oak and fir might furniſh maſt and timber for the uſe of the Britiſh navy. Its mines are rich in coal, in lead, and in iron. Freeſtone, limeſtone, and ſlate, are found in abundance. Neither Greece nor Italy can boaſt a greater ſtore of beautiful marble; fine rock cryſtals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon. Its rivers and lakes are richly ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and a variety of other fiſhes. The Scottiſh mountains, in former times, were infeſted by the wolf and bear, but happily thoſe ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was alſo an inhabitant of the Caledonian foreſt. Herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the ſtag is often ſeen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is ſometimes found. The ſummits are the haunt of the ptarmigan, the eagle, the falcon, and the Alpine hare. Black game and groufe ſwarm among the heaths: among the wild animals which Scotland poſſeſſes, in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare, and rabbit, the weazel, the mole, and other ſmall quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the ſnipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and ſheep are ſmall, but much valued for the delicacy of their fleſh; and the fleece of the Scottiſh ſheep often equals the fineſt Spaniſh wool. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country, the horſes and cows are not inferior in ſize and beauty to thoſe of the Engliſh breed. The trade and population of great towns have conſiderably increaſed of late. Some diſtricts, however, on the weſtern ſhores eſpecially, are almoſt depopulated. Whole colonies have, at once, forſaken their native ſhores; and the country is annually drained of its inhabitants, by the emigration of individuals, tempted by the view of riches. It has thence been conjectured, that the number of inhabitants in Scotland has decreaſed conſiderably within this century. However that may be, the improvements, the induſtry, and the riches lately introduced into Scotland, form a ſtriking contraſt with the poverty of former times. This favourable change may be conſidered as the effect of thoſe liberal principles, and enlightened views, for which many ſpirited friends of Scotland are at preſent ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. Scotland is divided into thirty-three ſhires or counties, the names of which are Aberdeen, Angus or Forfar, Argyle, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithneſs, Clackmannan, Cromarty, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Inverneſs, Kincardine, Kinroſs, Kircudbright, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Murray or Elgin, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roſs, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Sterling, Sutherland, and Wigton. It is probable, that Scotland, like the other nations of Europe, was firſt governed by a number of petty princes, before the whole country became ſubject to the dominion of one ſovereign. At what time this event took place, it is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of certainty; but there ſeems to be no doubt that the Scottiſh monarchy exiſted from a very remote period. According to hiſtorians, Fergus, commonly called the firſt king of Scotland, reigned 330 years before Chriſt, though later critics have conſidered the firſt 44 kings as imaginary, and begin the hiſtory with Fergus the Second, the ſon of Erth, who is ſaid to have been king of the Scots about the year 400. That Scotland was governed by a king at the time of the Romans viſiting England, is certain; and it continued an independent kingdom till the death of the Engliſh queen Elizabeth, when James VI, the moſt immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and conſtantly reſided in the latter: he and his ſucceſſors calling themſelves kings of England and Scotland; each country having a ſeparate parliament, till, in the reign of queen Ann, both kingdoms were united, under the general name of *Great Britain*. Sixteen peers being elected to repreſent the nobility, and ſixteen members being choſen to repreſent the counties and boroughs in the ſame general parliament with England. After the revolution, which changed the ſucceſſion from the houſe of Stuart, this unfortunate family had many adherents in this part of the kingdom, and two attempts were made in their favour in the years 1715 and 1745, which ended in the ruin of the projectors: that family is now virtually extinct. There are five univerſities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glaſgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. The religion is the Preſbyterian, which was eſtabliſhed ſoon after the reformation. There are few Roman Catholics, nor are the Epiſcopalians numerous. Before the reformation, Scotland contained two archbiſhoprics, St. Andrew and Glaſgow, and twelve biſhoprics, Aberdeen, Argyle, Brechin, Caithneſs, Dumblain,

blain, Dunkeld, Edinburgh, Galloway, the iſles of Murray, Orkney, and Roſs.

Scotland, a river on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, 3½ miles SSE. Cuckold's Point.

Scot's Bay, a bay at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Dominica: 4 miles S. Charlotte Town.

Scot's Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America: 10 miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Scot's Head, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Scot's Iſlands, five ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying from ten to thirty miles W. from Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Scowzie Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: 3 miles S. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 16. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Scowie Kyle, or *Kyleſcough*, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 12 miles E. Aſynt Point.

Scrinia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 5 miles N. Tortona.

Scrub, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

Scudenes, or *Scuteneſs*, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference: 18 miles NW. Stavanger.

Scuderi, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles SW. Meſſina.

Scurano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 17 miles S. Parma.

Scurgulo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles SSW. Dragonera.

Scurrizano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 5 miles NE. Aſcoli.

Scutari, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the reſidence of the kings of Illyricum, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name; it is now the reſidence of a beglerbeg, a Greek archbiſhop, and a Latin biſhop. In the years 1474 and 1478, it was beſieged without ſucceſs, but in the year 1479, it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks: 52 miles SE. Raguſa, and 448 W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Scutari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the ſtraits oppoſite to Conſtantinople, to which it is conſidered as a fauxbourgh. The harbour is much frequented, and the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

Scuttock Hills, hills of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: 8 miles N. New Briſtol.

Scuttock Point, a cape of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Scylla, a rock at the entrance of the Straits of Meſſina, about 200 feet in height, now *Cape Sciglio*.

Se, or *Tſe*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 237 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Sea Otter Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 133. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Sea Pyes' Keys, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

Sea Wolves' Iſland, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Seabankori, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles SW. Kiangari.

Seabrook, ſee *Saybrook*.

Seaford, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex. It is a cinque port, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1560, this town was attacked by the French, but they were ſoon repulſed: 10 miles S. Lewes, and 59 S. London.

Seahorſe Iſland, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

Seahorſe Point, a cape on the eaſt of a peninſula, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

Seal, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 4 miles S. Malin Head.

Seal Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Seal Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Seal Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Sealcot, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles NNE. Lahore, and 40 E. Amenadab.

Seamer, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure.

Seatneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 36. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

Seaton, a ſmall ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, in the Frith of Forth: 5 miles WNW. Haddington, and 8 E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Seaton Knook, a cape of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Durham, and weſt point of the mouth of the Tees: 5 miles

miles SSE. Hartlepool, and 5 N. Tynemouth.

Seaton Sluice, a ſluice which opens into the German Sea, on the coaſt of the county of Northumberland.

Seaton, a river of England, which riſes near Leſcard, and runs into the Engliſh Channel: 3 miles E. Looe, in Cornwall.

Sebanzarro, a town of Abyſſinia: 80 miles ENE. Axum.

Sebaſtia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Paleſtine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria: 34 miles NNE. Jeruſalem.

Sebenico, a ſeaport town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns on the coaſt, with a large harbour, and defended by four citadels. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1298. It has often been beſieged by the Turks, but without ſucceſs, and has been in the hands of the Venetians from the year 1412: 20 miles N. Trau, and 25 NW. Spalatro. *Long.* 33. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Sebenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Sebere, a river of Italy, which riſes about ſix miles from Mount Veſuvius, and runs into the ſea, near Naples. The water of this river ſupplies the fountains and aqueducts of that city.

Sebeſvar, a town of Tranſilvania: 22 miles WSW. Coloſvar.

Sebiez, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 40 miles N. Polotſk. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Sebinikvar, a town of Tranſilvania: 6 miles S. Weiſſenburg.

Sebnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 15 miles NE. Konigſtein, and 14 E. Pirna.

Sebola, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues NNW. Caſtel Branco, and 10 WSW. Guarda.

Seboo, or *Subu*, a river of Africa, which paſſes by the city of Fez, and runs into the Atlantic, a little below Marmora.

Seborz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 3 miles SE. Melnek.

Seburg, a town of France, in the department of the North: 5 miles E. Valenciennes, and 7 W. Bavay.

Seca (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 14 miles SSW. Valladolid.

Secatabbas, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 75 miles SW. Moſul.

Secchia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po: 3 miles N. Quiſtello, in the duchy of Mantua.

Seches, or *Secas*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 65. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Sechien, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 47 leagues S. Sirgian.

Se-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles ENE. Yen-tcheou.

Sechura, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Piura, ſituated on the banks of a river of its own name, about a league from the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. This river is ſubject to great variations; flowing in the month of February till September very rapidly, and the water ſo deep, that it can be paſſed only by rafts; whereas, it has very little water during the other months, and for ſome time is entirely dry. Sechura contains about 200 houſes, built of cane, and a large handſome brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, and conſiſt of nearly 400 families, who are principally employed either in fiſhing or driving of mules. The Deſert of Sechura is a frightful waſte of ſand, extending thirty leagues. The extent and uniform aſpect of this plain, together with the continual motion of the ſand, which ſoon effaces all tracts, often bewilder the moſt experienced guides, who, however, ſhow their ſkill in ſoon recovering the right way, for which they make uſe of two expedients: the firſt is to keep the wind directly in their faces as they go out; and the reverſe on their return; for the wind here being always at ſouth, they cannot be deceived: the ſecond is to take up a handful of ſand, at different diſtances, and ſmell to it; for as the excrements of the mules impregnate the ſand more or leſs, they determine which is the true road by the ſcent of it: 60 leagues NNW. Truxillo, and 10 SSE. Payta.

Seck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 4 miles W. Mengers-Kirchen.

Seckach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Jaxt, at Meckmuhl.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salzburg: 6 miles NNW. Knitterfeldt, and 8 NE. Judenberg.

Seckaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles S. Graz.

Seckbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 7 miles W. Hanau, and 2 NE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Seckenheim, or *Sobernheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, near which the elector Frederick I gained an important victory in the year 1462: 4 miles E. Manheim.

Seckingdon,

Seckingdon, a village of England, in the county of Warwick, where Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was aſſaſſinated by Beared, in the year 749: 3½ miles NE. Tamworth, and 117 NNW. London.

Seckingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to Auſtria, on the Rhine, by the waters of which it is wholly ſurrounded. This place is a fief belonging to the ancient foundation eſtabliſhed here for ladies, the abbeſs of which, ever ſince the year 1307, has enjoyed the title of a princeſs of the empire. On the extinction of the line of Habſburg Laufenburg, this town devolved to the houſe of Auſtria, which has the right over the cheſt of the territories of this noble foundation: 4 miles W. Laufenburg, and 14 E. Bâle.

Seckvelt, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 13 miles W. Utrecht.

Seclin, a town of France, in the department of the North and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 1¾ leagues S. Lille, and 4½ W. Tournay.

Secmara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Secondigny, a town of France, the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 2¾ leagues WSW. Partenay, and 5¾ N. Niort.

Secotan, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 55 leagues SE. Candahar.

Secozano, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NNE. Trent.

Secundara, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 28 miles SE. Delhi, and 68 N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

Seczeniaga, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 66 miles WSW. Iſmail.

Seda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues W. Alterdo-Chaon.

Sedan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe. It is ſtrongly fortified, and reckoned one of the keys of France. Here is a manufacture of fine cloth. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, here was a flouriſhing Proteſtant univerſity: 13½ poſts SSW. Liege, and 30½ ENE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Sedarec, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 14 leagues SE. Erivan.

Sedbergh, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland: 11 miles E. Kendal, and 268 N. London.

Sedeana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles WSW. Udina.

Sedella, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles N. Velez Malaga.

Sedgfield, a town of England, in the county of Durham: 9 miles SE. Durham, and 253 N. London.

Sedgley, a manufacturing town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated near coal-mines. The principal manufacture is coarſe iron work, ploughſhares, horſeſhoes, &c.: 4 miles S. Wolverhampton, and 124 NW. London.

Sedgmoor, a large and rich tract of land of England, in the county of Somerſet, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in the year 1685. It is ſituated between Somerton and Bridgewater.

Sedini, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles SE. Caſtel Aragoneſe.

Sedliz, or *Great Sedliz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles SW. Pirna.

Sedlitz, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where Hoffman, in the year 1724, diſcovered a medicinal ſpring, from which is prepared a purgative ſalt, near Moſt.

Sednevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: twenty-four miles NE. Tchernigov.

Sedorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles NE. Segeborg.

Sedoſa, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles NW. Corte.

Sednuova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: twelve miles N. Orlenga.

Seebach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SSW. St. Jorgen.

Seebach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Muldau, 2 miles S. Eulenburg, in the territory of Leipſic.

Seebergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: four miles ESE. Gotha.

Seeburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 55 miles S. Konigſberg, and 60 ESE. Elbing.

Seeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: five miles E. Eiſzleben.

Seeching, or *Sechy*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 4 miles S. Lynn, and 98 N. London.

Seefeldt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Laab.

Seehauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Aland, which almoſts ſurrounds it: 40 miles NW. Brandenburg, and 62 WNW. Berlin.

Seehauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 3 miles W. Bremen.

Seehauſen, or *Sommerchenburg*, a town of Germany,

Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 18 miles W. Magdeburg.

Seekirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Waller See: 4 miles N. Salzburg, and 8 SE. Lauffen.

Seeland, ſee *Zealand*.

Seelburg, or *Sehnpills*, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the Dwina, where the biſhops of Semigalia formerly reſided, who were from thence called the biſhops of Seelburg: 50 miles SE. Riga, and 60 ESE. Mittau,

Seelow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles W. Cuſtrin, and 34 E. Berlin.

Seer, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, and capital of a principality, which lies along the Perſian Gulf, which the Perſians call *Dſulfar*, from whom the Europeans call the inhabitants the Arabians of Julfar. The Arabs call it Seer, from the town, which has a good harbour, and is the ſeat of the ſchiech. He formerly poſſeſſed, and, indeed, ſtill retains, the Iſle of Scharedsje, with ſome conſiderable places upon the oppoſite ſide of the Gulf. This country, not long ſince, acknowledged the ſovereign authority of the imam; but it has withdrawn itſelf from this condition of dependence, and the ſchiech often goes to war with his old maſters. The prince of Seer makes ſome figure among the maritime powers in theſe parts. His navy is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Perſian Gulf. His ſubjects are much employed in navigation, and carry on a pretty extenſive trade: 108 miles WSW. Julfar. *Long.* 54. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

Seerd, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 55 miles E. Diarbek, and 100 NNW. Moſul.

Sees, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Mont St. Michel.

Sees, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon, on the Orne: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen: 2½ poſts N. Alençon, and 9¾ S. Caen. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Seeſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 miles E. Gandersheim, and 40 W. Goſlar.

Seewe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Haarburg, in the principality of Luneburg.

Seewald, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Deutſch Eylau.

Sefakin, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 60 miles SE. Loheia.

Seſidrou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues SW. Schiras.

Segalla, a gold mine of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Segargium, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 17 leagues SW. Zuenga.

Segeberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, which takes its name from a caſtle, built by the emperor Lotharius, in the year 1137, of which at preſent there are but few veſtiges remaining: 18 miles NW. Lubeck, and 28 NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Segeberad, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 24 miles W. Chriſtiania.

Segelsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles E. Bremen.

Segeſtan, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar and Sableſtan, on the ſouth by Mecran, and on the weſt by Kerman, Farſiſtan, and Couheſtan, anciently called *Drangiana*. The country is in general mountainous; the plains are barren, and covered with a fine ſand, which is ſometimes raiſed by the winds in a whirlwind, in ſuch a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. The vallies are the only habitable parts. Zareng is the capital.

Segez, a river of Ruſſia, which forms a communication between lakes Sig and Vig, in the government of Olonetz.

Segilmeſſa, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

Seglora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles E. Gothenburg.

Segna, a ſeaport town of Morlachia, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, declared a free port, and erected into a biſhopric, by the emperor Joſeph II, in the year 1785. It is a free town, under the protection of Auſtria. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Segni, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. Organs are ſaid to have been invented in this town: 16 miles W. Alatra, and 25 SE. Rome.

Segnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 4 miles SSW. Maynbernheim.

Segonzac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 2 leagues SE. Cognac, and 5 W. Angouleſme.

Segorba, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the river Morviedro, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 6th century, ſuppoſed by ſome to have formerly been the capital of Celtiberia. In its preſent ſtate it contains not more than from five to ſix thouſand inhabitants. It is ſurrounded by well cultivated gardens; the climate is mild, and the country abounds in every kind of fruit.

fruit. The Jeſuits had a college in Segorba; their houſe has been converted into an epiſcopal ſeminary. The greateſt curioſity in Segorba is the fountain, which, even at its ſource, furniſhes water ſufficient to turn two mill-wheels, and water all the neighbouring country. The water is wholeſome, clear, and well taſted; it does not breed either reptiles or flies, and becomes not currupt by being kept; but its moſt remarkable property is that of petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its ſide, and even the channels through which it paſſes: 35 miles N. Valencia, and 150 E. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

Segoſtaevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 44 miles W. Kraſnoiarſk.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, ſurrounded with a wall, flanked with towers and a rampart. It contains twenty-ſeven churches, twenty-four convents, and about 8000 houſes. The principal edifices are the cathedral, and the caſtle or Alcazar. The cathedral is a mixture of the Gothic and Mooriſh architecture. The inſide is very ſpacious, and of majeſtic ſimplicity. The windows are well diſpoſed, and the great altar has been lately decorated with the fineſt Grenadian marble. The Alcazar of Segovia, formerly the reſidence of the Gothic kings, is a well-preſerved edifice. Within theſe few years, a military ſchool has been eſtabliſhed in it, for young gentlemen intended for the artillery. The Alcazar was for a long time made uſe of as a priſon, for the crews of the Barbary corſairs, who fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But nothing is more worthy the attention of curioſity at Segovia, than the aqueduct, which the ſingular ſituation of the city renders neceſſary. Segovia is built upon two hills, and the vally by which they are ſeparated; it beſides extends conſiderably in every direction. This poſition made it very difficult for a part of the citizens to be ſupplied with water. The difficulty was removed, according to the learned, in the reign of Trajan, by an aqueduct, which until this day is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing, and the beſt preſerved, of the Roman works. Two rows of arches riſe majeſtically, one above the other, and the ſpectator feels ſome impreſſion of fear in comparing their ſlender baſe with their amazing height. Its ſolidity, which has braved upwards of ſixteen centuries ſeems inexplicable, on cloſely obſerving the ſimplicity of its conſtruction. Segovia, which has ever been famous for the goodneſs of its wool, was formerly not leſs ſo for the number and perfection of its manufactures. It is fallen from its ancient ſplendour to a degree afflicting to every friend to his country. In 1785, the number of looms did not exceed 250. The mint of Segovia was for ſome years the only one in Spain, of late another has been eſtabliſhed at Seville: 73 miles E. Salamanca, and 40 NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, founded by the Spaniards, in the year 1552. *Long.* 48. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

Segovia Nueva, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the North Atlantic, *Long.* 62. 54. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua: 70 miles NNE. Leon. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Segovia Nueva, a town of the iſland of Luçon, founded in the year 1598, the ſee of a biſhop, defended by a fort and a garriſon. It is ſituated near the north coaſt of the iſland: 250 miles N. Manilla.

Segra, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of the province of Catalonia, and joins the Ebro, on the borders of Aragon, near Mequinez.

Segre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6 leagues NW. Angers, and 5 W. Chateauneuf.

Segur, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 4 leagues W. Uzerche.

Segur, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. Severac-le-Château, and 4 ESE. Rhodez.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 23 miles SE. Daroca, and 28 N. Teruel.

Segura, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Murcia, ten miles SSE. from Segura de la Sierra, croſſes the province of Murcia and the ſouth part of Valencia, and runs into the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSW. Alicant.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 18 miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

Segura, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Spain. This town was taken by the troops of king Philip, in the year 1705, and retaken by the allies the year following: 2 leagues N. Roſmarilhal.

Segura, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 25 miles SE. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Segura de la Frontera, a town of North America,

America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, built by Cortes: 50 miles S. Tlaſcala.

Segura de la Sierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 60 miles SW. Chinchilla.

Segus, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 1½ league N. Argellez.

Seguianaio, ſee *Chequatan*.

Seban, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 2 miles WNW. Doran.

Sebaranpour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, between the Jumnah and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi: 86 miles N. Delhi, and 80 SSW. Sirinagur. *Long.* 77. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 4. N.

Sebeſten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. In the year 1520, this town was ſacked and burnt by the Poles: 54 miles SE. Konigſberg, and 40 W. Grodno.

Sebirman, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles S. Kataba.

Se-hoei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles NNE. Tchao-king.

Sebwan, a town of Hindooſtan, on the Sinde: 66 miles NE. Nuſſerpour, and 240 SSW. Moultan.

Seiberſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NE. Ebenfurth.

Seibouſe, a river of Africa, in Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Bona.

Seiches, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 3¾ leagues NE. Angers, and 3¾ W. Baugé.

Seiches, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marmade: 2¾ leagues NE. Marmande, and 2½ SW. Lauzun.

Seid Gender, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 25 miles N. Lar.

Seidenberg, a town of Luſatia. Here are manufactures of cloth and knit ſtockings: eight miles SSE. Gorlitz.

Seidenſchwanz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 8 miles N. Turnau.

Seidenſtetten, or *Seittenſtettin*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NNW. Waidhoven.

Seiferſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 5 miles S. Krottau.

Seignelay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 2 leagues N. Auxerre, and 2½ SW. St. Florentin.

Sejiat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 6 miles NE. Diarbek.

Seilhac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: two leagues N. Tulle.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Moſelle, at Metz.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Saône, four miles SW. Cuiſery, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Seille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, a little above Valenciennes.

Seiman, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 48 miles NNE. Alah Schr.

Sein, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of France, in the department of the Finiſterre. The coaſts are very dangerous on account of the rocks and ſhallows: 2 miles W. Point Raz, and 28 SSE. Uſhant. *Long.* 12. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Seine, a river of France, which riſes about two leagues S. Aignay-le-Duc, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and paſſes by Chatillon-ſur-Seine, Muſſy l'Evêque, Barſur-Seine, Troyes, Mery, Nogent-ſur-Seine, Bray, Montereau, Moret, Melun, Gorbeil, Paris, St. Germain, Mantes, Vernon, Grand Andeley, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbœuf, Rouen, Caudebec, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, at Havre-de-Grâce.

Seine (La), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon, ſituated on a tongue of land which runs into the ſea: one league S. Toulon.

Seine (Lower, Department of), one of the diviſions of France, bounded on the north and weſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the departments of the Somme and the Oiſe, and on the ſouth by the departments of the Eure and the Calvados, from both which it is moſtly ſeparated by the river Seine; about ſixty miles from eaſt to weſt, and from eighteen to thirty-ſix from north to ſouth. This department is part of ancient Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marn (Department of), a diviſion of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Oiſe and the Aiſne, on the eaſt by the departments of the Marne and the Aube, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Yonne, on the ſouth by the department of the Loiret, and on the weſt by the departments of the Loiret, and the Seine and Oiſe: fifty-five miles in length, from north to ſouth; and from twenty-five to forty-four in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The department is formed of part of what was formerly called the Iſle of France; and Brie. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oiſe (Department of), a diviſion of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Oiſe, on the eaſt by the department of the Seine and Marne, on the ſouth by the department of the Loiret, and on the weſt by the departments of the Eure, and the Eure and Loire: fifty-five miles in length, from north to ſouth, and forty in its mean breadth from eaſt to weſt. The department is formed of what was before termed Vexin Français, Mantois, Gatinois Français, all included in the government of the Iſle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

Seint, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menai, near Caernarvon.

Seinſheim (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united to the county of Schwarzenberg, and the matricular aſſeſſment is included with this county; to the chamber-term it pays thirty-five rix-dollars: 18 miles SE. Wurzburg, and 28 NNW. Anſpach.

Seiſenberg, or *Suſenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 11 miles SE. Weixelburg.

Seiſenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 2 miles NE. Ips.

Seiſſan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 3 leagues S. Auch, and 2½ E. Mirande.

Seiſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 18 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Seittenboff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles N. Weixelburg.

Seitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Cilley.

Seix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: 2½ leagues S. St. Girons, and 6 W. Taraſcon.

Sekidlo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh factory, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

Sel (Le), a town of France, in the department of the the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bains; 1½ league NNE. Bains, and 4¼ S. Rennes.

Selabina, a town of Hungary: 4 miles SW. Roſenburg.

Selam, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and provice of Yucatan, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: 15 leagues NW. Merida.

Selamun, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 3 miles S. Shabur, and 48 NNW. Cairo.

Selb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth: 11 miles NNE. Wunſiedel.

Selbe, a river of the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea, in Ramſey Harbour.

Selberg, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 4 miles WNW. Schonau.

Selboe, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 40 miles SE. Drontheim.

Selboſoe, town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 16 miles SSE. Drontheim.

Selby, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable ſize, famous for the birth of Henry I, whoſe father, William the Conqueror, built an abby here, whoſe abbots were mitred. The market is on Monday. A canal from hence communicates with the rivers Aire and Calder. Two veſſels ſail from Selby to London: 15 miles S. York, and 182 N. London.

Selch Skerrie, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, a little to the north of North Ronaldſha.

Selefkiah, or *Iſkhil*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated on a river which ſoon after empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus. It was anciently called *Selucia*, and is at preſent the reſidence of a ſangiac, under the governor of Cyprus: 110 miles SSE. Cogni. *Long.* 51. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Selemie, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 9 miles SE. Mehallet-Keber.

Selenga, a river which riſes in Chiveſſe, and croſſing the confines of Ruſſia, runs into the Baikal Lake, fifty miles WNW. Verchnei Udinſk.

Selenginſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Selenga and the Chilok. It was made an oſtrog in the year 1666; but about twenty years after that, the fort, which is now ſtanding, was built; and to this the place owes its proſperity. The town lies parallel to the river, and contains two churches, and one hundred and fifty houſes which are incloſed in the fortification. The latter is defended by five pieces of braſs cannon, and as many iron guns; and the garriſon conſiſts of a regiment of ſoldiers. The inhabitants have the nickname of Peroſhniki, from the great quantities of ſand found in theſe parts. The whole adjacent country is very mountainous and barren; but there is a good arable land a few miles below it. The country about Selenginſk yields a very great plenty of rhubarb; and all the rhubarb that is exported from Ruſſia grows in theſe parts: 84 miles SE. Irkutſk, and 374 W. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Seleniz, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles S. Clagenfurt.

Selenti, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixty miles W. Kiutaja.

Seleſtria, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the

the province of Caramania: 50 miles SW. Tarſus.

Seletzkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles S. Archangel.

Selezneva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: twenty-eight miles S. Ilminſk.

Selginthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: three miles NW. Burken.

Seliakinſko, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: 260 miles NNW. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 55. N.

Selico, or *Seluco*, a town of Africa, on the north ſide of the river Gambia, in the country of Mandinga.

Seliger, a conſiderable lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 80 miles WNW. Tver.

Seligenſtad, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial: 12 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 28 W. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Selima, a place in the country of Nubia, where good water is found: 42 miles S. Shab.

Selincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ſix leagues W. Amiens.

Seline, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-weſt into the river Loh, about half a mile SSE. Repplin.

Se-ling, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1217 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Selingue, ſee *Selenga*.

Seliſſa, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which unites with the Cobera, and forms the Meduna.

Seliſzca Nova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles SW. Choczim.

Selivria, or *Selimbria*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on the north ſide of the ſea of Marmora, with an old ruinous caſtle, ſtanding on an eminence, formerly very ſtrong, and, with the houſes near it, called the *Upper Town*. In the ſuburbs is an imperial granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop: 34 miles W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 52.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Ettrick, in what was formerly called *Ettrick Foreſt*. It is a burgh, with lands worth more than a thouſand pounds a year, which are divided into a great number of ſmall properties. The manufacture of boots and ſhoes have been long eſtabliſhed here, beſides which is a manufacture of inkle, the number of inhabitants in the town is about 1000; in the country part of the pariſh 700. Selkirk, united with Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, ſends one member to the Britiſh Parliament. In the year 1513, one hundred of the inhabitants attended James IV to the battle of Floddon-field, from which a few returned, laden with the ſpoils taken from the enemy. Some of theſe trophies ſtill ſurvive the ruſt of time, and the effects of negligence. The deſperate valour of the citizens of Selkirk, which, on that fatal day, was eminently conſpicuous to both armies, produced very oppoſite effects. The implacable reſentment of the Engliſh reduced their defenceleſs town to aſhes, whilſt their grateful ſovereign (James V) ſhowed his ſenſe of their valour, by a grant of an extenſive portion of his foreſt, the trees for rebuilding their houſes, and the property as the reward of their heroiſm: thirty miles S. Berwick, and twenty-five SSE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Selkirkſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Peebles and Edinburgh, on the eaſt by the county of Roxburgh, on the ſouth by the county of Dumfries, and on the weſt by the counties of Dumfries and Peebles; about twenty-four miles long, and from eight to fifteen wide. It was formerly alſo called the ſheriffdom of *Ettrick Foreſt*, from an extenſive royal foreſt of that name. The country is, in general, hilly, and rather more adapted for paſture than for tillage. The rivers abound with fiſh, of which the principal are the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Gala, and the Tweed. The fields and woods abound with game and birds both of ſong and prey. This country ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. Selkirk is the capital.

Sella, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Selle, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 2 leagues S. Aurillic.

Selle, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, about two leagues above Valenciennes.

Selleſ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 37 leagues E. Iſpahan.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin, on the Cher: 3½ leagues SW. Romorantin, and 7 S. Blois.

Selle-ſur-Bied (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 2½ leagues NE. Montargis.

Sellia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 4 miles NNE. St. Severina.

Selliers, a town of France, in the department of the Jura: 3 leagues W. Poligny.

Selnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: fixteen miles NW. Chrudim.

Selo, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Peſti.

Selokoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 8. N.

Selomme, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendome: 2 leagues SE. Vendome.

Selongey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 1½ league N. Is-ſur-Tille, and 6 NW. Gray.

Selovitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 10 miles SE. Brunn.

Selrain, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 7 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

Selſea Bill, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, in the county of Suſſex, which takes its name from a village: 8 miles S. Chicheſter. *Long.* 0. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Selſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSE. Bremervord.

Selters, or *Lower Selters*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, ſituated on the Emſbach, near which is a celebrated medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are well known: 21 miles N. Mentz, and 30 E. Coblentz.

Selters, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, on the Lahn, with a medicinal ſpring: 2 miles N. Weilburg.

Selſchan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Muldaw: 22 miles SE. Beraun, and 38 S. Prague.

Seltz, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles N. Ingelheim.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine: 7½ leagues NNE. Straſburg, and 6 S. Landau.

Seltzbach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2 leagues SW. Colmar, and 2 NW. Ruffach.

Selva, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 35 miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Selucia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 160 miles NW. Baſſora.

Selve (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 4 leagues SE. Sauveterre, and 4½ S. Rhodez.

Selune, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Mont St. Michel.

Sem, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the eaſt part of the government of Kurſk, paſſes by Kurſk, and unites with the Deſna, near Soſnitza, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoe.

Semar, a river which riſes in Mount Cenis, and after forming in its courſe a boundary between Savoy and Piedmont, falls into the Doria at Suſa.

Sematai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles NE. Peking.

Semau, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 3 leagues S. from the Iſland of Timor.

Semegonde, or *Semegda*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou, on a lake formed by a branch of the Niger.

Semendria, a town and fortreſs of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube. This place was taken by the Turks, in the year 1438: in the year 1688, by the Hungarians. In the year 1690, by the Turks, and in the year 1718, again by the Hungarians: 12 miles W. Paſſarovitz, and 50 S. Temeſvar.

Semengian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 44 leagues S. Kin.

Semennud, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 8 miles SSW. Manſora, and 53 N. Cairo.

Semenov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novogrod: 36 miles N. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Semenovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 44 miles NNW. Vologda.

Semigallia (Duchy of), a diviſion of Courland, about 110 miles in length, and from ten to twenty-five in breadth, bounded on the north by Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the Dwina, and elſewhere by Courland. It is now ſubject to Ruſſia. Mittaw is the capital.

Semile, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 miles E. Turnau.

Semin, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the borders of Tonking: 1202 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 9. N.

Seminara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: where the duke d'Aubigny, defeated the Spaniards, in the year 1495, and was himſelf defeated in the year 1503. In the year 1783, this town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants eſcaped: 12 miles SSW. Roſſano, and 17 NNE. Reggio.

Semipolainai, or *Sempalat*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch, firſt built in the year 1714, on the bank of the Irtiſch; but it was taken down, and built on a new ſituation ſeveral times, on account of the gradual encroachments which the water made on the land; ſo that now it ſtands in its fourth ſituation.

This

This fort is eaſily commanded from the mountains that lie to the eaſt of it; and the adjacent country is very pleaſant and fertile, but lies uncultivated. The gardens at Sempalat yield a very fine ſpecies of melons. The fort has its name from Sempalat, a ruinous town, lying about ſixteen wreſts from it, on the river Irtiſch, where ſome remains of old ſtone buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. The firſt Ruſſian ſettlers here found ſeven of theſe houſes, as the name of the place imports. The learned are of opinion that ſome old inſcriptions which were found among the ruins, relate to the mythology of the Calmuks; and that this place was deſerted by that nation, agreeably to a maxim of their religion, that when any conſecrated place is once profaned by war, it muſt be relinquiſhed for ever: 248 miles S. Kolivan, and 616 SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Semiſat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 118 miles W. Diarbek.

Semlyo, a town of Hungary: 12 miles WNW. Stulweiſſenburg.

Semmara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles W. Oppido.

Semno, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic: 4 miles W. Canovia, in the province of Albania.

Semovnie, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 12 miles W. Nicopoli.

Semoy, a town of Luxemburg: five miles NW. Chiny.

Semoy, a river which riſes in Luxemburg, near Arlon, paſſes by Chiny, Bouillon, &c. and enters the Meuſe near Château Renard, in the department of the Ardennes.

Sempach, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name. Near this town, in the year 1386, the confederate Swiſs obtained a moſt glorious victory over Leopold, duke of Auſtria, and in the year 1393, agreed on an ordinance for the improvement of their military diſcipline: 7 miles NW. Lucerne, and 24 SW. Zurich.

Sempach, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, ſix miles long, and two wide: 8 miles NW. Lucerne.

Semphiropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 60 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 51. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Sempt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, 5 miles above Landſhut, in Lower Bavaria.

Semſat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles W. Diarbek.

Semtchiarſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 96. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Semptchin Hotun, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 18 miles ESE. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.

Semur en Auxois, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, ſituated on a rock, near the river Armançon; the principal commerce is in woollen cloth of their own manufacture: 10 leagues WNW. Dijon, and 16 SW. Langres. *Long.* 21. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Semur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: three quarters of a league E. Marcigny, and 4¼ S. Charolles. *Long.* 21. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

Semza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ſixteen miles NNE. Mezen.

Sena, or *Marzali*, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, on the river Zambeze, where the Portugueſe have a factory. *Long.* 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 3. S.

Se-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains: the inhabitants hold little communication with the Chineſe: 845 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 56. N.

Senarpont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7½ leagues W. Amiens, and 5 S. Abbeville.

Sence, a river of England, which riſes in the country of Leiceſter, and falls into the Anker, oppoſite Atherſton, in Warwickſhire.

Senden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles SSW. Munſter.

Sendenhorſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles SSE. Paderborn.

Sendgean, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 13 miles SE. Balikeſri.

Sendziſchow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 36 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Seneca, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New York, which runs from a lake of the ſame name to the Oſwego River.

Seneca, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, twenty-five miles long, and two or three wide: 22 miles S. Lake Ontario.

Senecey, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2½ leagues S. Châlons ſur Saône, and 1½ N. Tournus.

Seneff, a town of Brabant, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there between the French, commanded by the prince of Condé, and the Dutch and the allies, commanded by William prince of Orange. The prince of Orange, to make the world imagine he had gained a victory, laid ſiege to Oudenarde; but

but Condé, to convince them that he had not loſt a battle, obliged him to relinquiſh the attempt: 13 miles NW. Charles ſur Sambre, and 13 ENE. Mons.

Senegal, or *Senegambia*, a country of Africa, ſituated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and ſtates. The former name it derives from the river Senegal and the latter from the Gambia.

Senegal, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior country, and runs into the Atlantic. Some geographers are of opinion, that it riſes out of the great lake Mabeira, and paſſes through a courſe of 1500 miles before it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean; while others no leſs obſtinately aſſert it to be a continuation of the Niger, though neither opinions can be otherwiſe ſupported than by conjecture. The river Senegal is, doubtleſs, one of the largeſt rivers of Africa; for without aſcending higher than the lake Benin (the fartheſt that Europeans have penetrated, at leaſt upon unqueſtionable authority) it is 800 leagues to the iſland of Senegal, near the mouth of the river. So cruel, ſo ſavage, and ſo barbarous, are the inhabitants, that few people's curioſity is ſufficient to carry them through the dangers and fatigues which would neceſſarily attend ſuch a purſuit. Within two leagues of the ſea, the river in its courſe takes a ſudden turn to the ſouth, and for the remainder of its paſſage is divided from the ſea only by a natural ridge of ſand, ſometimes not a hundred toiſes over. By this curve, it prolongs its courſe for twenty-five leagues farther, from north to ſouth, till at length it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean, in 15 deg. 50 min. north latitude. This great river ſeparates the country of the Negroes from the Moors of Sahara, or the Deſert, ſtretching by a number of windings to a prodigious length, from eaſt to weſt. The extreme rapidity of this river is attributed to the ſpace paſſed through by ſo large a body of water, confined within ſo narrow a channel; the mouth of it being no more than half a league over, and that choked up with ſand, called a bar, which renders the paſſage exceeding difficult and dangerous. This bar is doubly dangerous, on account not only of the ſhallowneſs of the water at all times, but the ſhifting of the bar, and the change of its ſituation after floods and heavy rains, by which the channels are loſt, and new ſoundings requiſite to diſcover them; indeed, the Senegal would be quite ſhut up but for one channel of 200 toiſes in breadth, and two fathoms' depth, which has long kept its ſituation immoveable, amidſt the floods and overflowings of the river. This bar prevents ſhips of five or ſix hundred tons from entering the river, and mooring under the fort; an inconvenience that obliged the French company to keep a veſſel conſtantly at anchor in the channel, for no other purpoſe than to keep an account of the ſoundings. The moſt commodious time of the year for croſſing the bar is from the month of January till Auguſt, the winds being then variable, the river ſmooth, and the bar fixed till the enſuing rainy ſeaſon, when the prodigious ſwell of the river, and ſouth-weſt winds, oppoſed to its rapid courſe, raiſe waves of ſo prodigious a height at the bar, that their claſhing reſembles the ſhock of mountains, and ſo furious, as to daſh in pieces the ſtouteſt ſhip. After croſſing the bar, it becomes a beautiful, ſmooth, and gently gliding river, at four fathoms' depth. In advancing a league higher, the country on the ſouth ſide is clothed with a beautiful verdure, the trees in perpetual bloom, than which nothing can form a more agreeable contraſt to the dry, ſandy, and barren points of land, that firſt preſent themſelves to ſhipping. All around lie a great number of iſlands, pleaſantly ſtocked with trees, fruits, herbage, and birds, but appropriated to no uſe, except the iſland of Senegal. The mouth of the river is laid down in *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Senegal, an iſland of Africa, in the river ſo called, about one mile and a quarter in length, from north to ſouth, and almoſt half a mile in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It is compoſed of a bed of looſe ſand, productive of nothing but what is forced by art and the richeſt manure, notwithſtanding which, it contains 3000 inhabitants, whoſe principal food is fiſh and maize. This ſort of corn grows in great plenty almoſt all over the whole country. It may ſeem ſurpriſing, that a part of the world ſo very unhealthy as this, ſhould yet be ſo populous, but the wonder will ceaſe when we come to underſtand, that the greateſt pride among the men conſiſts in the number of their wives; ſo that every one takes as many as he is able to maintain; ſome ſix, others eight, and others twelve, at a time. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Senetoſo, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles SW. Sarcena.

Senez, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 4½ leagues SSE. Digne, and 2 NW. Caſtellane.

Senfftenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Stain.

Senfftenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles N. Geyerſberg.

Senfftenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing about 300 houſes, ſurrounded with ramparts and ditches: 32 miles NE. Meiſſen, and 64 SSE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Sengana, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mewat

Mewat country: 38 miles WNW. Cotputly, and 95 miles SW. Delhi.

Sengen, or *Senſen*, a river of Swiſſerland, which joins the Sanen River, near Laupen, in the canton of Berne.

Se-ngen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

Sengerſhafura, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 23 leagues NW. Reſhd.

Se-ngin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 25 miles NW. King-yuen.

Senglea, a town of the iſland of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittorioſa, and containing about 4000 inhabitants.

Sengna, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 16 leagues SE. Tauris.

Sengwarden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and lordſhip of Kniphauſen: ſix miles E. Jever.

Seninghem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: three leagues W. St. Omer.

Senionitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles N. Konigingratz.

Seneto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Sibari.

Senitz, a town of Hungary: 25 miles W. Topoltzan.

Senke, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: forty-two leagues S. Laſſa.

Senlis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims: 3½ poſts S. Compiegne, and 5½ N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Senn, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul: eighty miles SSE. Moſul.

Sennaar, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Nubia, ſituated on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyſſinia. In the beginning of the 16th century, the whole of this country between Abyſſinia and Egypt was ſubject to an Arab prince of the race of Beni Koreiſh, called Wed Ageeb, whoſe capital was Gerri. In the year 1504, it was invaded by a nation of Negroes, who compelled the Arabs to pay them a conſiderable tribute. Theſe Negroes were called Shillook, and founded Sennaar, which has ever ſince been the capital. At the eſtabliſhing of this monarchy, the king, and the whole nation of Shillook, were Pagans. They were ſoon after converted to Mahometaniſm, for the ſake of trading with Cairo, and took the name of Funge, which they interpret ſometimes lords, or conquerors, and at other times free citizens, though Mr. Bruce ſays, that the firſt title of nobility in this country is that of ſlave; indeed, there it no other. All titles and dignities are undervalued and precarious, unleſs they are in the hands of one who is a ſlave. Slavery in Sennaar is the only true nobility. It is one of the ſingularities which obtains among this brutiſh people, that the king aſcends his throne under an admiſſion that he may be lawfully put to death by his own ſubjects, or ſlaves, upon a council being held by the great officers, if they decree that it is not for the advantage of the ſtate that he be ſuffered to reign any longer. There is one officer of his own family who, alone, can be the inſtrument of ſhedding his ſovereign and kinſman's blood. This officer is called Sid el Coom, maſter of the king's houſehold, or ſervants, but has no vote in depoſing him, nor is any guilt imputed to him, however many of his ſovereigns he thus regularly murders. Upon the death of the king his eldeſt ſon ſucceeds by right; and immediately afterwards as many of the brothers of the reigning prince as can be apprehended are put to death by the Sid el Coom.

Senaar, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Nile. Mr. Bruce ſays the ground whereon it ſtands, riſes juſt enough to prevent the river from entering the town, even in the height of the inundation, when it comes to be even with the ſtreet. The town of Senaar is very populous, there being in it many good houſes, after the faſhion of the country. Poncet ſays, in his time they were all of one ſtory high; but now the great officers have all houſes of two. They have parapet roofs, which is a ſingular conſtruction; for in other places within the rains the roofs are all conical. The houſes are all built of clay, with very little ſtraw mixed with it, which ſufficiently ſhows the rains here muſt be leſs violent than to the ſouthward, probably from the diſtance of the mountains. However, when Mr. Bruce was there, a week of conſtant rain happened, and on the 30th of July the Nile increaſed violently, after loud thunder and a great darkneſs to the ſouth. The whole ſtream was covered with the wreck of houſes, canes, wooden bowls, and platters, living camels, and cattle, and ſeveral dead ones paſſed Sennaar, hurried along by the current, with great velocity. A hyena, endeavouring to croſs before the town, was ſurrounded and killed by the inhabitants. The water got into the houſes that ſtood upon its banks, and by riſing ſeveral feet high, the walls melted, being clay, which occaſioned ſeveral of them to fall. It ſeemed by the floating wreck of houſes that appeared in the ſtream, to have deſtroyed a great many villages to the ſouthward. The ſoil of Sennaar

nadis very unfavourable, both to man and beaſt. This ſeems to me to be owing to ſome noxious quality of the fat earth, with which it is every way ſurrounded, and nothing may be depended upon more ſurely than the fact. No horſe, mule, aſs, or any beaſt of burden, will breed, or even live at Sennaar, or many miles about it. Neither dog nor cat, ſheep nor bullock, nor poultry can be preſerved a ſeaſon there. They muſt go all, every half year to the ſands. Though all poſſible care be taken of them, they die in every place where the fat earth is about the town, during the firſt ſeaſons of the rains. Several kings have tried to keep lions, but no care could prolong their lives beyond the firſt rains. This remarkable quality ceaſes upon removing from the fertile country to the ſands Aira, between three and four miles from Sennaar, with no water near it but the Nile, ſurrounded with white barren ſand, which agrees perfectly with all animals. But however unfavourable this ſoil may be for the propagation of animals, it contributes very abundantly both to the nouriſhment of man and beaſt. It is all ſown with dora, or millet, the principal food of the natives. It produces alſo wheat and rice, but theſe at Sennaar are ſold by the pound, even in years of plenty. The ſalt made uſe of at Sennaar is all extracted from the earth about it. About twelve miles from Sennaar, nearly to the north-weſt is a collection of villages called *Shaddly*, from a great ſaint, who in his time directed large pits to be dug, and plaſtered cloſely within with clay, into which a quantity of grain was put when it was at the cheapeſt, and theſe were covered up, and plaſtered again at the top, which they call ſealing, and the hole itſelf matamore. Theſe matamores are in great number all over the plain, and, on any proſpect of corn growing dear, they are opened, and corn ſold at a low price, both to the town and country. To the north of Shaddly, about twenty-miles, is another foundation of this ſort, called *Wed Aboud*, ſtill greater than Shaddly. Upon theſe two charities the chief ſubſiſtence of the Arabs depends; for as there is continual war among theſe people, and their violence being always directed againſt the crops rather than the perſons of their enemies, the deſtruction of each tribe would follow the loſs of its harveſt, was it not for the extraordinary ſupplies furniſhed at ſuch times by theſe granaries. The ſmall villages of ſoldiers are ſcattered up and down, through this immenſe plain to watch the grain that is ſown, which is dora only, and it is ſaid that here the ground will produce no other grain. Prodigious excavations are made at proper diſtances, which fill with water in the rainy ſeaſon, and are a great relief to the Arabs in their paſſage between the cultivated country and the ſands. The fly, that inexorable perſecutor of the Arabs, never purſues them to the north of Shaddly. The knowledge of this circumſtance, was what, perhaps, determined the firſt builders of Sennaar to place their capital here, this too, probably, induced the two ſaints, Shaddly and Wed Aboud, to make here theſe excavations for corn and water. This is the firſt reſting place the Arabs find, where, having all things neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, they can at leiſure tranſact their affairs with government. The banks of the Nile about Sennaar reſemble the pleaſanteſt parts of Holland in the ſummer ſeaſon; but ſoon after, when the rains ceaſe, and the ſun exerts his utmoſt influence, the dora begins to ripen, the leaves to turn yellow and to rot, the lakes to putrify, ſmell, and be full of vermin, all this beauty ſuddenly diſappears; bare, ſcorched Nubia returns, and all its terrors of poiſonous winds, and moving ſands, glowing and ventilated with ſultry blaſts, which are followed by a troop of terrible attendants, epilepſies, apoplexies, violent fevers, obſtinate agues, and lingering painful dyſenteries, ſtill more obſtinate and mortal. The dreſs of Sennaar is very ſimple. It conſiſts of a long ſhirt, of blue Surat cloth, called *Marowty*, which covers them from the lower part of the neck down to their feet, but does not conceal the neck itſelf; and this is the only difference between the men's and the women's dreſs, that worn by the women covers the neck altogether. The men have ſometimes a ſaſh tied about their middle; and both men and women go barefooted in the houſe. In the greateſt heat at noon, they order buckets of water to be thrown upon them, inſtead of bathing. Both men and women anoint themſelves at leaſt once a day, with camels' greaſe mixed with civet. The principal diet of the poorer ſort is millet, made into bread or flour. The rich make a pudding of this, toaſting the flour before the fire, and pouring milk and butter into it; beſides which they eat beef, partly roaſted and partly raw. Their horned cattle are the largeſt and fatteſt in the world, and are exceedingly fine; but the common meat ſold in the market is camels' fleſh. Mr. Bruce ſays, the liver of the animal, and the ſpare-rib, are always eaten raw through the whole country, and he never ſaw one inſtance where it was dreſſed with fire: it is not then true that eating raw fleſh is peculiar to Abyſſinia; it is practiſed, in this inſtance of camels' fleſh, in all the black countries to the weſtward. Hogs' fleſh is not ſold in the market, but all the people of Sennaar eat it publickly; men in office, who pretend to be Mahometans, eat their's in ſecret. The forces at Sennaar, immediately around the capital, conſiſt of about 14,000. Nuba, who fight,

fight naked, having no other armour but a ſhort javelin, and a round ſhield, and about 1800 horſe, all black, mounted by black ſlaves, armed coats of mail, and without any other weapon but a Sclavonian ſword. The trade of Sennaar is not ſo great; they have no manufactures, but the principal article of conſumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when the ways were open, and merchants went in caravans with ſafety, Indian goods were brought in quantities to Sennaar from Jidda, and then diſperſed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called Tibbar, civet, rhinoceros's horns, ivory, oſtrich feathers, and, above all, in ſlaves and glaſs, more of which were exported from Sennaar than from all the reſt of Africa together. But this trade is almoſt deſtroyed, ſo is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold ſtill keeps up its reputation of being the pureſt and beſt in Africa, and therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at laſt centres. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 34. N.

Senne, a river of Brabant, which enters the Demer, a little below Malines.

Sennfeld, an imperial village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: two miles SE. Schweinfurt.

Senones, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 9 miles SW. Salm, and 33 WSW. Straſburg.

Senonca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: forty-three miles W. Cuma.

Senonches, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 3 leagues W. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, and ſix N. Nogent le Rotrou.

Senoſecz, or *Senoſetch*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles SW. Cirknitz.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 4½ leagues NNE. Rennes, and 6½ S. Dol.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 2½ leagues NNE. Louhans, and ſix E. Châlons ſur Saône.

Sens, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained ſixteen pariſh churches, and fourteen abbies and convents: 24 poſts NNW. Dijon, and 13¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Senſaon, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated near a mountain of the ſame name.

Senſburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 56 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Sento, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, three miles SE. Langiano.

Sentou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kincha: 22 miles NE. Pei.

Senuris, a town of Egypt, near the Birket il Kerun: nine miles NW. Fayoum.

Senzarſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: eighty miles S. Yalutorovſk.

Seon St. Henry, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 1½ league N. Marſeilles.

Seouji Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 23 miles SW. Kara Hotun.

Sepaux, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 3 leagues W. Joigny.

Sepoory, a fortreſs of Hindoſtan, in the country of Agra: twenty miles SW. Narwa.

Sept Moncel, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: three quarters of a league E. St. Claude.

Septemes, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 3 leagues E. Vienne.

Septeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three leagues NW. Montfort.

Septong, ſee *Dieptong*.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the river Duraton: 26 miles NE. Segovia.

Sequin, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 105 miles S. Cogni.

Sera, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 58 miles NW. Bangalore, and 55 N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Sera Capriola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles SSE. Termola.

Serab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: ſeven leagues E. Tauris.

Seragio, a town of the Iſland of Corſica: ſix miles S. Corre.

Serai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles E. Caſtamena.

Serajo, or *Boſna Serajo*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, and reſidence of a Sanjiac, on the river Boſna. It is large, rich, and commercial, and the ſee of a Catholic biſhop, appointed by the king of Hungary: 230 miles S. Vienna, and 118 W. Belgrade. *Long.* 35. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Seramica, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic,

Atlantic, *Long.* 55. 38. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 5. 54. N.

Serampour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the river Hoogly: 12 miles S. Hoogly, and 12 N. Calcutta.

Serampour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 75 miles SSE. Bahar, and 108 W. Moorſhedabad.

Seraquino, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: eight miles NE. Scopelo.

Serat, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: 27 miles E. Preſburg, and 58 E. Vienna.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Scrinia: twelve miles S. Tortona.

Seraucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: two leagues S. St. Quintin.

Seravi, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 12 miles E. Menuf, and 21 N. Cairo.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Modena, and after croſſing the State of Lucca, runs into the Mediterranean, four miles NNW. Piſa.

Serdan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

Serdao (O), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: ſix leagues S. Sines, and ten WNW. Ourique.

Serdapol, a town of Hungary: two miles S. Serat.

Serdob, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Donetz, near its ſource: 72 miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 62. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Serdobol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Ladoga: ſixty miles NNE. Viborg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Serdze Kamen, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a heart. *Long.* 188. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 3. N.

Sere, a river of Spain, in the province of Valencia, which runs into the Mediterranean: ſix miles S. Peniſcola.

Serebrianka, a gulf of Ruſſia, on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 25. N.

Serech, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

Seregnan, a town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol: eight miles NNE. Trent.

Seregno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: ten miles N. Milan.

Serejon, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 20 miles S. Plaſencia.

Serena (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 18 miles ESE. Merida.

Serena, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near Coquimbo.

Serent, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 4½ leagues NE. Vannes, and 2½ SW. Ploermel.

Serenz, a town of Hungary: nine miles W. Tokay.

Sereres, a nation of Africa, in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, diſperſed into ſeveral ſmall republics, which unite into one body againſt a common enemy. They have no laws but thoſe of nature. They go naked, and have little or no idea of a ſupreme being, or life after this. They ſeem to be inoffenſive people, and unacquainted with ſtrong liquors, induſtrious and hoſpitable to ſtrangers.

Seretkina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: twenty-four miles ESE. Balaganſkoi.

Sergag, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: forty-eight miles SE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 63. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Sergiev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Eniſei: ſeventy-two miles N. Eniſeiſk.

Sergievſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 180 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Sergievſkaia Novo, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: fifty-ſix miles NW. Orenburg.

Sergievſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vim: fifty-two miles NE. Yarensk.

Sergievſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: forty-eight miles SW. Ekaterinburg.

Sergines, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 4½ leagues S. Provins, and 3 N. Sens.

Sergipo, or *Seregipo del Rey*, a town of South America, in Braſil, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, on a river of the ſame name. It is the capital of a diſtrict. *Long.* 20. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 42. S.

Sericora, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: 5 leagues NE. Aſterabat.

Serignac, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 3¾ leagues N. Carhaix, and 3¾ S. Morlaix.

Serignan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 2 leagues S. Beziers.

Serigni, a ſeaport town of the Iſland of Java, in the Straits of Sundy, belonging to the king of Bantam.

Serigo, ſee *Cerigo*.

Serigo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lake Como: two miles NE. Gravedona, and twenty-ſeven N. Como.

Serikotchor, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 65 leagues N. Herat.

Serjibey oudoue, a town of Chineſe Tartary,

in

in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Serimſah, a town of Egypt: 16 miles S. Damietta.

Serin, or *Serain*, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, between Auxerre and Joigny.

Serine, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 44 miles SE. Saloniki.

Seringapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Myſore country, ſituated on an iſland in the Cauvery. In the year 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid ſiege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, king of Myſore, to a peace, by which he made a ceſſion of great part of his dominions, and agreed to pay three crores, and thirty lacks of rupees, towards the expences of the war: 215 miles WSW. Madras. *Long.* 76. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

Serino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 19 miles S. Benevento.

Serinpeta, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, where the canoes of the country are conſtructed.

Serio, a river of Italy, which riſes in the north part of the Bergamaſco, and runs into the Adda, at Pizzighitone, in the Cremoneſe.

Seri Somtou, a country of Aſia, in Thibet, ſituated between the 113th and 114th degree of weſt longitude from Ferro, and between the 30th and 31ſt degree of north latitude.

Serkeiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 44 miles WSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Serkis, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 50 miles W. Cogni.

Sermaiſes, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: 2½ leagues N. Pithiviers.

Sermaize, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Français: 4½ leagues ENE. Vitry-le-Français, and 6½ S. St. Menehould.

Sermia, a river of Italy, which riſes near Montegio, in the ſtate of Genoa, and after paſſing by Serravalla, Tortona, &c. runs into the Tanaro.

Sermin, a town of Iſtria: 1½ mile NE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Sermione, a town and caſtle of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on a neck of land running into the Lake Garda: 16 miles W. Verona.

Sernon, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 2½ leagues NW. Graſſe.

Sermonetta, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 10 miles SE. Veletri.

Sermur, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: two leagues SW. Auzance.

Sernancelle, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues SSW. St. Joao-da-Peſqueira, and 6½ SE. Lamego.

Sernſt, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris, near a river of the ſame name: 3½ miles S. Glaris.

Sernſt, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Sundbach, at Sernſt.

Seroglazovſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 24 miles NW. Aſtrachan.

Serolzeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, at the union of the rivers Narew and Bug.

Seronge, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes: 132 miles NE. Ougein, and 192 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

Seros (Los), a town of the iſland of Cuba: 38 miles N. Trinidad.

Serouge, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles SW. Diarbek.

Serpa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing two churches, and about 4000 inhabitants: 4 leagues SW. Mourao, and 27 SE. Liſbon.

Serpentaro, a ſmall iſland, on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into the Gulf of Cagliari: 17 miles SSE. Cagliari.

Serphe, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about twelve leagues in circumference. The mountains of this iſland are ſo rugged and ſteep, that the poets feigned that Perſeus transformed the natives into ſtone. Here are mines of iron and loadſtone. The inhabitants are all of the Greek church: they pay 800 crowns to the Grand Signor; for the capitation and land-tax. The produce is but ſmall; the onions are in much eſteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of baniſhment. Its ancient name was *Seriphus*. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Serpuchov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 40 miles S. Moſcow. *Long.* 54. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Serqueux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: one league N. Bourbonne.

Serra, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles SSW. Cervione.

Serra d'Alcoba, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Beira, between Viſeu and Bragança Nova.

Serra de Culdeirao, a mountain of Portu-

gal, between the province of Algarve and Alentejo.

Serra Falperra, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: five leagues W. Miandela.

Serra de Monchique, mountains of Portugal, between the province of Alentejo and Algarve.

Serra de Momil, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, between Mirandela, and Torre de Moncorvo.

Serra Quereva, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on the river Camarones.

Serra de Reboda, mountains of Portugal, south of Bragança, in the province of Tras-os-Montes.

Serra de St. Miguel, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the south side of the Tagus: four or five leagues NNW. Caſtello-de-Vide.

Serrae, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 36 miles ENE. Saloniki.

Serrain, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 64 miles SW. Mecca.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 19 miles N. Vercelli, and three S. Borgo-di-Seſia.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 24 miles SE. Mantua.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: two miles N. Ceneda.

Serre (La), a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near La Fere, in the department of the Aiſne.

Serre, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 4 leagues N. Romans.

Serres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps: 8 leagues WSW. Gap, and ſix NNW. Siſteron.

Serret, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 30 miles W. Caſtamena.

Serrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 5 leagues N. Tournon.

Serram, a town of Portugal, on the river Pera, in the province of Eſtramadura: 8 leagues NE. Thomar.

Serva, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſixty leagues SSW. Zareng.

Serverette, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 4 leagues NNW. Mende, and 2½ SSE. St. Chely.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Boſnia, and Sclavonia; on the eaſt by Walachia and Bulgaria; on the ſouth by Macedonia and Albania, and on the weſt by Boſnia and Dalmatia. This country conſtitutes the weſt part of the ancient Myſia. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in the year 1718, the greateſt part of it was ceded to the empire; but at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, the imperialiſts were obliged to give it up to the Ottoman Porte. It was formerly divided into Proper Servia and Raſcia; and the former, which makes the upper part, towards the Danube, belongs to the bannat of Maſovia. It conſiſts at preſent of four ſangiacates.

Servian, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: two leagues NE. Beziers, and two SW. Pezenas.

Serviere, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 5 leagues NW. Mende.

Servieres, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 4½ leagues SE. Tulle, and 4½ SW. Mauriac.

Servitza, ſee *Servitzea*.

Serukai, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 30 miles N. Gallipoli.

Servel, a province of Aſia, in the Cuttore country.

Seſen, or *Seſem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 leagues SW. Goſlar.

Seſia, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Caſal.

Seſſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 23 miles SW. Cangiano.

Seſſa, ſee *Sezza*.

Seſslach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 50 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 16 E. Konigſhofen.

Seſta, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles NW. Brugnetto.

Seſto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 28 miles WNW. Milan.

Seſtola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 17 miles S. Modena.

Seſtos, a fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, oppoſite Abydos, and 24 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

Seſtos, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Sierra Leona, croſſes the Grain Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 30. N.

Seſtre-Kro, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

Seſtre Grand, or *Great Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt; one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable and commercial towns of the country.

Seſtre Petit, or *Little Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, near Grand Seſtre.

Seſtri di Levante, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 12 miles W. Brugneto.

Sestri di Ponente, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: 4 miles W. Genoa.

Se-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, situated in a country full of mountains which yield cinnabar and quicksilver: 982 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Set-ching, or *Se-tchin*, a town of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 17. N.

Se-tchin, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1167 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 48. N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chen si, on the east by Hou-quang, on the south by Koei-tcheou, and on the west by the kingdom of Thibet, and some other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the first class, and eighty-eight of the second and third. The river Yang-tse-kiang traverses Se-tchuen, which is opulent, not only on account of the abundance of silk it produces, but also by its mines of iron, tin, and lead, by its amber, sugar-canes, load-stone, lapis-lazuli, musk, and horses, which are in great request; also by its rhubarb and the root fou-lin, which the Chinese physicians introduce into all their prescriptions; and by many other useful productions. This province, which is a great distance from the sea, gets all the salt it consumes from its mountains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furnish them with it in abundance. The capital of Setchuen, called *Tchin-tou*, was formerly the residence of the emperors.

Seteef, a town of Africa, anciently called *Sitipha*, and capital of part of Mauritania, which made a stout resistance against the Saracens. There is scarcely one fragment left, either of the ancient walls, pillars, or cisterns of the Romans: the few remaining structures being obviously the work of the later inhabitants. The fountains which continue to flow very plentifully near the centre of the city, are equally delightful and convenient; and without doubt gave occasion formerly for many ingenious and useful contrivances in the distribution of the water: 50 miles SW. Constantina. *Long.* 5. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

Seterra, or *Setres*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Sethron, a town of Egypt: 36 miles W. Tineh.

Setines, see *Athens*.

Setio, a mountain of Germany, which divides the eastern part of the country of the country of Tyrol from the Venetian states.

Setledge, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Indus, near Veh.

Seton, a river of Spain, which runs into the Gallego, in the province of Aragon.

Setsco, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles SSW. Chrudim.

Sette, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Settefratri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ten miles NE. Teramo.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the borders of Seville: eight miles N. Ronda, and 38 NW. Malaga.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia: the see of a Greek bishop: 48 miles ESE. Candia. *Long.* 43. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

Settle, a town of England, in the county of York, situated on the Ribble, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and a market every other Monday for cattle: 59 miles W. York, and 235 N. London.

Settovitone, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canavese: four miles N. Ivrea.

Setuval, or *St. Ubes*, a strong seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sandao, with a good harbour, capable of receiving any ships of burden. This town was founded on the ruins of the ancient Cedobriga, which was destroyed by the Moors. The environs abound in corn, wine, and oil. Besides the old walls and towers, it is strengthened with eleven whole, and two demi-bastions, with several other out-works. It has likewise a strong citadel, called *St. Philip*, in which is a spring of excellent water; and the strong fort of Outao, near the harbour, which also serves for a light-house, exclusive of which it has two smaller forts. It contains four churches, two hospitals, ten convents, an academia problematica, founded by John V, and about 10,000 souls: five leagues SSE. Lisbon. *Long.* 9. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 29. N.

Setzini, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. Near it are some silver mines, in which also some lapis-lazuli is found: 16 miles W. Maiogocz.

Sev, a river of Russia, which runs into the Desna, near Trubchevsk, in the government of Orlov.

Sevastopol, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, on the coast of the Black Sea: 80 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Seubelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: six miles N. Culmbach.

Sendre, a river of France, which runs into the sea, opposite the Isle of Oleron.

Seve, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles, celebrated for its manufacture of China: 1½ poſt SW. Paris, and 1½ NE. Verſailles.

Sevekten, or *Sevekote*, a town of Flanders: 10 miles SW. Bruges, and 7 S. Oſtend.

Seven, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Derwent.

Seven Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Seven Iſlands' Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Seven Rocks' Point, rocks in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire: three miles SW. Lyme Regis.

Sevenaer, or *Zevenaer*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ten miles N. Cleves.

Sevenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant: 7½ miles NW. Breda, and 10 W. Gertrudenburg.

Sevenheads, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork: ſeven miles SW. from the Old Head of Kinſale.

Sevennes, or *Cevennes*, mountains of France, croſſing the department of the Lozere, particularly memorable as being the ſtrong hold of the Proteſtants in the laſt century, and beginning of the preſent.

Sevenoaks, a town of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Darent, with a weekly market on Saturday: ſeven miles NW. Tunbridge, and 23 SE. London.

Severac, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 63 miles W. Diarbek.

Severac-le-Château, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 12 leagues N. Lodeve, and ſeven E. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Severen, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, founded by the emperor Severus: ſix miles W. Cſernitz.

Severn, a river which riſes near Plinlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryſhire, North Wales, when, taking a northerly direction, and inclining to the eaſt, it enters Shropſhire, and almoſt ſurrounds the town of Shrewſbury: from Shrewſbury its courſe is ſouth-eaſt to Bridgnorth; from Bridgnorth it runs almoſt due ſouth to Bewdley, Worceſter, Upton, Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſter; after paſſing by Glouceſter, it winds very conſiderably in its courſe, and at Newnham, where there is a ferry, it begins to widen; from thence it runs ſouth-weſt, till after paſſing what we call the *Flat* and *Steep Holms*, it is called the *Briſtol Channel*. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee and the Merſey, and other rivers has lately been opened by different canals.

Severn, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, a little below Annapolis.

Severn, a river of North America, which runs into Hudſon's Bay, with a ſettlement at the mouth called *Severn Houſe*. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

Severndroog, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the Concan country, taken by the Engliſh in the year 1756: 68 miles S. Bombay, and 70 WSW. Poonah.

Seveſe, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 8 miles NNW. Milan.

Sevignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: three leagues N. Morlaas.

Sevigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: four leagues NW. Rethel.

Seuil, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel, on the Aiſne: 1½ league SE. Rethel.

Seville, a province of Spain, uſually called the kingdom of Seville, bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and Cordova, on the eaſt by Grenada, on the ſouth by the ſtraits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and on the weſt by the Atlantic and Portugal; about 120 miles in length, and from 70 to 110 in breadth: it is alſo called *Lower Andaluſia*.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of a province, and, in the time of the Moors, of a particular kingdom; the ſee of an archbiſhop. The ancient name of this city was *Hiſpalis*, which name was preſerved to it by the Latins. The Goths, from *Hiſpalis*, made *Hiſpalia*; but the Arabians, who came after them, not pronouncing the *p*, called it *Ixbilla*, of which the Caſtilians have made *Sevilla*. The Romans granted it the privilege of a Roman colony, and called it *Julia Romula*, or *Little Rome*. Hercules is ſaid to have been the founder of Seville, and the opinion is ſo general, that it is current among the common people by long tradition: it is even inſcribed on the gates of the city. Of the forty-three Hercules, mentioned in hiſtory, or fable, two came into Spain: one was a Lybian; the other from Thebes. It remains to be known which of the two founded Seville. It is ſituated on the Guadalquiver: when in poſſeſſion of the Romans, it was embelliſhed with temples, academies, theatres, and fountains: all theſe were deſtroyed by the Goths, and reeſtabliſhed by the Moors. When Ferdinand took it from the Mahometans, it contained 600,000 inhabitants; but, ſince that time,

time, has declined considerably: its harbour is choked with sand. In the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, 6000 looms were employed in this city, and 1600 manufacturers of wool and silk: at present there are scarcely 400. Seville is large, situated in a vast plain, of a circular form, and surrounded with walls, flanked with towers. It contains twenty-nine parish churches, seventy-seven convents, twenty-four hospitals, twenty-four squares, an university, founded in the year 1054, and an academy of the Belles Lettres, founded in the year 1730, a court of inquisition, an exchange, and a mint. The cathedral is the largest Gothic building in Spain; and by some supposed to be the largest church in the world, next to St. Peter's, at Rome. The royal palace, called Alcaçar, stands near the cathedral, and is very spacious. It was built by the Moors; since which the kings of Spain have also considerably enlarged and decorated it; but the new works are inferior to the old. Some particular parts of this vast structure are very grand, but want the conveniences of modern architecture. Seville contains several fauxbourgs; one of which, called *Triana*, is on the opposite side of the river, and the communication with it is by a bridge of boats. In the year 1729, a treaty of peace was concluded here between England, Spain, France and Holland. In the year 1755, this city felt the shock of the earthquake which proved so fatal to Lisbon; and the cathedral, in particular, suffered considerably. The celebrated Miguel de Cervantes was a native of this city: forty-five miles N. Cadiz. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Seville del Oro, see *Macas*.

Sevion, a river of North Wales, in the county of Flint, which runs into the Clyde: three miles NW. St. Asaph.

Sevre Niortoise, a river of France, which rises near St. Maixent, passes by Niort, Marance, &c. and runs into the sea, seven miles W. Marance.

Sevre, or *Sevre Nantoise*, a river of France, which rises about eight miles W. from Purtenay, passes by Mortagne, Tiffauges, Clisson, &c. and runs into the Loire, opposite Nantes.

Sevres (Two), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the east by the department of the Vienne, on the south by the departments of the Charente and Lower Charente, and on the west by the department of the Vendée; about 68 miles from north to south, and from twenty-seven to thirty-eight from east to west. Niort is the capital. Before the revolution, it was a part of Poitou.

Sevuhisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: sixty miles W. Angura.

Sevre, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Jean-de-Losne: 7 leagues S. Dijon, and 2 S. St. Jean-de-Losne. *Long.* 22. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Sevsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Sev: 56 miles SW. Orel. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Sevynvey, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

Sewad, a province of Asia, in the country of Cabul, situated on the west side of the Indus. It is mountainous, and full of strong passes: so that the inhabitants generally are in a state of independence, and occasionally make inroads into Hindoostan.

Sewad, a river of Asia, which joins the Kameh, twenty miles NW. Attock.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains of Asia, between the country of Lahore and Thibet.

Sewee, a country of Asia, between Persia and Hindoostan, on the west side of the Sind.

Sewee Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of South Carolina.

Seweestan, a country of Hindoostan, between Sewee and the Indus: about 110 miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

Sexdraga, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: thirty-eight miles E. Gotheborg.

Sext, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 1½ mile SE. St. Maurice.

Seyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 4 miles E. Zahna, and 34 SSW. Potzdam.

Seydewitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Perna, in the marggraviate of Meissen.

Seyffersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Grotkau: two miles and a half NNE. Grotkau.

Seyn, a river of Luxemburg, which joins the Seyer, about a league before it enters the Moselle.

Seyne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: 4 leagues WSW. Barcelonetta, and 5 N. Digne.

Seyny, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 32 miles NNW. Grodno.

Seyssel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley, situated on the Rhône, which divides it in two parts, and here becomes navigable: 5 leagues E. St. Rambert, and 4½ N. Belley.

Sezane, or *Cezane*, a town of Piedmont, once belonging to Dauphiny, on the Dora: 7 miles E. Briançon, and 14 SW. Susa.

Sezanne, a town of France, and principal place

place of a district, in the department of the Marne. In the year 1423, it was plundered and burned by the English: 11½ leagues W. Vitry le François, and 10 SW. Chaalons sur Marne. *Long.* 21. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Sezarnik, a town of Hungary: four miles W. Kapsdorf.

Sezeneva, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: 16 miles NNE. Glazor.

Sezulfe, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 2½ leagues NE. Mirandela.

Sezza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: 29 miles NNW. Naples, and 72 SE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Sfaccia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 8 miles N. Dulcigno.

Sfachia, a town of the island of Candia: thirteen miles SW. Retimo.

Sfalassa, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, four miles E. Cape Sciglio, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Sfax, or *El Sfakusse*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, surrounded with walls. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in oil and cloth: 15 leagues SSE. Cairoan. *Long.* 10. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 39. N.

Sfumberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles SSE. Chrudim.

Sgigata, or *Stora*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, anciently called *Ruficada*; situated near the coast of the Mediterranean. A few cisterns are the only remains of its ancient splendour: 15 leagues W. Bona. *Long.* 7. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Sgigatche, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Thibet, near the Sanpoo river: 128 miles W. Lassa, and 244 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Shab, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 400 miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 30. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Shabamoushwan Lake, a lake of Canada: seventy leagues NW. Quebec.

Shabayagan, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile: 50 miles NNW. Cairo, and 48 SE. Alexandria. *Long.* 48. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

Shacora, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea: 65 miles S. El-Cofeir.

Shade Mountain, a mountain of United America, in Pennsylvania: NE. of Lewistown.

Shadendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 4 miles NE. Brugg.

Shaftesbury, or *Shaston*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset. It stands in the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Wiltshire, on a high hill, difficult of access, except on the east, with an extensive prospect over Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts. This town is supposed to have been built in the eighth century, and to have been enlarged by king Alfred, and had twelve churches, besides a Benedictine monastery, in the Saxons' time, but has now only three. St. Edward the Martyr was buried here. It had three mints before the conquest, and in the reign of Henry VIII, was the see of a bishop. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and Charles II, and is governed by a mayor, &c. Here are about 320 houses. Water is so scarce here, that it used to be supplied with it from a village in the neighbourhood, but it was furnished with water more commodiously, in 1718, by means of engines, which raised the water above 300 feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large cistern in the middle of the town, from the distance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aside, and they have dug several pits, in which they preserve the rain-water; and the poor get their living to this day, by fetching it in pails or on horses. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament: 28 miles NE. Dorchester, and 102 WSW. London.

Shaftesbury, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 5 miles N. Benington.

Shajehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country: 20 miles NE. Oudein, and 196 S. Agimere. *Long.* 76. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Shakspeare Cliff, or *High Cliff*, a lofty cliff on the east coast of England, in the county of Kent: two miles S. Dover.

Shalloch Cairn, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 12 miles E. Girvan.

Shambles, or *Shingles*, a bank of sand in the English Channel, near the coast of Dorsetshire, lying about four miles east-by-south from Portland Bill, with fourteen feet at low water.

Shanklin Chine, a ledge of rocks on the east coast of the Isle of Wight, north of Luccomb Chine.

Shannon, a river of Ireland, which rises from Lough Clean, in the county of Leitrim, passes by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Killaloe, Limerick, &c. forming several considerable lakes in its progress, and, after a course of 150 miles, runs into the Atlantic, between Kerry Head and Lean Cape.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands, in the North Sea, about six miles from east to west, and from one and a half to four from north to south, a little to the north of the east part of Pomona, almost in the form of a cross. The body of the cross stretches from south-

west

weſt to north-eaſt, and the arms from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. Almoſt around the whole iſland, the ſhores are low, pretty level, and, to a conſiderable diſtance inland, covered with rich fields of graſs and corn. Towards the middle, the land riſes conſiderably higher, and as the hand of induſtry has never diſturbed its repoſe ſince the creation, it exhibits the appearance of a barren waſte, fit only for ſheep paſture. Formerly, there are ſaid to have been near 3000 ſheep in the iſland, and now, owing to a variety of cauſes, they do not exceed the half of that number. The black cattle amount to about 800, and the horſes only to 250. The harbour of Elwick, which is the only one that belongs to this iſland, is as excellent for its extent as almoſt any one in this country. In this harbour, as well as around all the coaſt, it is high water at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, when the moon is new and full. It has from four to ſix fathoms water, over a bottom of hard clay, covered with ſand. On the weſt ſide of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent freſh water; and as it opens to the ſouth-weſt, it is extremely convenient for ſhips bound to the ſouthward. The boats belonging to this place are about eighty, moſt of which are engaged in fiſhing. The ſummer months are occupied in burning kelp, which is the great manufacture of this country. The men almoſt of the whole iſland, and many of the women, alſo exert themſelves in this ſpecies of induſtry, and their joint efforts ſome ſeaſons produce upwards of 3000 tons, which, at a moderate rate, brings near 20,000l. to the inhabitants. The number of inhabitants is about 730. *Long.* 0. 28. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Shap, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, near which are the remains of an abby: twenty-nine miles SSE. Carliſle, and 273 N. London.

Shaps, an iſland in the Cheſapeak: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Annapolis.

Sharbieh, a name given to all that part of Egypt, eaſt of the Nile to the frontiers of Arabia.

Sharbin, a town of Egypt: ſixteen miles SSW. Damietta.

Sharkind, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: nine miles SSW. Nordkioping.

Sharmah, a ſmall ſeaport of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: thirteen miles W. Commendo.

Shatnuf, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: nine miles N. Cairo.

Shavova, a province of Morocco, ſituated to the ſouth of Fez, and to the weſt of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, chiefly employed in robbery and violence. Towards the latter end of the laſt century, refuſing to pay tribute to the emperor, Muley Iſhmael, he marched an army, which ſurrounding their ſtrong holds on the mountains, compelled them to flight, leaving their wives and children, who were put to the ſword, and the plunder diſtributed among the ſoldiers.

Shavungunk, a mountain of the United States of America, in New York: twenty miles S. Kingſton.

Shawnawaz, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country: 55 miles NW. Moultan, and 14 SE. Toulomba.

Sheagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: four miles WNW. Vaniambaddy.

Shecatica Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Sheep Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of South Wales, eaſt of the entrance into Milford Haven. *Long.* 5. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Sheep Iſland, an iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Antrim: ſix miles WNW. Fairhead.

Sheepent, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 69. 38. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

Sheephaven, a bay on the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, to the eaſt of Hornhead.

Sheepſcut, a river of United America, in the province of Main, which joins the Kennebeck at its mouth.

Sheepſhead, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt of the coaſt of the county of Cork, between Bantry Bay and Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Sheergur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 30 miles NW. Ragoogur, and 108 NNE. Ougein.

Sheerneſs, a village of England, in the county of Kent, the north point of Sheppey Iſland, where the Medway joins the Thames. A fort was erected here, by Charles II, in the room of that which was deſtroyed at Queenborough, and well furniſhed with cannon, convenient lodgings for officers, and a garriſon. Here is a dock-yard, dependent on Chatham: three miles N. Queenborough. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Sheffield, a town of England, in the county of York. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers' and ſmiths' manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of coal, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which, eſpecially, it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. The houſes here look black, from the continual ſmoke of the forges. Here are above

600 maſter-cutlers, incorporated by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, of which this is reckoned the chief town, who employ not leſs than 40,000 perſons in the iron manufactures, and each of the maſters gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tueſday, for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn, which is bought up here for the whole weſt-riding. By means of the river Dun, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation to America and the Weſt Indies, as well as various parts of Europe. Its neighbourhood, as well as all this part of the country, abounds with coals. There are alſo at Sheffield lead-works, and a ſilk-mill. The Sheffield manufactures extend ſeveral miles over the country: thirty-one miles S. Leeds, and 131 N. London.

Sheffield, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-ſix miles W. Springfield.

Sheffnal, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Friday: ſeventeen miles E. Shrewſbury, and 136 NW. London.

Shefford, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, near the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday: nine miles SSE. Bedford, and forty-one NNW. London.

Sheban Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: thirteen miles S. Cavan.

Sheby Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: fifteen miles W. Bandonbridge.

Sheib, a lake of Egypt, about ten miles in length, and hardly two in breadth: forty-eight miles ENE. Cairo.

Scheideck, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the canton of Berne: ten miles SE. Interlacken.

Scheimers, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey: thirty-four miles NW. Morriſtown.

Sheik Abu Enner, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles S. Beniſuef.

Sheikh Ammer, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile: ſeventeen miles N. Syene.

Shelburne, a ſeaport town of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: 90 miles SW. Halifax. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Shele, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

Shelford, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Friday: nine miles S. Bedford, and forty-one N. London.

Shelif, a river of Africa, and the moſt conſiderable of the kingdom of Algiers, which riſes in Sahara, and runs into the Mediterranean, 6 leagues ENE. Cape Ferrat.

Shell Key, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

Shella, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which contains many Mooriſh tombs, held in great veneration. The town itſelf is conſidered as a ſacred aſylum, and is only permitted to be entered by Mahometans. It ſeems probable, that this was the metropolis of the Carthaginian colonies on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, but is now in a ſtate of decay: four miles E. Salee.

Shellack Point, a cape of the Iſle of Man, forming the north part of Ramſay Bay.

Shelldrake River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Shellneſs, a cape at the eaſt end of the iſland of Sheppey. *Long.* 0. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Shenaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Khirch Schlag.

Shenectady, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twelve miles NW. Albany.

Shenkafeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles W. Freiſtadt.

Shennando, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Potomack, fifteen miles NW. Leeſburg, in Virginia.

Shephara's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the New Hebrides. *Long.* 168. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. S.

Shepherd's Town, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 125 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Sheppey, an iſland of England, in the county of Kent, formed by the Thames, which paſſes on the north, and the Medway, which bounds it on the weſt by the main ſtream, and on the ſouth by the Eaſt Swale. It is ſaid to have received its name from the ſheep formerly kept on it, which were remarkable both for their number and the fineneſs of their fleece. The Danes landed twice and plundered it, and once wintered their ſhips in it. It is twenty-one miles in compaſs, and yields plenty of corn, but is in want of wood. There are ſeveral hillocks in the marſhy parts all over the iſland, which the vulgar call cottercls, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up in memory of the Daniſh leaders buried there. The paſſage hither from the main land is by the King's Ferry. Moſt of the ſprings here are brackiſh; but lately a well was ſunk ſo deep, as to lie below the bed of the ſea, and to furniſh the garriſon of Sheerneſs with freſh water. A great number of marine plants grow in the ſalt marſhes, and, therefore, they are often viſited in the ſummer by the botaniſts. The iſland has

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one conſtable, who has command of all its pariſhes.

Shepton Mallet, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, conſiderable for its manufactures of woollen cloth, in which at preſent about 4000 hands are daily employed, and this, with a conſiderable manufacture of knit ſtockings, affords a ſufficient object of induſtry to the indigent part of its inhabitants. The pariſh is exceedingly populous; the town tithing contains 967 houſes: five miles E. Wells, and 114 W. London.

Sherborn, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the Werk and the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday: ſixteen miles S. York, and 181 N. London.

Sherborn, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called *Sherborn* and the *Caſtle Town*, in which latter are a church, and a market. The ſee of a biſhop was fixed here, in 704, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons; in which there ſat twenty-five biſhops ſucceſſively, till the 11th century, when after being united with the biſhopric of Sunning, it was removed to Sarum; whereupon the county of Dorſet was made a part of that dioceſe, till Henry VIII erected a new ſee at Briſtol, to which dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abby; the church is a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is ſaid they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. Roger, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called *Caſtle Town*; but king Stephen, incenſed at the biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it until the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was formerly beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is now the property of the earl of Digby. The markets are on Tueſday and Saturday. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in medley cloth; but now ſilk-throwing is the chief manufacture: eighteen miles NNW. Dorcheſter, and 118 WSW. London.

Sherburn, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Nantucket Iſland.

Sherezur, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, and reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha: 260 miles SE. Diarbek, and 350 WNW. Iſpahan.

Sheriffmuir, or *Sheriff Moor*, a plain of Scotland, near the Grampian Mountains, in the county of Perth, where a bloody battle was fought between the army of George I, and the rebels, under the earl of Mar. See *Dumblaine*.

Sherma, or *Cherma*, a province of the empire of Morocco, to the ſouth-weſt of the province of Morocco.

Sheryſhell, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, generally ſuppoſed to be the city called *Jol*, and by the younger Juba named *Cæſarea*, in compliment to Auguſtus. This town, when Dr. Shaw ſaw it, in the year 1730, was in great reputation for making ſteel, earthen veſſels, and ſuch iron tools as are wanted in the neighbourhood; but a few years afterwards (1738) it was entirely thrown down by an earthquake. The ruins upon which this town was ſituated, are not inferior in extent to thoſe of Carthage; and we may likewiſe conceive no ſmall opinion of its former magnificence, from the fine pillars, capitals, capacious ciſterns, and beautiful moſaic pavements, that are every where remaining. They have a tradition, that the ancient city was deſtroyed, as the new one was lately, by an earthquake; and that the port, formerly very large and commodious, was deſtroyed by the arſenal and other adjacent buildings being thrown into it by the ſhock. The cothon, or artificial harbour, that had a communication with the weſtern part of the port, is the beſt proof of this tradition. For when the ſea is calm, and the water low (as it frequently happens after ſtrong ſouth or eaſt winds) all over the area of it ſo many maſſy pillars and pieces of great walls may be ſeen, that it cannot well be conceived how they ſhould come there without ſuch a conculſion. The port is nearly of a circular form, of 200 yards in diameter; but the ſecureſt part of it, which, till of late, was towards the cothon, is now filled up with a bank of ſand, that daily increaſes. However, there ſtill lies in the mouth of it a ſmall rocky iſland, which at preſent is the main ſhelter and defence againſt the northern tempeſt. *Long.* 2. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Sherwood Foreſt, a foreſt of England, in the weſt part of the county of Nottingham.

Shetland Iſlands, a collection of iſlands in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the north of Scotland. They are reckoned to be forty-ſix in number, beſides forty ſmaller, called *Holms*, which produce paſture, and as many barren. Only one, called *Shetland*, or *Mainland*, is of any conſiderable ſize. They are included in the county of Orkney; in general rocky and barren, and many of them without inhabitants. Shetland, the principal iſland, otherwiſe called *Mainland*, is about ſeventy miles in length, but ſo interſected with bays, here called *Voes*, on its coaſt every way, that no part of it is above five miles from the ſea; ſome of theſe form ſafe and

commodious harbours, capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize: the face of the country is covered with craggy mountains, interſperſed with fertile ſpots and moraſſes; no trees are found, or ſhrubs, except heath and juniper: the ſea and voos abound in fiſh, and on the rocky coaſts are found a variety of water-fowls and amphibious animals, ſuch as ſeals and otters: the principal fiſh are cod, turbot, and haddock, and, eſpecially at certain ſeaſons herrings, purſued by whales and other fiſh of prey. Of ſhell-fiſh, the chief are lobſters, oyſters, and muſcles. Moſt of the fiſhing banks are thirty or forty miles from the coaſt. On the hills are paſtured ſome ſheep of a ſmall ſize, and of a ragged appearance, which yet furniſh a fine ſort of wool: the horſes are remarkably ſmall, and are named, from their country, Shelties. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have been diſcovered, and are wrought, and in ſeveral parts quarries of ſtone are found, freeſtone, and limeſtone. Turf and peat are the chief fuel. Coals there are none. The principal fiſhery of the inhabitants is that of cod; the herring fiſhery is carried on almoſt wholly by foreigners, 200 buſſes from Holland, fifty from Denmark, forty from Pruſſia, twenty from Dunkirk, and about the ſame number from the Netherlands, are employed every ſummer in this fiſhery. They generally put into Breſſay Sound before the fiſhery, which, with the Dutch in particular, does not commence until the 24th of June. The Dutch formerly carried on this fiſhery far more extenſively than now. It has been on the decline with them ever ſince the year 1703. They had then about 500 buſſes in Shetland, under the convoy of four ſhips of war, commanded by an admiral; but a French fleet of ſix ſhips of war, ſent out for the purpoſe, fell in with the Dutch ſhips of war; and an engagement taking place, the Dutch admiral's ſhip was ſunk, on which the remaining three run away, and made their eſcape. Whereupon the French fleet ſailed for the entry of Breſſay Sound, ſent their boats into the bay, and burned and deſtroyed about 400 of the Dutch fiſhing veſſels, ſparing only a number barely ſufficient to carry home the crews of the whole. The annual export of kelp from the whole country, does not exceed 200 tons. Doubtleſs more might be made; but the quantity muſt ſtill be inconſiderable, the ſhores being ſteep, and the fall of water not exceeding ſix or ſeven feet of perpendicular height, even with ſpring tides. The ebb tides here run north, and the flood tides to the ſouthward, unleſs on the north and ſouth extremities of the country, where they run eaſt and weſt; their rapidity is inconſiderable, at leaſt when compared to that of the friths of Orkney. There is no light-houſe in Shetland; nor is there any chart of the country extant that can be depended on. A light-houſe, erected on Noſs, a ſmall iſland eaſt from Breſſay, might be of eſſential ſervice, as many ſhips have been loſt on the eaſt coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially within theſe laſt twenty years, that ſuch a light-houſe in all probability might have ſaved. Some of the moſt remarkable of theſe are the following:—In 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, two men only ſaved out of twenty-four. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, Greenland ſhip, was loſt, with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, a Ruſſian man of war, of thirty-ſix guns, on her way from Archangel to the Baltic loſt, and of her whole crew only five men ſaved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outward bound, loſt, and only fifteen of her crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, of her crew only five ſaved. Lerwick is the capital. The other chief iſlands are Breſſay, Wallſey, Yell, Fitlar, and Unſt. The whole of the iſlands extend from *Long.* 1. to 2. 30. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 45. to 61. 10. N.

Sheucket, a river of United America, a branch of the river Thames, in Connecticut.

Shevagunga, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: twenty-five miles NW. Bangalore, and thirty-three SW. Chinna Balabaram.

Shianſhia, a town of Egypt: twenty-five miles S. Manſora.

Shiant Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, among the weſtern islands of Scotland; about ſeven miles from the ſouth-eaſt of Lewis.

Shields (North), a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Tyne; which, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I, conſiſted only of ſix fiſhermen's huts. The church was built in 1659; and at this time upwards of 400 veſſels are loaded annually at this port: ſeven miles and a half ENE. Newcaſtle, and 279 N. London.

Shields (South), or *Shields*, a village of England, in the county of Durham, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne. Though only a village, is very populous, and participates in the trade of Newcaſtle, as well as its neighbouring town on the oppoſite ſhore; where, alſo, many of the largeſt colliers take in their lading. At this place, alſo, are many ſhips built; and many ſhips alſo belong to it. This ſide of the Tyne is in the county of Durham. It is a place very famous for its ſalt-works, having more than 200 pans, and great quantities of ſalt are boiled and made here; its glaſs-works, alſo, are a diſtinguiſhed manufactory. On both

banks

banks of this river are, alſo, many convenient houſes, for the accommodation and entertainment of ſeamen and colliers; for moſt of the Newcaſtle coal-fleet have uſually their ſtation here, till their coals are brought down in barges and lighters from Newcaſtle.

Shijaſchkotan, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Shilacon, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: eight miles N. Cairo.

Shillay, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: five miles WSW. Toe Head.

Shimuſkir, one of the Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, fifty-two miles long and twelve broad. *Long.* 170. 15. to 171. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. to 54. 10. N.

Shingen, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, and country of Monomotapa, formed by the mouths of the river Zambeſe, forty leagues in circumference. The chief articles of commerce are cattle, ivory, and gold.

Shiobert el Yemeni, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: eight miles SE. Mchallet Kebir.

Ship Cove, a cove in Queen Charlotte's Sound, at the north-weſt part of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 175. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 10. S.

Shippensburg, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ten miles SE. Chambersburg.

Shipſton upon Stour, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, with a weekly market on Friday: eleven miles SSE. Stratford upon Avon, and eighty-three NW. London.

Shirborn, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Sow.

Shiron, or *Schiron*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet; 120 miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

Shitten Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Shiumla, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria and ſangiacat of Driſtra: ſixty-two miles E. Varna.

Shoal Neſs, a low point of land, on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 199. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. N.

Shoal Water Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Shobury Neſs, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Eſſex, at the mouth of the Thames: five miles NE. from the Nore.

Shocter's Hill, a hill of England, in the county of Kent, in the road between London and Dartford.

Shooting Point, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Fife, and eaſt ſide of Largo Bay.

Shore of Muchul, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kincardine, ſo called from a village near the coaſt: three miles N. Stonehaven.

Shoreham (New), a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the ſea coaſt, with a haven into which veſſels can enter with the tide; the ſands of this harbour are frequently ſhifting; the water riſes eighteen feet at ſpring tides, but only twelve in common, with three feet at low water. The town is almoſt a mile within the haven. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1772, it was diſfranchiſed for corruption, but reſtored ſoon after. The chief trade is ſhip-building. The market is on Saturday: ten miles W. Brighthelmſtone, and 56 S. London.

Shoreham, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twelve miles SSW. Newhaven.

Shoumſhu, one of the Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, forty-four miles in length. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

Shrabeen, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: eleven miles NNE. Caſtlebar.

Shrewsbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirty-two miles W. Boſton.

Shrewsbury, a town of England, and capital of the county of Salop, or Shropſhire, ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Severn, originally built by the Britons, in the ſixth century. In the time of Alfred, it was called a city. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, here was a mint. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it fell by gift from the conqueror, built a caſtle on a riſing cliff facing the north, for which purpoſe he pulled down near fifty houſes; and his ſon Robert, revolting from Henry I. walled round the ſide where it is not defended by the river. The caſtle was defended by William Fitz-Allan, for the empreſs Matilda, againſt king Stephen, who made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault. Only one part, with two round towers, remains, and the walls on the north-eaſt. The inſide is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden, with a beautiful view. The town walls, on the ſouth-eaſt ſides, are kept in good repair, and form pleaſant walks; thoſe on the north-weſt ſide are entirely co-

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vered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built, and ſome ſteep. In the early Norman times, it was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the ſurvey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 7l. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went hunting. In the reign of Henry III, it was burned by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I, a parliament was held here, and another in the reign of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV and Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was ſlain, and, on both ſides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551, the ſweating-ſickneſs, which proved ſo fatal through the whole kingdom, is ſaid to have made its appearance firſt in this town. Shrewſbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I, who, after ſetting up his ſtandard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewſbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with ſuch a general affection and hearty zeal, that his majeſty recovered himſelf from the diſcouragement of his firſt ſtep at Nottingham, and raiſed and completed a ſtrong army in leſs time than could be imagined; inſomuch, that, to the ſurprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them ſo faſt, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards againſt the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almoſt ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in England. Here is a ſchool, firſt founded and endowed by king Edward VI, by the name of the Free Grammar-School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. The abby was built in the year 1085, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. It was ſuppreſſed at the reformation, of which nothing now remains but the weſt part, from the croſs aiſle to the weſt tower, and the ſtone roof of this part fallen down. The market-days for corn, cattle, and proviſions, are Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are ſold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have their ſword-bearer, three ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high treaſon. Shrewſbury ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are about 2000 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants in Shrewſbury. About twenty veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Briſtol: 41 miles S. Cheſter, and 160 NW. London.

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ten miles S. York.

Shrewsbury, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey, ten miles E. Freehold.

Shrewsbury, a river of the United States of America, in Jerſey, which runs into the ſea, three miles S. Sandy Hook.

Shropſhire, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Flintſhire and Cheſhire; on the eaſt by Staffordſhire; on the South by Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the weſt by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; about forty miles in length, and thirty-ſix in its greateſt breadth. It is divided into fifteen hundreds, which contain fifteen towns and 170 pariſhes. Before Wales was annexed to England, there were thirty-two caſtles of defence on the frontiers of this county. The river Severn runs through it, from north-weſt to ſouth, dividing the counties into two parts, and is navigable for boats in every part. Along the banks are meadows, which produce excellent hay, and ſome good corn-land. The ſoil in the other parts of the county is various, moſtly ſhallow, ſome on clay, others on rock, with extenſive tracts of hills; but neither chalk nor flint are found. Coal-pits are numerous, and there are ſome good mines of iron and lead, with quarries of limeſtone, freeſtone, and in ſeveral places pipe-makers' clay. The towns are Shrewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenloch, Biſhop's-Caſtle, Church-Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Elleſmere, Newport, Oſweſtry, Shefnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The four firſt and the county ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament.

Shrule, a river of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which joins the Mourne: five miles S. Strabane.

Shurba, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles ESE. Boli.

Si, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles NW. Kouang.

Si, or *Sio*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi:

337 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Siabiaſch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Abakan, near Bankalova, in the government of Kolivan.

Sial, a town of Egypt, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: ninety miles NE. Syene.

Siam, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ava; on the eaſt by Camboja and Laos; on the ſouth, by that part of the Eaſtern Indian Sea called the Gulf of Siam, and Malacca; and on the weſt by the Bay of Bengal; about 800 miles from north to ſouth, and 200 to 350 in breadth. The kingdom of Siam is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper, which lies to the north, contains ſeven provinces, denominated from their chief cities: Proſelouk, Sanquelouk, Lakontay, Kampeng-pet, Kakonrepina, Peſhebon, and Pihay. In the Lower or Southern Siam, they reckon the provinces of Jor, Patany, Ligor, Tenaſſerim, Chantebon, Petelong, or Bordelong, and Chiay. The country may be divided into cultivated and uncultivated lands, of which latter it for the moſt part conſiſts; being covered with woods. The moſt profitable trees to the Siameſe, are thoſe which produce cotton, oil, and varniſh. Their varniſh is very good. The foreſts afford timber for building ſhips and houſes, for wainſcotting and carving. The iron-wood grows here very heavy and tough, of which anchors are made; and a ſpecies of wood as light as fir, and of the ſame colour, but more fit for carving, as it never ſplinters under the chiſſel. The Siameſe have alſo trees ſo tall and ſtraight, that it is ſaid one alone is ſufficient to make a boat, or balon, ſixteen or twenty fathom long. They have the cinnamon-tree, the beſt next to that of Ceylon; ſapan, and other woods proper for dying; the aquila, or aloes-wood. From the number of ſtatues, and other caſt works, great number of which are of gold, as well as from the gilded roofs of their temples, one would imagine that Siam muſt be rich in mines: however, they have of late ſought in vain for mines, either of gold or ſilver. The king had made a metal called tambuk, by mixing a little gold with copper. M. Vincent, a French phyſician, diſcovered a mine of very good iron, and another of cryſtal; together with antimony, emeril, and other mineral, beſides a quarry of white marble. They have plenty of lead and tin, called kalin, which is ſold throughout India. It is ſoft, and not well purified; but to render it whiter and harder, they mix it with kadmia, a mineral eaſily reduced to power; and it is this white tin which is called *totuinague*. The kadmia melted with copper, makes it yellow; but both metals become more brittle by the mixture. There are mountains of loadſtone, and ſome mountains afford very curious agate. The land of Siam ſeems to be formed by the mud deſcending from the mountains; to which mud, and the over-flowing of the river, the ſoil owes its fertility; for, in the higher places, and parts not covered by the inundation, all is dried up and burnt with the ſun, ſoon after the rains are over. Thoſe parts are likewiſe ſubject to contagious diſtempers, and the annoyance of inſects, which the over-flowings deſtroy. However, the ants, to avoid the water, make their neſts in trees; partridges and pigeons obey the ſame inſtinct of nature. Among the inſects are the white ants, the maringowins, a kind of gnats, the millipes, and little ſhining flies. The Siameſe reckon only three ſeaſons in the year: winter, little ſummer, and great ſummer. The firſt, which laſts but two months, anſwers our December and January; the ſecond ſeaſon is compoſed of the three following months, and the other ſeven form the great ſummer. Rice, called kaow, is the principal grain, and chief food of the Siameſe: this is the produce of the low lands; but wheat grows in thoſe which eſcape the inundation. Theſe lands they refreſh with watering-pots, or by overflowing them with rain water, kept in ciſterns, raiſed on higher grounds. But whether it coſts more to rear it, or is not ſo well liked as rice, the king only uſes it; and that, perhaps, more out of curioſity, than for any other reaſon. Turkey-wheat is found in Siam, but reared only in gardens. Their way is to boil or parch the whole ear, and then eat the inſide. They have peas and other legumes, but different from the European. Moſt of the herbs with which Europeans compoſe ſallads, were unknown to them: however, the ſoil of Siam may be proper for them, ſince they thrive about Batavia. Siam, conſidering its extent, is but indifferently peopled; it is at preſent inhabited chiefly along the rivers; the country being almoſt entirely overgrown with woods; which, in all likelihood, would not be the caſe, were the inhabitants as numerous as they are in ſome of the neighbouring countries. The Siameſe are ſober and reſpectful to the aged; begging is diſhonourable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. In perſon they are rather ſmall than large, but ſtraight and well-proportioned; their faces rather ſquare than oval, and their cheek bones large: they all go naked, except a piece of calico or ſilk, called *pagne*, two or three ells in length, girded round their loins and thighs. The furniture of their houſes is ſimple, as their dreſs and diet; and the houſes themſelves, conſtructed of bamboo, are erected poſts above the ſurface of the ground, to guard againſt inunda-

tions: their uſual diet conſiſts chiefly of rice and fiſh; but notwithſtanding their temperance, their lives are not longer than in Europe; fluxes and dyſenteries, with other epidemical diſeaſes, annually carry off great numbers. The Siameſe women are ſometimes mothers at twelve years of age, and ſeldom bear children after they are forty. The religion of Siam is nearly the ſame with that of Laos. The kings are perfectly deſpotic. Juthia or Siam is the capital.

Siam, ſee *Juthia*.

Siam (Gulf of), a large bay of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, between Cambodia and the peninſula of Malacca, Siam being to the north.

Sian, or *Sxio*, or *Cio*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda.

Siang, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1045 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Siang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles SE. Ning-po.

Siang-hian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SW. Tchang-tcha.

Siang-ran, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty miles SE. Tſing.

Siang-yang, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: twenty-eight miles NNW. San-pou.

Siang-yang, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 530 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

Siang-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng river: twenty-ſeven miles NNW. Tcheng-tcha.

Siao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles W. Peiu.

Siao-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ſeventeen miles NW. Chao-king.

Siao-he-chan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 138. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

Siao-ho-tchan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 130. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Siao-non-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 550 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Siao-pi-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: 438 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Siao-tein, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 21. N.

Siara, a town of South America, and capital of a diſtrict in Brazil, ſo called from a river of the ſame name, which riſes in the mountains, a great diſtance up the country, and diſcharges itſelf into the ocean in *Lat.* 3. 30. S. It is but a ſmall government, not being above eighteen leagues in compaſs; in which are two fortreſſes, one on the north, joining to the town of Siara, and built on a ſmall hill on the right ſide of the haven, which is only proper for ſmall veſſels; the other, called Fort St. Luke, is ſituated on the coaſt, at the mouth of a ſmall river, navigable only for barks. The town is but ſmall; and its trade, which conſiſts chiefly of ſugar and tobacco, not very conſiderable. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Sias, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into lake Ladoga, near Siaſkoi, in the government of Peterſburg.

Siaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, near lake Ladoga: twenty-four miles NE. Nov Ladoga.

Sibald De-Wert, ſee *Falkland's Iſlands*.

Sibenen, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Kander, four and a half miles W. Spietz.

Sibentaal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. St. Polten.

Siberia, a country of Aſia. The name of Siberia or Sibiria was originally applied, and ſtill properly belongs only to the ſouth part of the government of Tobolſk: But, in a more extenſive ſenſe, it now includes all the northern part of Aſia, which is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by Tartary, and on the weſt by Ruſſia. Its length, from weſt to eaſt, is ſomething above 3000 miles; and the breadth, from north to ſouth, about 1200. Siberia ſeems to derive its name from an old city called *Sibir*, which, according to a received tradition, ſtood on the right ſide of the river Irtiſch, about 18 verſts from Tobolſk, and was the reſidence of the ancient ſovereigns of Siberia. This city alſo, probably, gave name to the river Sibirka, which in this province, falls into the Irtiſch. There are ſtill ſome ruins of a rampart to be ſeen on the ſpot, but no other remains of a city. The air of Siberia is in general extremely piercing; and we learn from authentic obſervations, that the cold is more ſevere than in any other part of the Ruſſian dominions. The Siberian rivers are frozen very early, and it is late in the ſpring before the ice is thawed. The ſnow often falls in September, and is frequently ſeen on the ground in May. If the corn does not come to maturity in Auguſt, there is little hopes of a harveſt in this country; and, in ſome parts, it is ſometimes covered with ſnow before the peaſants can reap it. The earth is never thawed to any conſiderable

able depth in Siberia. Mr. Gmelin having, on the 18th of June, Old Style, cauſed the earth to be dug near Yakutzk, where the ground was high, found the depth thawed to be ſcarcely four feet from the ſurface; and, in low places, it did not exceed three feet. Near Fort Argunſk, which is but a little beyond the fiftieth degree of north latitude, the inhabitants acquainted him, that, in ſeveral places, the ſoil was not thawed to above the depth of an ell and a half; and that this internal froſt made it very difficult to come at any ſprings. Mr. Gmelin obſerved, that the quickſilver ſunk to a hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale at Eniſeiſk, which is a degree of cold never felt hitherto in any other country of the globe. But Providence ſeems the more liberally to have dealt out to the inhabitants of this country wood for fuel, and furs, which they make uſe of to preſerve them againſt the ſeverity of the weather. Even ice itſelf is, by them, in ſome meaſure, converted into a fence againſt the cold: for, in the northern parts, particularly at Yakutzk, it is uſual to hew a piece of tranſparent ice of the ſize of the hole which ſerves the peaſants for a window; and, having placed it on the outſide, they ſprinkle a little water at the edges, which immediately freezes, and cements the ice in the hole. This ice-window keeps out the wind and cold, without much diminiſhing the light. Thoſe who have glaſs-windows beſides, place them on the inſide of the hole, that the houſe may not be incommoded by the cold and moiſt effluvia of the ice; but this inconveniency the common people do not regard. Beer is ſeldom known to freeze in the cellars, when the holes for admitting the light are thus ſtopped with a piece of ice. As the winter-days in the north parts of Siberia laſt but a few hours, and the ſtorms and flakes of ſnow darken the air ſo much that the inhabitants, even at noon, cannot ſee to do any thing without artificial lights, they ſleep away the greateſt part of that ſeaſon. Theſe ſevere winters are ſucceeded by warm and delightful ſummers; and the heat is ſo intenſe, that the Tunguſians, who inhabit the province of Yakutzk, go almoſt naked. Here is hardly any night during that ſeaſon; and towards the Frozen Ocean, the ſun continually appears above the horizon. The vegetables and fruits of the earth are extremely quick in their growth. Thunder is ſeldom heard near the Ice-ſea, on the coaſt of which the thunder-claps are ſaid to be ſo faint, as ſcarcely to ſtrike the ear; but the lightning may be ſeen very plainly in that climate. On the contrary, the ſouth part of Siberia is ſubject to very dreadful tempeſts. In the north part of Siberia, neither corn nor fruit grows; ſo that the whole tract of land that lies beyond the ſixtieth degree of latitude, is a barren waſte: However, barley is frequently known to come to perfection in Yakutzk. On this account, the inhabitants of thoſe northern parts are obliged to live on fleſh and fiſh; but the Ruſſians are ſupplied with corn from the ſouthern; for, in thoſe parts of Siberia, the fertility is ſurpriſing. The countries that lie beyond the lake of Baikal, eſpecially towards the eaſt, as far as the river Argun, are remarkably fertile and pleaſant; but, by the indolence of the inhabitants, ſeveral fruitful tracts of land, which would make ample returns to the peaſant for cultivating them, lie neglected. The paſtures are excellent; and one meets with vaſt numbers of fine horned cattle, horſes, goats, &c. in this country, on which the Tartars chiefly depend for ſubſiſtence. However, there are ſeveral barren waſtes, and unimprovable tracts in theſe parts, and not one fruit-tree to be ſeen. As for vegetables, here is a great variety; and in ſeveral places, particularly near Kraſnoiarſk, the ground is, as it were, over-run with aſparagus, of an extraordinary height, and delicious flavour. The bulbs of the Turkiſh bundes, and other ſorts of lilies, is much uſed by the Tartars inſtead of bread. Their want of fruit, &c. is richly compenſated by the great plenty of tame and wild beaſts and fowls, and the vaſt variety of fine fiſh, among which are the ſturgeon and the ſterled, which this country affords. In that part of Siberia which lies near the Frozen-ſea, and ſeveral other places, no trees, but ſhrubs and buſhes, grow; but the greateſt part of this country produces large woods of pine, larch, and other trees. Not to mention the great quantity of wild-fowl, as moorhens, partridges, woodcocks, and ſnipes; here is an incredible number of wild quadrupeds; ſome of which are eatable, and others valuable for their ſkins or furs. The animals whoſe ſkins are moſt valued, are the black fox, the ſable, the hyæna, the ermine, the ſquirrel, the beaver, and the lynx. The ſkin of a real black fox is more valuable than even that of a ſable. In the country that lies near the Frozen Ocean, are alſo found blue and white foxes. The fineſt ſables come from Nertchinſk and Yakutzk; where thoſe animals are caught by the inhabitants in the mountains of Stannowoi. Krebet has ſtill other, and more valuable treaſures, than what we have yet enumerated. The ſilver mines of Argun are very rich, and the ſilver they produce yields ſome gold. Both ſilver and gold are likewiſe found among the copper ore of Koli-

vau. This country is alſo particularly rich in copper and iron ore. The former lies even on the ſurface of the earth; and ſeveral mountains are full of it; and, not to mention ſeveral others, the diſtrict of Kraſnoiarſk affords ſeveral copper-mines. Iron is ſtill more plentiful there, and of a very good ſort; from the copper and iron ſmelting-houſes ſeveral hundred thouſand of puds are annually exported. Theſe works belong partly to the crown, and partly to private perſons. Several ſorts of precious ſtones are alſo found in Siberia. The topazes of this country have ſuch a fine luſtre, that he muſt be a very good judge who can diſtinguiſh a Siberian from an Oriental topaz. Single ſmall pieces of agate are found near the Argun, in open ſandy places, and on the banks of other rivers and lakes; here are alſo cornelians, and green jaſper with red veins. The famous marienglas, or lapis ſpecularis, is dug up in great quantities in Siberia; this is a particular ſpecies of tranſparent ſtone, in ſtrata, like ſo many ſheets of paper; and is by ſome called Muſcovy, or Ruſſian glaſs, and by others, leſs properly, iſinglaſs. Siberia affords magnets of an extraordinary ſize, and even whole mountains of loadſtone. Pit-coal is dug up in the north parts of this country. The kamennoie maſlo, a yellowiſh kind of alum, is found in ſeveral mountains of Siberia. It is remarkable, that Siberia contains not only freſh-water lakes, of which there are a great number in this country, but alſo ſeveral lakes whoſe waters are ſalt; and that its lakes are ſubject to very ſurpriſing alterations, a freſh-water lake being ſometimes changed into a ſaline, and a ſaline lake into a freſh one. Some lakes alſo dry up, and others break out in places where none were ever ſeen before. Salt-water brooks, ſaline ſprings, and a hill of ſalt, are alſo to be met with in Siberia. Siberia affords a great many other things that deſerve attention; and therefore they muſt not entirely eſcape our notice. That excellent root called rhubarb, grows in vaſt quantities in the neighbourhood of Selenginſk. The curious mamont's bones and horns, as they are called, which are found along the banks of the Oby, Eniſei, Lena, and Irtiſch. Some of the teeth or horns weigh ſix or ſeven puds, of thirty-ſix pounds each. The colour of them is like that of ivory, excepting a few of them, which are yellowiſh, brown, or of a black inclining to blue; and this, probably, is owing to their long continuance in the earth. The inhabitants of Siberia conſiſt of three ſorts of people, namely, the Aborigines or ancient inhabitants, the Tartars, and the Ruſſians. Of the two firſt, ſome have no other religion but that of nature; others are Pagans and Mahometans; and ſome of them have been converted to Chriſtianity, or rather only baptized, by the Ruſſian miſſionaries. The Aborigines, or firſt inhabitants, conſiſt of the Wogulitzians or Wogulians, who live in the province of Tobolſk, and may more properly be claſſed here than among the Tartars. Theſe, by living among the Ruſſians, in a conſtant intercourſe of trade, &c. before the latter had conquered this country, are more civilized than the other Siberian nations. They have ſome notion of a God, or the creator and preſerver of all things. They believe a reſurrection of the dead, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments; which important articles they probably received from the Ruſſians. The Samoides, who live in the diſtrict of Eniſeiſk; the Yuraki, a numerous tribe of Samoides, who inhabit the ſea-coaſt; and farther up the continent, between the rivers Eniſei and Oby; the Oſtiaks or Aſtaks, who call themſelves Conti or Koni-yung, and by the Tartars are ſtyled Yſhtuk, are divided into the Oſtiaks of Narim, Eniſei, Oby, Surgut, Irtiſch, &c.; the Barabinzians, who live on both ſides of the river Irtiſch; the Tunguſians, or rather Tingiſians; this populous nation is ſcattered far and wide in the government of Irkutzk; the Buratts or Buratians, whom the Ruſſians call Bratiki, differ from the Tunguſians only in their language, which has a great affinity with that of the Mongalians; they formerly lived on the ſouth-ſide of the Baikal lake; but, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, they gradually removed to the north of the government of Irkutſk. About the year 1644, a handful of Coſaks, ſent from Kraſnoiarſk, perſuaded them, by fair words, without ſtriking a blow, to become ſubjects of Ruſſia. The Jakutians, who, as to their features, very much reſemble the Calmuks, and, in their manner of living, are not very different from the other pagan nations we have been ſpeaking of; the Yukagirians, who live near the Frozen-Sea, and moſtly among the mountains; theſe are a tribe of the Jakutians. The Tſhukſhians, who live in the north-weſt part of Siberia, wear the tooth of a wallerofs in each cheek, which are inſerted in the fleſh from their childhood. The ſecond principal claſs of inhabitants who live in this country, are the Tartars; theſe are the moſt civiliſed of all the foreign nations in Siberia; and thoſe Tartars who are Mahometans, are ſtill more ſo than the Pagan Tartars; of theſe there are many different hords or nations. The third principal claſs of inhabitants who live in Siberia, are the Ruſſians, of whom great numbers have ſettled here ſince the conqueſt

conqueſt of this country; but moſt of them, from time to time, fled to Siberia from other provinces; ſince their eſtabliſhment, they have founded a great many towns, oſtrogs, and villages, which, according to their cuſtom, are built and fortified with timber. Moſt of the villages are called after the names of the peaſants by whom they were firſt built, and but few from the rivulets on which they ſtand. The Siberian dialect in the villages is very different from the language commonly ſpoken in Ruſſia, and is corrupted with abundance of words never uſed in that country. Sauntering, drunkenneſs, and debauchery, univerſally prevail throughout all Siberia, ſo that in many parts of it, one meets with few perſons who are free from the venereal diſtemper. Dr. Buſching ſays, the notion believed and propagated by foreigners, that the criminals exiled by the Ruſſian court to Siberia, whoſe number is very conſiderable, are obliged, daily or weekly, to catch and deliver in, a certain number of ſables, is a vulgar error; for that is an exerciſe to which they are little accuſtomed. Theſe unhappy exiles are diſpoſed of in the following manner: ſome, who are ſent hither as ſtate priſoners, are ſtrongly guarded in fortified houſes, and maintained at the expence of the crown; others enjoy their liberty, but under ſome reſtrictions: others again are ſent hither into ſlavery, to work in the mines, fortifications, &c. Several decayed merchants, who are exiled to Siberia, as debtors to the crown, meet with more favourable opportunities of getting money, and gradually retrieving their affairs, than if they had continued in Ruſſia; and they are not debarred from theſe opportunities when they offer. To ſuch induſtrious perſons, Siberia muſt be looked upon rather as a deſirable and advantageous country, than a wretched place of baniſhment. A very conſiderable trade is carried on in Siberia, which is much facilitated by the many navigable rivers that water every part of this country. By means of their commerce with the Chineſe, foreign European goods are often ſold in the towns of Siberia, nearly at the ſame rate as at Peterſburgh and Moſcow. There is not a city in Ruſſia, from which merchants do not travel to Siberia with foreign goods. Theſe traders diſpoſe of their commodities partly among the inhabitants of the Siberian towns, but moſtly to the Chineſe merchants, who frequent the great yearly fairs in Siberia, and purchaſe ſome of their commodities in return. All Siberia is at preſent under the Ruſſian dominion; and was reduced under that government about the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, in the following manner: In the reign of the czar Iwan Baſilowitz II, and Feoder Iwanowitz, his ſucceſſor, Jermak Timiofevitz, a Don-Coſak, at the head of ſome thouſands of Coſaks, terribly ravaged the countries which lie about the rivers Oka and Volga, ſacking and plundering the towns, and deſtroying every thing before him. But at laſt, he was driven to ſuch extremities by the troops ſent againſt him, that his retreat to the country of the Coſaks was cut off. After a loſs of the greateſt part of his army, he croſſed the rivers Kama and Tſhuſowaia, and by the aſſiſtance of a certain ſtrobinow, who was a ſovereign of a vaſt tract of land near the Tſhuſowaia, he embarked with the eight hundred Coſaks ſtill remaining, and other auxiliaries, on the river Tura; laid ſiege to the town of Onzigidin, at preſent called Tiumen, and made himſelf maſter of it. He afterwards even took the city of Tobolsk, out of which he drove the Kuzium Kan. Theſe two were then the only towns in Siberia. Jermak had, indeed, got them into his power: but he very well perceived that he ſhould not be able to keep in awe the vaſt number of Mahometan Tartars who inhabited this country. This induced him to ſend to Moſcow, Altanai Sultan, ſon to the Kuſium Kan, whom he had taken priſoner, with a tender of his conqueſt to the Ruſſian court, on condition that the Czar ſhould grant him a free pardon. This favour was eaſily obtained: and a good body of troops were ſent to take poſſeſſion of the country. From this epoch, the Ruſſians have been continually extending their dominions in Siberia. Soon after, Jermak, being on an expedition with ſome ſhips on the river Irtiſch, was, in the night-time, ſurpriſed by the Tartars, and, with moſt of his people, cut to pieces: his memory is, to this day, held in great veneration in Siberia. As the Coſaks had been the inſtruments of his conqueſt, his honour was conferred upon them; namely, that all troops kept up by the Ruſſians, in Siberia, ſhould be incorporated with the Coſaks, and bear their name: hence the Siberian militia, to this day, are ſtyled Coſaks. Siberia is now divided into the governments of Tobolſk, Kolivan, and Irkutſk, which are again ſubdivided into provinces and diſtricts.

Sibiliakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 28 miles N. Tara.

Sibourne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall river, oppoſite St. Jean de Luz.

Sibu, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about

eighty leagues in circumference. The principal production is a ſpecies of grain, called borona, which ſerves inſtead of rice; cotton, tobacco, wax, and civet. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Sibu, or *Zibu*, or *Sogbu*, a town in the iſland of Sibu, containing 5000 houſes; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. In this town, Magellan, the celebrated circumnavigator, died.

Sical, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, on the north coaſt of the province of Yucatan: ſeventy miles WNW. Merida.

Siccacoltum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Circar of Condapilly, on the left ſide of the Kiſtnah: thirty-five miles SSW. Ellore.

Sichem, or *Sichen*, a town of Brabant, on the Demer: 30 miles NE. Bruſſels, and 14 NE. Louvain.

Sicherſreuth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: three miles SE. Bayreuth.

Sichili, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: four miles S. Modica.

Sichlan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ochotſkoi Sea, *Long.* 170. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

Sichoui-lo-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near the Sea of Japan: 670 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Sichrow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: three miles NNW. Turnau.

Sichu, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

Sicignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ten miles W. Cangiano.

Sicily, an iſland in the Mediterranean; anciently, if we may give credit to the ancients, joined to the continent of Italy, from which it is now ſeparated by the Straits of Meſſina, about ſeven miles acroſs. It is the largeſt of all the iſlands in the Mediterranean, being about 156 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. Sicily, on account of its form being ſomewhat triangular, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra*. The ancient name of this iſland was *Sicania*, from its inhabitants, the Sicanii; but the Siculi coming hither, and making themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of the iſland, gave it the name of Sicilia. In ſucceeding ages, ſome Grecian colonies ſettled here, and, ſpreading over a great part of the country, their language, for a long time, was the vernacular dialect, till, at laſt, the iſland fell under the dominion of the Romans. Sicily is ſo hot a country, that even in the beginning of January the ſhade is refreſhing; and it is only for a few days in March that any chilling winds are felt, and then a little fire ſuffices to baniſh the cold. The only appearance of winter is toward the ſummit of Mount Etna, where ſnow falls, and is preſerved by the inhabitants. They dig pits in the open air, and in them lay the ſnow, with ſtraw or ſtubble, and ſalt, ſtratum ſuper ſtratum, and then again cover the place with earth. In ſummer, when ſnow is wanted to cool liquors, one of theſe heaps of earth is opened on one ſide, and the quantity of ſnow required being taken out, the hole is immediately cloſed. Though the iſland appears as one entire rock, the ſoil is exceedingly fertile; anciently, it was ſtyled the granary of Rome, and, at preſent, amidſt a ſufficient plenty of grain for home conſumption, it exports great quantities to the kingdom of Naples, which otherwiſe would be diſtreſſed. It is, however, far from being ſo well cultivated as formerly; ſeveral tracts lying waſte, eſpecially in the weſtern part. Its wine is excellent, as are alſo the fruits of moſt kinds, in which it abounds, together with oil, honey, ſalt, ſaffron, and ſugar: the latter chiefly produced in the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna. All the coaſts afford good fiſheries, particularly for tunnies; the cattle are very fine, and all ſorts of game are in conſiderable plenty. Great profits are made of ſilk, the cultivation of which was firſt introduced in the year 1130, by Roger, who, returning from an expedition into the Holy Land, and in which he had taken Athens, Corinth, and Thebes, brought back with him ſome perſons well verſed in the managing of ſilk; hence it ſoon ſpread into Naples, the Milaneſe, Spain, and the French provinces bordering on Italy. In this iſland are found gems and valuable ſtones, as agate, porphyry, jaſper, lapis lazuli, marble, and alabaſter; and it is no leſs rich in metals and minerals, as gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, and alum, with medicinal ſprings. Different colonies, from Greece, formed different ſtates, the moſt powerful of which was Syracuſa. The Romans and the Carthaginians a long time diſputed the ſovereignty; the Romans, at length, became conquerors, and Sicily was ſubject to them till the year 440, when the iſland was invaded by the Vandals, who were driven away by Beliſarius, and it became a part of the Eaſtern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracens, who, in their turn, were driven out by a Norman prince, Roger, the ſon of Tancred, who took the title of count of Sicily, in the year 1080. His ſon, Roger, united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of both Sicilies, in the year 1130. His deſcendants had the ſame title. The

French,

French, under the conduct of Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered it from the Norman princes. Charles was hated by the Sicilians; they were prepared for a revolt, and a conspiracy was formed, under the conduct of John di Procida. In the year 1282, on the evening of Easter-day, as the French and Sicilians were going in procession to the church of Monreale, in the neighbourhood of Palermo, a bride happened to pass by with her train, when one Droguet, a Frenchman, instantly ran to her, and began to use her in a rude manner, under pretence of searching for concealed arms. A young Sicilian, flaming with resentment, stabbed Droguet to the heart; a tumult ensued, and two hundred Frenchmen were slain on the spot. The enraged populace now ran to the city, crying aloud, "Kill the French! kill the French!" and, without any distinction of age or sex, murdered every person of that nation found in Palermo. The same fury spread itself through the whole island, and produced a general massacre. The rage of the conspirators was so great, that they did not even spare their own relations, but ripped up women with child by Frenchmen, and dashed the half-formed infants against the walls; whilst the priests, catching the general phrenzy, butchered all their French penitents. This massacre has been denominated *The Sicilian Vespers*. Peter, king of Aragon, who had married the daughter of Mainfroy, the former usurper of Sicily, supported the Sicilians in their rebellion, and openly claimed the kingdom, in right of his wife. The Sicilians received him with open arms. He was crowned at Palermo; and Charles of Anjou was obliged to abandon the island, after having besieged Messina, for six weeks, in vain. Peter transmitted Sicily to his descendants. Ferdinand V united it with Naples, from which it has hardly since been separated, except a short time that the duke of Savoy was made king of Sicily. It is governed by a viceroy, and the seat of government is at Palermo.

Siclos, a town of Hungary, where is a castle situated on a mountain, in which the emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, through the treachery of the commandant, and recovered by the Imperialists in the year 1664: twelve miles S. Funfkirchen, and sixty-four SE. Canischa.

Sicon, a town of the island of Cuba: 125 miles WSW. Havannah.

Siddapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: ten miles SW. Periapatam.

Siddinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: three miles SSW. Buren.

Sidero, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Candia: fourteen miles ENE. Settia.

Sidero-Cansa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-two miles ESE. Saloniki.

Siders, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a dixain, in the Valais: eight miles E. Sion.

Sidi-gazi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: four miles NE. Kiutaja.

Sidley Hills, hills of Scotland, in the south-west part of the county of Angus: six miles NNW. Dundee.

Sidmouth, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, situated at the mouth of a small river, on the English Channel. It was formerly a good port; but the harbour has long been choked up, and is only frequented by fishing-smacks. Much company resort thither in the summer for the purpose of sea-bathing: 14 miles SE. Exeter, and 158 WSW. London.

Sidna-hines, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Teraesna, near the sea coast.

Sidney, a town of the island of Cape Breton: twenty miles N. Louisburg.

Sidney Cove, see *Sydney Cove*.

Sidon, see *Saide*.

Sidra (Gulf of), a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called *Syrtis*, extending from *Long*. 15. 30. to 19. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. to 33. 30. N.

Siebeln, or *Siebenlehn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile S. Nossen.

Sieber, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Oder: five miles S. Osterode.

Sieccham-Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the Sea of Japan: 238 miles N. Kin-ki-tao. *Long*. 145. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 24. N.

Siede, a small river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs into the Weser: two miles S. Hoya.

Siedenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: nine miles SSW. Hoya.

Siegberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: fourteen miles SE. Cologn, and six NE. Bonn. *Long*. 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 58. N.

Siegen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Siegen, giving name to a branch of the House of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are some considerable iron mines and forges: thirty-seven miles E. Bonn, and thirty-four NW. Wetzlar. *Long*. 25. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 48. N.

Sièges (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: eight leagues WSW. Troyes, and three ESE. Sens.

Siegſtadt, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: fifty-eight miles N. Chriſtiania.

Sielc, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: fifty-ſix miles NE. Brzeſc.

Sien-ku, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: eighteen miles WSW. Tai-tcheou.

Sienna, or *Siena*, a city of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This diſtrict, called *Senneſe*, or *Territorio di Sienna*, was once a free republic: conquered by the emperor Charles V, in the year 1554, whoſe ſon, Philip II, king of Spain, ceded all parts except the Srato-de-gli-Præſidii, to Coſmo I, duke of Florence. The city is pleaſantly built on three hills, in a healthy ſituation: the houſes are of brick, and the ſtreets paved with the ſame. It is nearly five miles in circumference, but not peopled in proportion to its ſize; the inhabitants ſcarcely exceeding 17,000. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the cathedral is a fine Gothic building, coated with black and white marble, within and without. The great portal was begun in the year 1284, after the deſigns of Giovanni da Piſa, and finiſhed, in 1333, by Agoſtino and Agnolo, Sienneſe architects. The front is prodigiouſly loaded with ornaments. All the work of the inſide is moſt highly finiſhed, as the carving, in wood, of the choir; the ſculpture, in marble, of the pulpit; and, eſpecially, the hiſtorical engraving of the pavement, repreſenting, in chiaro-oſcuro, the moſt remarkable ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. From an aperture in the choir-pavement may be ſeen St. John's church, which lies directly underneath. Its entrance is without, on the hill; and thus one church may be ſaid to ſtand on another. Near the cathedral is the archbiſhop's palace, and oppoſite to it a large and well endowed hoſpital, founded by a ſhoe-maker: here are alſo a great many other churches and convents. The church of the Dominicans is remarkable for a very ancient picture of wood, repreſenting the Virgin with the infant Jeſus in her arms, by Guido Saneſe: it is dated 1221, and is in the Venturini chapel: though ſo ancient, it is ſtill in good preſervation. The univerſity was founded by Charles V. The German ſtudents enjoy particular privileges, which they derive from the ſame emperor. In the fifteenth century, the academy of the Intronati was here founded. This city ſtill retains ſome ſhadow of its former republican liberty, which may appear from the manner of electing its council, which conſiſts of nine perſons, ſtyled Excelenzi; but whoſe power the Great Duke has very much curtailed. The caſtle, built at one end of the city, in order to curb the inhabitants, is of no great ſtrength. Near it is the univerſity's academy for martial exerciſes. Many nobility reſide here, who have a caſino, or aſſembly, of both ſexes, and it is generally allowed, that the Italian language is in no part of Italy, ſpoken with greater purity: 54 miles S. Bologna, 79 NNW. Rome, and 27 S. Florence. *Long.* 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Sienne, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Havre.

Senneſe, ſee *Sienna*.

Siennoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 60 miles NNW. Mogilev. *Long.* 47. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Sien-tching, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 23 miles NW. Long-Kouang.

Sien-ycou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 22 miles N. Siuen-tcheou.

Sieou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 381 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Sieou-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 15 miles NW. Yong-ngan.

Sieou-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 36 miles SW. Vue-kiun.

Sieou-ynen-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 330 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 140. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Sinpernoi-peſok, a ſmall ſandy iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Sier, a river of Savoy, which riſes about ſix miles SE. Thonnes, and runs into the Rhône, near Seiſſel.

Sierck, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville, near the Moſelle river: three leagues NNE. Thionville, and ſeven SSW. Treves.

Sierndorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NW. Korn-Neuburg.

Sierning, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SW. Ebenfurth.

Siero, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: nine miles NE. Oviedo.

Sierra d'Adriana, mountains of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which took their name from the hermit Adrian. The road leading over it to Alaba and Old Caſtile, is very difficult to travellers. At the very be-

ginning of it is a dark ſpace, between forty and fifty paces in length, cut through a rock; after which we aſcend up a hill, which is reckoned the higheſt among the Pyrennées. Theſe mountains are but little inhabited; a few ſhepherds' huts only being to be ſeen: ſix leagues S. Toloſa.

Sierra de Cobre, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles W. St. Jago.

Sierra de Guadarama, a mountain of Spain, in the ſouth part of Old Caſtile: fifteen miles S. Segovia.

Sierra Leona, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea; ſo called becauſe it is mountainous, and the mountains abound in lions: it is compoſed of ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, and is well watered by a river of the ſame name, at the mouth of which an aſſociation of Engliſh gentlemen have eſtabliſhed a ſettlement, on land purchaſed of the prince of the country. This company was incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1791. A conſiderable number of whites and free negroes were conveyed thither from Nova Scotia, beſides many who went from England. At firſt the new ſettlers ſeem to have ſuffered from the want of proper habitations during the rainy ſeaſon, but ſubſequent accounts have been more favourable. In the month of December 1793, the natives continued perfectly friendly; the neighbouring chiefs ſhowed every deſire of being connected with the company; ſome had ſent their children to be educated at Sierra Leona, and many others propoſed to ſend them in the enſuing dry ſeaſon. The rainy ſeaſon had paſſed over without any conſiderable mortality; and the Nova Scotia coloniſts had maintained their health, and appeared to have become well inured to the climate. The trade was much more briſk; the cultivation was advancing, both in the colony and parts adjacent; and there appears to have been no difficulty in procuring the native labourers. The rice, cotton, and other articles in the company's plantation, had thrived exceedingly, the ſugar-cane excepted, which had been hurt by the white ants. The ſchool of the company contained between 300 and 400 children, chiefly Nova Scotians, who appear to have made full as much improvement as is common in European ſchools, under ſimilar circumſtances. The colony had gradually improved in order, and appeared to be advancing in every reſpect. Sierra Leona river abounds in fiſh, but is much infeſted with alligators. The country adjacent produces abundance of millet and rice; and the woods are filled with parrots of various kinds, and other beautiful birds: ſerpents are found; ſome of a very large ſize, and numerous wild beaſts, ſuch as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and monkies.

Sierra Leona, a river of Africa, called alſo *Ritomba* and *Tagrin*, which runs into the Atlantic Ocean, about eight miles broad at its mouth. *Long.* 12. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

Sierra Morena, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains of Spain, between the provinces of Cordova and Jaen to the ſouth, and Eſtramadura and La Mancha to the north. A few years ago, this diſtrict was the dread of travellers. M. le Maur, a Frenchman, who for a long time has been one of the corps of engineers in Spain, was choſen in the year 1779, by the count de Florida Blanca, to render practicable a road the moſt frequented of any in the kingdom, and he has made it one of the fineſt in Europe. Several new ſettlements have been formed, and new towns founded in this barbarous diſtrict.

Sierra Nevada, mountains of Spain: 20 miles E. Grenada.

Sierra de Torquino, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles S. Bayamo.

Siersberg, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis, near the river Nied: 1½ league NNW. Sar-Louis, and 2¾ NNE. Bouzonville.

Sierſhagen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles NW. Newſtadt.

Sietamo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: five miles E. Hueſca.

Sieve, a river of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, which runs into the Arno.

Sievernoipeſok, a ſmall ſandy iſland, in the Frozen Ocean, near the continent of Ruſſia. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

Sievero Voſtochnoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, called *Cape Taimura*, by captain King. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

Sievero Zapadnoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 112. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. N.

Sig, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about forty miles in circumference: forty miles W. Povenetz.

Sigagik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſea coaſt: 14 miles SW. Smyrna.

Sigean, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne, near which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in the year 1737: three leagues S. Narbonne, and 6½ N. Perpignan.

Sigenburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: four miles S. Abenſperg, and twenty E. Ingoldſtadt.

Siget, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland, near the ſource of the Theyſſe: fifty miles E. Munkacz.

Siget, ſee *Ziget*.

Sigilmeſſa, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

Sigmaringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county of the

the ſame name, inveſted in the houſe of Hohenzollern, on the Danube: 44 miles S. Stuttgart, and 26 N. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Signau, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the canton of Berne: 12 miles SE. Berne.

Signes, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: four leagues SW. Brignoles.

Signy l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: two leagues SW. Charleville.

Signy le Petit, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: three leagues WSW. Rocroy.

Sigoules (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 2½ leagues S. Bergerac.

Sigri, a town on the north-weſt part of the iſland of Mitilena, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſituated on a creek: ten miles N. Stockholm.

Sigtund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 15 miles S. Upſal.

Siguença, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated at the edge of a mountain, near the ſource of the river Henares, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, with an univerſity, founded in the year 1441, by cardinal Ximenes. It contains three churches, three convents, two hoſpitals, a ſtrong caſtle, an arſenal, and between 700 and 800 houſes: 56 miles NE. Madrid, and 80 SSE. Burgos. *Long.* 13. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Sihaſtria, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 34 miles W. Zuczava.

Si-hiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 37 miles ESE. Han-tchong.

Si-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 42 miles W. Oei.

Si-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 32 miles ESE. Hiu.

Sihon, or *Gihon*, or *Amu*, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Bukharia, and runs into the Lake Aral: formerly it emptied itſelf into the Caſpian Sea, but the Tartars, to free themſelves from pirates, changed its courſe.

Si-kiang, or *Weſt River*, a river of China, which riſes near Fong-tcheou, in the province of Quang-tong, and runs into the ſea, ſouth of Canton.

Sikino, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, long celebrated for its wine. This iſland is about twenty miles in circumference: there is ſtill ſome wine made here, and the wheat produced, is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in the Archipelago: the cotton is in ſmall quantities, but figs are abundant. Here is no harbour. The town of the ſame name with the iſland, is ſituated on a rock, which hangs over the ſea, and contains only about 200 inhabitants. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Sikna, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Zila: twenty miles SW. Batuſzani.

Siktatzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena: 140 miles N. Ziganſk. *Long.* 139. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

Sil, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Limat, about a mile below Zurich.

Silai, a town of Hungary: thirty-two miles S. Zatmar.

Silavengo, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: 10½ miles NW. Novara.

Silauna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty miles W. Nicopoli.

Silbach, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, in which is found lead ore mixed with ſilver: twelve miles S. Brilon.

Silberegg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: two miles NW. Ebernſtein.

Silberſtraſs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles SSE. Zwickau.

Silcheſter, a village of England, in the county of Hants, once a celebrated city, and ſaid to have been the place where Arthur was crowned: ten miles SW. Reading, and 48 W. London.

Silde Revel, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands belonging to Denmark, in the Scaggerac: ſix miles S. Leſſoe.

Sile, a river of Italy, in the Treviſan, which paſſes by Trevigio, and runs into the Adriatic, oppoſite the ſmall iſland of Torcello.

Silein, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles ENE. Boleſko.

Sileſia (Duchy of), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by a chain of mountains and a wilderneſs or thicket, about four miles broad, and on the weſt by Moravia, Luſatia, and Bohemia. To the weſt and ſouth Sileſia is environed by a chain of hills, for height and extent ſome of the moſt remarkable in all Europe. This chain is called the *Sudetiſche Gebirge*, or *Sudet Mountains*, and commences at Friedberg, in Luſatia, forming two ridges. The firſt of theſe, which is in Sileſia, paſſes through

through the principality of Jauer and Schweidnitz, into the principality of Munſterberg and the county of Glatz, being about ſixty miles in length, and dividing Sileſia from Bohemia, on which account it is generally called the *Bohaimiſche Gebirge*. A conſiderable part of it, however, lying in the principality of Jauer, is known by the name of the *Rieſengebirge*, or Giant Mountain, the higheſt peak of which is the *Schneekoppe*, or Snow Head, otherwiſe called the *Rieſenkoppe*, or Giant's Head. This ridge, or rather a part of it, is likewiſe ſtyled the *Montes Riphæ*, or more properly *Riphæi*. The ſecond ridge of the Sudet chain begins in the principality of Munſterberg, at the end of the firſt, and paſſing through the principalities of Neiſſe, Jagerndorf, Troppau, and Teſchen, terminates at Jablunka, about ninety-ſix miles in length. This ridge is called the *Moravian Gebirge*. Near Jablunka, alſo, in the principality of Teſchen, begins the Hungarian or Crapak chain, which afterwards divides Poland and Hungary. In the above-mentioned mountains, and all over that part of Upper Sileſia lying towards Moravia and Hungary, the winter ſets in earlier, is of longer continuance, and much more ſevere, than in the levels. In thoſe very months, when, at the foot of the Rieſengebirge and the Geſenk, every thing is covered with ice and ſnow, the trees at Breſlaw are in full verdure in winter. The ſandy parts of the principality of Glogau, and beyond the Oder, towards Poland, with the mountainous tracts, which is of conſiderable extent, produce but little; beſides which, their grain alſo is far ſhort of a ſufficiency for the inhabitants. This deficiency, however, in good years, is compenſated by the fertility of the other and larger part of Sileſia, which, excluſive of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, yield likewiſe maize or Turkey wheat, ſpelt, buck-wheat, millet, linſeed, peas, and beans. The culinary vegetables about Breſlau, Brieg, Neiſſe, Frankenſtein, and Lignitz, are excellent, and the neighbourhood of Grunberg and Lower Beuthen afford plenty of fine fruits. Such ſpots, likewiſe, as are unfit for tillage, or not duly improved that way, either make good paſture grounds, or are covered with wood, inſomuch, that there is ſcarcely any part of Sileſia which may be ſaid to be abſolutely uſeleſs and barren. Of flax, too, here is abundance, but hemp not in ſuch plenty as is wrought, conſiderable quantities of that commodity being imported from Hungary and Poland. Hops, likewiſe, are ſeen every where, but moſt principally abound near Munſterberg. Madder, which was firſt brought hither in the 16th century, by a Flemiſh merchant, is cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs about Breſlaw, Lignitz, Wohlau, and Strelen, as to form one of their moſt conſiderable exports. Scharte, a yellow dye, is found in plenty, beſides which are tobacco-plantations, but the ſaffron of this country has little to recommend it. In many ſeaſons the wine here may be drank with pleaſure, eſpecially when it has continued for ſome years in the cellar. In the mountains and Upper Sileſia, tar, pitch, and reſin, is made from the pine, and fir and the larch-tree yields turpentine. From theſe reſinous trees, eſpecially the trunks of the coarſer pines, the inhabitants among the mountains make a lamp-black. Yet, however great the plenty of wood for all uſes may have been in Sileſia, and in many places ſtill continues; in other parts, particularly on this ſide of the Oder, it ſenſibly diminiſhes. Terra ſigillata is found near Strigau and many other places, but inſtead of being uſed as a medicine, is principally applied towards the making of an earthen-ware. In the mountains are found agate, jaſper, and even ſome gems, particularly amethyſt of an uncommon hardneſs and beauty; and diamonds near Prieberg, in the principality of Brieg. Here are quarries of lime-ſtone, other ſtones for ornament and building, and mill-ſtones. Here are mines of gold and ſilver, copper, lead, and iron: vitriol is likewiſe found in ſeveral places. Their breeding of horned cattle extends no farther than what is juſt neceſſary for the plough, and a ſufficiency of milk, butter, and cheeſe; and their oxen are ſtill fewer in number, on which account the markets are principally ſupplied from Poland and Hungary. The moſt noted of theſe ox-markets are thoſe of Brieg, Breſlau, and Schweidnitz, where formerly, annually, it was uſual to ſee ten or twelve, or fifteen thouſand head of Poliſh and Hungarian cattle, and ſometimes even more. The ſtuds here breed many fine and ſtout horſes, but the country does not afford a ſufficiency, wherefore beſides thoſe bought up at Franckfort fair, great numbers are brought hither likewiſe from Lithuania. The inhabitants of the hilly tracts keep goats, and eſtimate the profit of two good ones to be equal to that of a cow, a great deal of cheeſe being made of their milk. The breed of ſheep here alſo is very profitable, on account of the excellency of their wool. Theſe ſheep are ſhorn twice a year, but the ſummer-wool is reckoned preferable to that of the winter, though ſomewhat lighter. The wild beaſts of this country, whoſe ſkins are valuable, are lynxes, which frequent only the mountainous parts, foxes, weaſels, otters, and beavers, but theſe in no great number. In the Oder are caught ſalmon and ſturgeon, the latter of which are ſometimes exceedingly large; zante, ſkate, from forty to fifty pounds and upwards; lampreys, &c. The other

rivers here, but more eſpecially the lakes and ponds, abound in various kinds of fiſh, ſuch as pike, carp, trout, mullets, &c. The breeding of bees in this country is not ſo conſiderable as to anſwer the conſumption of honey and wax, for which reaſon great quantities of both are imported from Poland; but their culture of ſilk is in a fair way of being carried to its utmoſt extent. The inhabitants of Sileſia are of different ſects in their religion. Frederick II, at the peace of Berlin, in the year 1742, promiſed that the Popiſh religion ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo*, though without detriment to the freedom of conſcience of the Proteſtant inhabitants, or to his own prerogative as ſovereign. This promiſe has accordingly taken place ſo happily, that all parties enjoy a perfect liberty of conſcience. The principal manufactures in Sileſia are thoſe of thread, twine, linen, flax, and damaſk. The principal exports are madder, mill-ſtones, thread, yarn, linen, veils, wool, and woollen cloth, with ſtuffs and paper. Since Sileſia has fallen under the dominion of the kings of Pruſſia, commerce has been conſiderably improved, and many excellent regulations have been made for that purpoſe. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lygii and Quadi, till about the middle of the 6th century, when the Slavi having over-run the country of the latter, a part of it came to Poland, and was called *Zlezia*. Under the Poliſh ſovereignty, Sileſia received the Poliſh language, manners, and uſages, with the Chriſtian religion. In the year 1138, by the partition made of the territories of Boleſlaus III, king of Poland, among his ſons, the eldeſt, named Wladiſlaus II, beſides the provinces of Cracow, Siradia, and Pomerania, obtained likewiſe Sileſia, with the chief ſhare in the government. In the 14th century, John, king or Bohemia, availed himſelf of ſome diviſions and occurrences, by which Sileſia had been weakened, to bring it under his dominion, in which he ſucceeded; for, from the year 1342, all the dukes of Sileſia, two only excepted, ſubmitted, one after another, to hold their territories in fief from him, with a reſerve only of the moſt conſiderable regalia. On the death of the emperor Charles VI, in the year 1740, Frederick II, king of Pruſſia, laid claim to the principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, and Wohlau; and his claims were ſo effectually ſupported by the march of an army into Sileſia, that Maria Thereſa, daughter and heireſs to the emperor Charles VI, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by a preliminary treaty at Breſlau, which was ſoon followed by a ratification of the ſame at the peace of Berlin, did, on behalf of herſelf, her heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, for ever cede to the king of Pruſſia, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, with entire ſovereignty and independency of the crown of Bohemia the countries of Upper and Lower Sileſia, together with the diſtrict of Katſcher, formerly belonging to Moravia, as alſo the county of Glatz; reſerving, however, to herſelf the principality of Teſchen, with the lordſhips annexed thereto, the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf beyond the Oppa, the part of the principality of Neiſſe bordering on Moravia, and a ſmall diſtrict belonging to Moravia, with ſome frontier towns. Sileſia was never immediately connected with the empire, having at no time been an imperial fief, nor obtained a ſeat or vote in the diet. Neither has it been ever ſubject to the ſupreme tribunals of the empire, ſo that here the imperial laws are of no force; and though in the ancient matriculas of the years 1431, 1447, 1471, 1481, it ſtands aſſeſſed with Bohemia, Moravia, and Luſatia, this was afterwards diſcontinued; yet when it came to be annexed to the crown of Bohemia, it acquired a mediate conjunction with the empire; and, in the year 1708, when the emperor Joſeph reaſſumed his ſeat and vote in the electoral college, as elector of Bohemia, he engaged both for that kingdom as well as for all the territories appertaining thereto; conſequently, therefore, for Sileſia alſo to pay to the ſeveral impoſts and taxes of the empire and the circle the aſſeſſment of an elector, with 300 guilders beſides, annually to the chamber of Wetzlar. On the other hand, the Germanic body obliged itſelf to take into its defence and protection the kingdom of Bohemia, with all its incorporated territories, and, of courſe, Sileſia; in which mediate conjunction with the empire the Bohemian part of Sileſia ſtill continues; whereas the king of Pruſſia, having obtained the greater part of this country with entire ſovereignty, and abſolutely independent of the crown of Bohemia, governs it accordingly, as a ſtate abſolutely free and diveſted of the leaſt connection with the empire: but, in the year 1751, the empire becoming a guarantee to his Pruſſian majeſty for the ſecure poſſeſſion of the duchy of Sileſia, a proviſo was made for its rights conſequential to ſuch an engagement. Ever ſince the cloſe of the 12th century, Sileſia has been divided into the Upper and Lower, and this diviſion is ſtill in uſe. Lower Sileſia contains thirteen principalities, the names of which are as follows, viz. Breſlaw, Brieg, Glogau, Jauer, Lignitz, Munſterberg, Glatz, Neiſſe, Oels, Sagan, Schweidnitz, Wohlau, Trachenberg, and Carolath; the free ſtandeſherrſchafts or lordſhips of Wartenberg, Militſch, and Goſchutz; and many minderherrſchaften or inferior lordſhips. To Upper Sileſia belong the ſix principalities of Teſchen, Troppau, Jagerndorf, Oppeln, Ratibor, and Bilitz, the

the free ſtandesherrſchafts of Pleſz and Beuthen, and certain minderherrſchafts. At preſent under two ſovereigns, the capital diviſions muſt neceſſarily be into that of Pruſſian and Bohemian: Breſlau is the capital of Pruſſian Sileſia: the regency of Bohemian Sileſia is eſtabliſhed at Troppau. The whole country is ſaid to contain 180 cities and towns, 4000 villages, and 1,800,000 inhabitants.

Silhet, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, in the country of Bengal: 200 miles ENE. Moorſhedabad, and 106 NE. Dacca. *Long.* 91. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

Silifrey, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Silin, or *Abu Ait*, a town of Egypt: 12 miles SSE. Siut.

Si-ling, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles S. Si-long.

Siliſtria, ſee *Driſtra*.

Silkeburg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a caſtle, which was formerly of great ſtrength: 18 miles W. Aarhuus.

Sillabar, or *Cellebar*, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, with a good and ſafe harbour: thirty miles SSE. Bencoolen.

Sille le Gillaume, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: ſix leagues NW. Le Mans, and ſix SSW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Sillewood, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway: thirty miles NNW. Berghen.

Silſtedt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: three miles NE. Wernigerode.

Silly, a rock on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: one mile and a half S. Noirmont Point.

Silm, or *Cilm Monou*, a country of Africa, near the river Scherbro.

Si-long, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang ſi: 1115 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

Silva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, near the town of Silva, in the government of Perm.

Silva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchuſovaia, ſixteeen miles NE. Perm.

Silva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 12 miles NW. Solikamſk.

Silva Piana, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Coire: ſixteen miles WNW. Bormio.

Silvanez, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: three leagues S. St. Afrique.

Silver River, a river of Ireland, in King's County, which runs into the Broſna, about eight miles NE. Banagher.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, probably ſo called from its mines of lead, which contains a mixture of ſilver: five miles S. Nenagh.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, containing 1600 inhabitants. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, and from the year 1188 to the year 1580, was the ſee of a biſhop, afterwards removed to Faro: five leagues ENE. Lagos, and thirteen W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Silves, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, a little below Villa Nova de Portimao.

Sim, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, ſix miles N. Balagovetſchenſkoi. *Long.* 108. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Simaliſchewa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: forty miles SSE. Kolivan.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero. It has a caſtle, in which king Philip II, on account of its ſtrength, ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept, in the year 1566: eight miles SW. Valladolid.

Simaria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: four miles ENE. St. Severina.

Simarones, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 105 miles E. Havanna.

Simbirſk, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Volga: 380 miles ESE. Moſcow, and 680 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 66. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Simbirſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Kazanſkoe, on the weſt by Nizegorodſkoe and Penzenſkoe, on the ſouth by the government of Saratov, and on the eaſt by Uphinſkoe; about 180 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 140 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 63. to 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. to 55. 30. N.

Simercheit, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: four miles N. Melnik.

Simering, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. Vienna.

Simi, or *Symi*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, betwen the iſland of Rhodes, and the continent of Aſia: ſix miles N. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Simmen, or *Siben*, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the mountains between the Valais and the canton of Berne, and runs into the lake of Thun, four miles NNW. Spietz. The vally through which this river runs, is called *Simmenthal*. The ſtupendous heights of the rocks, on each ſide this vally, whence vaſt fragments frequently

fall into the road, renders the entrance somewhat frightful, especially in spring-time, when, by the dissolution of the ice and snows, whole masses of rocks are separated from each other, which renders it really dangerous. The rivulet divides the vale into the Upper and Lower, the length of the former of which is not less than seven hours. Very few places in this long vally sow either rye, oats, or wheat, but the inhabitants derive great profit from their grass, which is of an extraordinary richness, and breed likewise vast numbers of cattle, from which they make butter and cheese. Of the latter, the better sort is held in great repute abroad, under the title of *Saan* cheese, it being made entirely of cream; and of the common cheese, France and other countries purchase considerable quantities. The greatest part of the inhabitants, instead of bread, eat the second sort of cheese, with thin barley cakes, while the principal food of the commonalty is potatoes, and their drink milk or whey.

Simmern, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name, vested in the electorate of the Rhine. This town suffered much by the French in the year 1689: twenty-six miles SSW. Coblentz, and thirty-six W. Mentz. *Long.* 24. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Simogu, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, on the Tumbadra: 93 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 86 NNW. Periapatam. *Long.* 75. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 21. N.

Simontornya, or *Simon Tornya*, or *Simon Thurn*, a town of Hungary, situated on the Sarand, with a strong castle, taken by the Imperialists, in the year 1686: thirty-two miles SSW. Buda, and 85 SSE. Vienna.

Simori, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: thirteen miles NE. Squillace.

Simorre, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Isle en Jourdain: 4½ leagues SE. Auch, and 5 E. Mirande.

Simplon, a mountain of Swisserland, over which is a passage from the Valais, to the duchy of Milan: thirty-one miles E. Sion.

Simpson's Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean: four miles W. from Carteret's island

Sin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: nine miles SW. Fong-tchang.

Sin, or *Barbessin*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, which extends about seven leagues along the coast. Joal is the capital. The land produces abundance of maiz, rice, fruit, and cotton.

Sindizava, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twelve miles E. Nicopoli.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, celebrated in sacred history: 144 miles ESE. Suez.

Sinbach, or *Simpach*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: five miles S. Landau, and nine ESE. Dingelfingen.

Sin-tsai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan, on the river Yu: thirty-two miles ESE. Yun-hing.

Sincapoura, or *Sincapura*, an island, with a town of the same name, near the south coast of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow sea, called the *Straits of Sincapoura*. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

Sin-carpon, a town of Chinese Tartary. 555 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Sincbo, or *Chincho*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, on the Gold Coast; the inhabitants are principally employed in fishing.

Sinckel, a river of Germany, which joins the Wertach, about two miles SSW. from Augsburg.

Sinde, see *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: six miles SW. Stuttgard, and 30 E. Baden. *Long.* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Sinderingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Hohenlohe: six miles N. Ohringen.

Sindion, a town of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile: 15 miles SE. Foua.

Sindschar, or *Sinja*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul: 30 miles S. Mosul.

Sindy, a country of Asia, situated on the east side of the river Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan; and may be reckoned at least 300 British miles in length that way. Its breadth is very irregular; it may be about 160 miles in the widest part. On the north-east lie the territories of the Seiks, and on the north, those of the king of Candahar; on the west, is Mecran, a province of Persia, whose prince is tributary to the king of Candahar. A sandy desert bounds Sindy on the east, and extends the whole way from the territory of Cutch to the confines of Moultan; being near 550 British miles in length, and from 100 to 150 wide. The province of Sindy, in many particulars of soil and climate, and in the general appearance of its surface, resembles Egypt; the lower part of it being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide *delta*; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge or ridges of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert; the river Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level vally,

and

and annually overflowing it. During great part of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, or at leaſt, in the months of July, Auguſt, and part of September (which is the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India) the atmoſphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except very near the ſea. Indeed, very few ſhowers fall during the whole year. Captain Hamilton ſays, that no rain had fallen during the three years preceding his viſit to Tatta. Owing to this and to the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts, which bound it on the eaſt, and are not far removed from it, on the north-weſt, the heats are ſo very violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated, by means of apertures on the top of them, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimnies. Nadir Shah, in the year 1739, obtained from the great Mogul, Mahomed Shah, a ceſſion of the province of Sindy, as well as the reſt of the Indian provinces, lying on the weſt of the Indus: and he even viſited Tatta. Abdalla, when he ſeized on the provinces which compoſe his empire, retained the ſovereignty of Sindy alſo: and the prince of this province is, accordingly, tributary to the king of Candahar. The prince is a Mahomedan, and of Abyſſinian extraction: his uſual place of reſidence is at the fort of Hydrabad, ſituated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta; and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuſſerpour. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned to outnumber the Mahometans, in the proportion of ten to one in captain Hamilton's time, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors; and not permitted to erect any pagodas, or other places of worſhip: and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. Tatta is the capital.

Sines, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, containing about 1400 inhabitants: 13 leagues S. Setuval. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Sineſcla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles E. Rabba.

Sin-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles S. Kan-cheou.

Sing, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, built by the Turks, in oppoſition to Cliſſa; the fortifications, indeed, are not much in the modern taſte, but on three ſides of it the rock is almoſt inacceſſible, and the fourth ſide is fortified with a thick wall, and two ſtrong entrenchments, to which the advance is by ladders. Here are two large ciſterns, which are kept filled with fine freſh water. The Venetians, after taking this place in the year 1686, in order to ſecure it to themſelves, greatly ſtrengthened its fortifications: 16 miles N. Spalatro, and 8 N. Cliſſa.

Sing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, and province of Kan-chan: 153 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 145. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 27. N.

Sing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SE. Long Kouang.

Sin-gan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi. Next to Peking this is the largeſt and fineſt city of China; it is built in a great plain, and is the reſidence of the Tſong-tou of the two provinces of Chan-ſi and Se-tchuen, as alſo the governor of the eaſtern part of this province. There are in its juriſdiction ſix cities of the ſecond order, and thirty-one of the third. This city, for ſeveral ages, was the ſeat of the Chineſe emperors, and is yet very populous, and a place of great trade, eſpecially in mules, which they breed up in great numbers and ſend to Peking. The walls of this city, which are well fortified with towers, and ſurrounded with a deep ditch, are about four leagues in circuit, and are very near a ſquare, the ſides being almoſt equal. Some of the gates are very magnificent, and remarkable for their height. There is a ſtrong garriſon of Tartars in this city, commanded by a Tſian-kun, or general of their nation, which are in a ſeparate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a ſtrong wall. There are a great number of Mandarins here, who are moſtly Tartars: 510 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 14. N.

Sin-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles ENE. Pao-ting.

Singarpilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabaram.

Singeſecken, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 46 miles SSW. Drontheim.

Singiliev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: twenty-four miles S. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Singon, an iſland near the coaſt of Sweden, at the entrance into the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Singor, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the coaſt of Malacca. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Singrowla, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Bahar.

Sing-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſeventeen miles N. Kao-tcheou.

Sin-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank,

rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ki: 12 miles SW. Oue-kiun.

Sin-bing, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea: three miles S. Tſong-ming. *Long.* 138. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

Sin-bing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 27 miles S. Tchao-king.

Sin-bing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Sin-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles SW. Khi.

Sin-boa, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in Cochinchina. *Long.* 106. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

Sin-boa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lo: 32 miles NNW. Pao-king.

Sin-boei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty miles NW. Macao.

Sin-boei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provinces of Quang-tong: forty-five miles SSE. Tchao-king.

Sinia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, fifty-two miles N. Berezov, *Long.* 84. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 65. N.

Sinia Stanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 143. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Siniawade, a river of Poland, which riſes in the palatinate of Podolia, and joins the Bog: forty miles ESE. Koniecpole.

Sinica, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, on the Keowe: forty-three miles NW. Peterſburg.

Sinigaglia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino, on the Adriatic. It contains four churches, and ſix convents: 28 miles ESE. Urbino.

Sinjiar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: twenty miles W. Moſul.

Sin-ing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles ESE. Long-Kouang.

Si-ning, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: eight miles NE. Sing-tcheou.

Si-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 670 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Sining, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NW. Yu-tcheou.

Sining, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifteen miles SW. Te-king.

Sinon, a river of China, which runs into the Kialing: 15 miles S. Oei-tcheou.

Siniſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10½ miles SW. Turſi.

Sin-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Chao river: forty-two miles SW. Pao-ting-fou.

Sinn, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, with the Saal, near Gemunden, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Sinn, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: forty miles SE. Diarbek.

Sin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles W. Ho-nan.

Sin-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles SSW. Ou-kiang.

Sinning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 52 miles S. Tcho-kiang.

Sin-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 miles ESE. Ta.

Sinning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Sino, or *Seuno*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarentum: ſeven miles E. Turſi, in the province of Baſilicata.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ſangiacat of Kiutaja, ſituated near the coaſt of the Black Sea, on the iſthmus of a peninſula, ſix miles in circumference, which ends in a conſiderable cape, with two good harbours. It was the native place of Diogenes, the famous Cynic. Within the walls inhabited only by Turks. The Greeks inhabit one of the fauxbourgs, with a metropolitan, dependent on Conſtantinople. In the environs are ſome mines of copper. The ancient name was *Sinope*, and it owes its flouriſhing ſtate to a colony of Mileſians: 280 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Sinogu, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Bednore country: 90 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 50 SE. Bedanore. *Long.* 75. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Sinopoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles SW. Oppido.

Sin-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 35 miles N. Yuen-kiang.

Sin-ſi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles NNE. King-ki-tao.

Sin-ſin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: forty leagues N. Iſpahan.

Sinſo,

Sinfo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Sin-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty-seven miles SE. Tai-ngan.

Sin-tai-touka, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Sintan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles SSE. Han.

Sin-tchang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 45 miles E. Haimen.

Sin-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si. thirty-seven miles WSW. Choui-tcheou.

Sin-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 42 miles NNW. Tai-tcheou.

Sin-tchang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1087 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

Sin-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Sin-chim Hoiun, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 657 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Sin-chin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 miles NE. Pao-ting.

Sin-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 30 miles NW. Tein-tcheou.

Sin-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 22 miles SSE. Kien-tchang.

Sin-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 30 miles NNE. Yen-tcheou.

Sin-tchong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 miles E. Xun.

Sintcting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles N. Hiu-tcheou.

Sin-tchu-am, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 138. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Sin-tchyun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 48 miles SW. Hoang-tcheou.

Sin-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles WSW. Koue-yang.

Sintien, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1107 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

Sin-tienfe, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Sintou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the river Kan: thirteen miles from Lin-kiang.

Sin-tou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles S. Han.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. This town was burnt by the French, in the year 1689: thirteen miles SSE. Heidelberg, and eighteen E. Spire.

Sin-yan, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, which runs into the Eastern Sea, seventeen miles ENE. Yen-te-hing.

Sin-yang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty-five miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Sin-yang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Sin-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-seven miles SSW. Nan-yang.

Sin-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: twenty-five miles WSW. Lin-kiang.

Sio, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Sarand, near Simontornya.

Sio, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segra, a little above Balaguer.

Siovotticlay, a town of the island of Ceylon: 25 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Siomaly, a town of the island of Ceylon: 34 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Sion, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteaubriant: three leagues W. Châteaubriant.

Sion, a mountain of Asia, situated in the south of Jerusalem, of much celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the Valais, situated on a river of the same name, which, soon after, runs into the Rhône. The see of a bishop, the most ancient in all Swisserland, and said to have been originally founded at Martinach. The bishop, who styles himself count and vogt-governor of the Valais, is elected by the chapter of the cathedral, and the representatives of the tythings, and is a suffragan of the archbishop of Mousticrs, in Savoy. It contains six churches, with some convents, a college, and no less than three palaces of the bishop, all standing one above the other. The lowest of these palaces is called Die Majorey; the middle one, the Valleria; and the highest, Tourbillon. In the years 1384 and 1416, Sion was destroyed by fire; and, in the year 1475, vigorously besieged by the Savoyards and forces of Geneva, which, however, were repulsed, with great loss: 48 miles E. Geneva, and 48 S. Berne. *Long.* 24. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Siorring, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: six miles NNW. Tisted.

Sioto, a river of North America, which rises in the north-west territory of the United States;

States; about *Long.* 83. W. Greenwich, *Lat* 40. 40. N.; and runs into the Ohio, twelve miles W. from Washington, in Kentucky.

Siotofta, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gotnland: forty-nine miles ESE. Gotheborg.

Siouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-two miles S. Loay.

Sioule, a river of France, which runs into the Allier: two miles N. St. Pourçain, in the department of the Allier.

Siou-ouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: fifteen miles NNW. Koei-yang.

Sip, or *Fort Elizabeth*, a fortress of Servia, on the south-side of the Danube: at a small distance farther lies the Demikarpi, that is, the iron-gate, commonly called Cataractæ Danubii, which is also the name of the neighbouring country, where the Danube enters a strait betwixt mountains, pursuing its course over a rocky bottom. The waves and agitations caused by the frequent obstructions of the stream, which is very rapid, will toss a ship with such violence, that, unless a steersman be very expert, and well acquainted with the place, it is highly dangerous; and still more so in going upwards, which can only be done by the help of sails. In the year 1737, the Imperialists were obliged to sink their ships here for want of wind to waft them against the stream. In this narrow pass the houses stand, with pallisadoes, and are said formerly to have been barricaded with an iron-chain, which has given rise to the appellation of iron-gate: four miles E. Orsova.

Sipgicon-couten, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 113. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Siphanto, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently *Siphnos*, about twelve leagues in circumference. This island, though covered over with marble and granite, is one of the most fertile, and best improved in the Archipelago, and yields corn enough for its inhabitants. The silk produced is very good, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are callicoes, figs, onions, wax, honey, sesamum, straw-hats, oil, and capers. It contains four ports. Anciently it was celebrated for its gold and silver mines, at present, those only of lead are known, which are abundant. Siphanto, contains five villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 37. N.

Sipias, a town of Asia, in the county of Mingrelia, situated on a river which runs into the Black Sea: 200 miles WNW. Tiflis, and 220 NNW. Erivan.

Si-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles NNW. Yun-hing.

Siquet, a rock, near the south coast of the island of Jersey: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. St. Helier.

Sir, or *Sirr*, a river which rises in the mountains of Tartary, about 160 miles W. Kashgar, and runs into the lake of Aral, in *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Sir Biby's Island, a small island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 93. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. It is of considerable extent, and appears to be flat, green, and pleasant. *Long.* 153. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Sir Charles Saunder's Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in the year 1767. The island is about six miles in length, and has a mountain of considerable height in the centre, which appeared to be fertile. The inhabitants did not appear to be numerous. *Long.* 151. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 28. S.

Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, a large bay in the north part of Hudson's Bay.

Siracusa, see *Syracusa*.

Siradia, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, on the Warta, with a castle. In the year 1290, the Tartars made themselves masters of this town; in the year 1292, it was plundered by the Bohemians; and in the year 1331, it fell into the possession of the knights of the Teutonic order: 100 miles NNW. Cracow, and 110 SW. Warsaw.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, on the north coast of the Persian Gulf, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, who have crossed from the opposite shore: ten leagues SW. Lar.

Siratina, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs: 56 miles S. Arkadinskaia.

Siram Losa, a lake of Asia, in the country of Thibet, about eighteen miles in circumference, which communicates with lake Tenckiri, by means of a river called also *Siran-losa*: six leagues W. Lake Tenckiri.

Siran, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: five leagues SW. St. Pons.

Sira-oulosa, a town of Asia, in Thibet: fifteen miles E. Hami.

Sirawan, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: sixteen leagues NNE. Suster.

Sire, a town of Abyssinia, and capital of a province of the same name, situated on the brink of a steep and narrow vally; all the houses are of clay, and thatched. It is famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, which pass for money through a pro-

vince of Tigré: the province is about 25 miles ſquare, and conſidered as a part of Tigré. *Long.* 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 5. N.

Siret, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles S. Galacz.

Sirgai-ſouſai-po, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Sirgian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, celebrated for its beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of ſtuffs: ſixty leagues E. Schiras, and 105 SE. Iſpahan.

Sirgoulin, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

Sirhind, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country ſo called, north of Delhi: 140 miles SE. Lahore, and 148 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Siri, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirteen leagues NE. Tarengaſong.

Siri, or *Djiri*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 15 leagues E. Tarengaſong. *Long.* 93. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

Siria, or *Sirja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo: ſeventy miles SE. Aleppo.

Sirian, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the river Appoo, and when in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe a place of great trade. Before them it had a king of its own, it is now frequented by French, Engliſh, and Dutch: ſeventy-two miles S. Pegu, and 116 E. Perſaim. *Long.* 96. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Sirinagur, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Thibet: 210 miles NNE. Delhi, and 70 ENE. Hurdwar. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

Srinagur, a name ſometimes given to Cachemire.

Sirius, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 162. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 52. S.

Sirmium, or *Sirmich*, a town of Sclavonia, where the emperor Probus was born and killed. It is now in ruins, though the ſee of a biſhop, founded, it is ſaid, in the reign of Trajan. In the year 270, the emperor Claudius died here of the plague. In the year 1668, the Imperialiſts drove the Turks from the town, but the latter retook it ſoon after: forty miles NW. Belgrade.

Sirod, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: one league SSW. Nozeroy, and four SE. Poligny.

Sirowy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 48 miles NW. Cheitore, and 60 SW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 23. E. Greenwich, *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

Sirpy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirty miles SE. Chitteldroog, and ſixty-five N. Seringapatam.

Sirum, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: forty miles E. Zareng.

Siſal, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: eight leagues E. Cape Condecedo.

Siſcar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: nineteen miles ENE. Balbaſtro.

Siſco, a town of the iſland of Corſica: two leagues N. Baſtia.

Siſibou, a town of Nova Scotia, on the weſt coaſt: 25 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Siſinilla, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twelve miles ENE. Trinidad.

Siſnovica, a town of Iſtria: three miles SE. Pedena.

Siſolſk (Uſt), a town of Ruſſia, at the union of the rivers Vim and Vitchegda, in the province of Uſtiug: 120 miles NE. Uſtiug, and 320 NE. Vologda. *Long.* 67. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

Siſſa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: eleven miles NNW. Parma.

Siſſan, a town of Iſtria: three miles ENE. Pola.

Siſſach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle: thirteen miles SE. Bâle.

Siſſonne, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 3½ leagues E. Laon, and 6½ N. Rheims.

Siſſopoli, or *Sizeboli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on a tongue of land in the Black Sea, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 105 miles NNW. Conſtantinople, and 75 NE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Siſteron, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance, with a ſmall citadel on a rock. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix: five leagues NW. Digne, and ten NE. Apt. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Siſterſdorf, ſee *Ziſterſdorf*.

Siſy ſur Ourcq, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: 4½ leagues E. Dammartin, and 2½ NE. Meaux.

Siſzek, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Save and Kulpa, fortified with a wall and moat. In the year 1591, 1592, and 1593, it was beſieged by the Turks, and in the laſt year taken, and burned by them in the year following. It has been rebuilt by the Hungarians: forty-eight miles S. Varaſdin, and forty E. Cariſtadt. *Long.* 39. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Sitang, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Pegu ſo called, which runs into the Bay of Bengal.

Sitawaca, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-four miles SSW. Candi.

Sitchevſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-

ment of Smolenſk: 96 miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Si-tchua, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles NE. Han-tcheou.

Si-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 55 miles W. Nan-yang.

Sitenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near the Ilmen: twenty miles WSW. Kreſtzei.

Sitgnak, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 195. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Sitges, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles SW. Barcelona.

Sittart, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: twelve miles S. Ruremond.

Sittenſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden: eighteen miles NE. Rottenburg.

Sitter, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the canton of Appenzell, and joins the Thur: nine miles W. from St. Gal.

Sittich, or *Sittizena*, a ciſtercian cloiſter in the duchy of Carniola: one mile ESE. Weixelberg.

Sittingburn, a town of England, in the county of Kent: ſixteen miles W. Canterbury, and forty E. London.

Sitzenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles WSW. Tulin.

Sitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: twelve miles SSE. Ladeinoepole.

Siuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 932 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Siun, a river of China, which runs into the Han river, near Siun-yam, in the province of Chen-ſi.

Siunſong, a town of the kingdom of Corea, near the ſea: thirty-eight miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Siun-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles ENE. Hing-ngan.

Sivrey ſur Meuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: three leagues and a half N. Verdun, and two and a half S. Stenay.

Sivry la Perche, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: one league W. Verdun, and 2¾ ENE. Clermont-en-Argonne.

Siut, or *Oſiut*, or *Sciot*, a town of Egypt, about two miles weſt from the Nile; the ſee of a biſhop, who has about 500 Chriſtians under his care. Siut is a large, populous, well-built town, where there is a lake dug, which ſerves to water the grounds. Its gardens abound in vegetables and fruit-trees; and its ſituation on an artificial mount denotes it occupies the ſite of an ancient city: accordingly veſtiges of Nicopolis are found, where the wolf was held to be a ſacred animal: 157 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Siutchen, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Siwah, or *Sionah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the frontiers of Egypt, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Mareotis: ſeventy leagues W. Cairo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

Siwas, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a government to which it gives name, in the province of Caramania, the reſidence of a pacha. In the year 1394, this city was taken by Bajazet, and ſoon after by Tamerlane, who deſtroyed the town, and made a terrible ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, which is not large: 375 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Sixfour, a town of France, in the department of the Var: 3 leagues SW. Toulon.

Six-men-fort, a fort of the Iſland of Barbadoes: 1 mile N. from Speight's Town.

Sixt, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: two leagues N. Redon, and 8¾ SSW. Rennes.

Sizeboli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: fourteen miles E. Burgas.

Sizran, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: 72 miles S. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Sizun, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 2¾ leagues SE. Landerneau, and two S. Landivefiau.

Sizzuela, a town of Iſtria: nine miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

Skaalholt, a town of Iceland, and the ſee of a biſhop, with a cathedral and a ſchool.

Skaare, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen: ſix miles S. Svenborg.

Skager, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighty-five miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Skager, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 5 miles E. from the Wenner Lake.

Skalholt, a village of Iceland, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Drontheim.

Skalka, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-weſt into the Morawka: two miles SSE. Morawka.

Skall,

Skall, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NNW. Turnau.

Skallerud, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty miles NNE. Uddevalla.

Skalve, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Skanderborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, where the kings of Denmark have a royal palace, the chief trade of the inhabitants is in the produce of the country and agriculture: ten miles SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Skaneateles, a lake of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-five miles SSE. Lake Ontario.

Skankbeadhaw Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 90. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Skanor, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twenty miles SSW. Lund. *Long.* 12. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 24. N.

Skantze, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: nine miles N. Stroemſholm.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, the moſt ancient town of the country; formerly, the capital of the kingdom of Gothland, and the reſidence of many of its kings. It had alſo ſeveral churches and convents, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. This town was totally deſtroyed by fire, in the year 1719, ſo that at preſent, the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 400. Here is a gymnaſium or ſeminary which was erected in the year 1640; and the cathedral is one of the largeſt ſtructures of that kind in the whole kingdom. The royal palace, which ſtood near this town, and was built in the year 1545, was laid in aſhes by the Danes, together with the whole town, in the year 1611. At a diſtance from it ſtands Brunſbo, an epiſcopal ſee: 50 miles E. Uddevalla.

Skarduponen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: one mile NW. Stalluponen.

Skare, a town of Norway: thirty-two miles N. Stavanger.

Skarſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty miles E. Uddevalla.

Skede, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 42 miles SE. Jonkioping.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 38 miles SSW. Chriſtiania.

Skelboe, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: 12 miles NE. Frederichſtadt.

Skeldneß, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 24. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Skell, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure, near Rippon.

Skellfleet, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber, twelve miles W. Hull.

Skellinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 20 miles SSE. Konſback.

Skelligs, iſlands on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, about ſix or ſeven miles SW. from Bohus Head.

Sker Point, a cape of South Wales, in the Briſtol Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Skereniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles N. Hohenmaut.

Skern, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees.

Skerping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 38 miles N. Upſal.

Skerrie, a ſmall iſland among the Shetlands: *Long.* 1. 4. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 41. N.

Skerries, rocks on the north coaſt of Ireland, near the mouth of the river Bann.

Skerry, a ſmall iſland with a lighthouſe, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Skerſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ten miles NNE. Jonkioping.

Skeſmo, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: fourteen miles ENE. Chriſtiania.

Skethye, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea: 3 miles NNW. from Barmouth.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: ten miles SE. Bantry.

Skicie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty miles W. Jaſſy.

Skiddaw Hill, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, whoſe ſummit is upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea: three miles N. Keſwick.

Skierendal, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: twenty miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Skiern, a river of Denmark, which runs into the ſea, 12 miles S. Ringkioping.

Skillinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 4 miles W. Carlſcrona.

Skillings, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, four miles W. New Briſtol.

Skilſkoer, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a bay, which communicates with the Great Belt: 48 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Skinoſa, a deſert iſland, or rather rock, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 miles in circumference: five miles S. from the iſland of Naxia.

Skinſkatteberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty-five miles NNW. Stroemſholm.

Skiolds, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 32 miles N. Stavanger.

Skion, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia, near the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia. The church here was formerly a caſtle, and the ſteeple is full of loopholes for arms: thirty miles S. Hernoſand.

Skipneſs, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 22 miles N. Campbeltown.

Skippon, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Wyre.

Skipſilar, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſeventy-two miles E. Emboli.

Skipton, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated near the great inland navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-two miles N. Halifax, and 219 N London.

Skirky, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in Kinmare River, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Kerry: 5 miles NE. Lamb's Head.

Skirrid Vawr, a mountain of England, in the county of Monmouth: two miles N. Abergavenny.

Skirries, a rock in the North Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Scotland: two miles S. from Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen.

Skive, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: fifteen miles NW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Skleno, or *Glaſs Huts*, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 miles N. Cremnitz.

Skobeleka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: forty-eight miles SSW. Kirenſk.

Skofde, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſixty-two miles E. Uddevalla.

Skoham, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Skoblen, or *Schkoblen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: eight miles S. Naumburg.

Skolofikha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 44 miles NNE. Kirenſk.

Skomar, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Wales, and county of Pembroke, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into St. Bride's Bay. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Skone, ſee *Schonen*.

Skongen, a town of Norway, on the coaſt of Drontheim Bay: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Drontheim.

Skopia, or *Uſkup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the river Varda, the ſee of an archbiſhop: fifty-four miles N. Akrida, and fifty-ſix SSW. Niſſa.

Skopin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: forty-four miles S. Riazan. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Skorby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 22 miles SE. Lund.

Skula, a mountain of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland: ten miles N. Hernoſand.

Skuoe, one of the ſmaller Faroe Iſlands.

Skupoping, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina, twelve miles long, and five wide: ten miles S. Albemarle Sound.

Skurup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: ſixteen miles SE. Lund.

Skuterad, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: twenty-two miles W. Chriſtiania.

Skuſch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles SE. Chrudim.

Skydsjora, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: fourteen miles S. Chriſtiania.

Skye, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and one of the largeſt of thoſe called the *Weſtern Iſlands*, being forty-ſeven miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from twelve to twenty in breadth, from eaſt to weſt; ſeparated by a narrow channel from the county of Inverneſs. Towards the ſouth-weſt is a chain of rude mountains, black and red, which, according to Mr. Pennant, appears as if diſcoloured by fire, and on the eaſt a long extent of lofty hills: there is, however, a conſiderable quantity of level ground, which affords paſture, and is capable of tillage. In the mountains are found quarries of marble and limeſtone; with ſome appearance of mineral ores. Dr. Johnſon, who viſited Skye, ſays, "as this iſland lies in the 57th degree, the air cannot be ſuppoſed to have much warmth. Skye lies open on the weſt and north to a vaſt extent of ocean, and is cooled in the ſummer by perpetual ventilation, but by the ſame blaſts is kept warm in winter. Their weather is not pleaſing. Half the year is deluged with rain. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, a dry day is hardly known, except when the ſhowers are ſuſpended by a tempeſt. Under ſuch ſkies can be expected no great exuberance of vegetation. Their winter overtakes their ſummer, and their harveſt lies upon the ground, drenched with rain. The autumn ſtruggles hard to produce ſome of our early fruit. He gathered gooſeberries in September; but they were ſmall, and the huſk was thick. Their winter is ſeldom ſuch as puts a ſtop to the growth of plants, or reduce the cattle to live wholly on the ſurpluſage of the ſummer. In the year 1771, they had a ſevere ſeaſon. The ſnow lay long

long on the ground, a calamity hardly known before. Part of their cattle died for want, part were unſeaſonably ſold to buy ſuſtenance for the owners. The ſoil, as in other countries, has its diverſities. In ſome parts there is only a thin layer of earth ſpread upon a rock, which bears nothing but ſhort brown heath, and, perhaps, is not generally capable of any better product. There are many bogs or moſſes of greater or leſs extent, where the ſoil cannot be ſuppoſed to want depth, though it is too wet for the plough. The vallies and the mountains are alike darkened with heath. Some graſs, however, grows here and there, and ſome happier ſpots of earth are capable of tillage. Their agriculture is laborious, and, perhaps, rather feeble than unſkilful. Their chief manure is ſea-weed, which, when they lay to rot upon the field, gives them a better crop than thoſe of the Highlands. They heap ſea-ſhells upon the dunghill, which in time moulder into a ferriliſing ſubſtance. When they find a vein of earth where they cannot uſe it, they dig it up, and add it to the mould of a more commodious place. Their corn-grounds often lie in ſuch intricacies among the craggs, that there is no room for the action of a plough. The ſoil is then turned up by manual labour, with an inſtrument called a crooked ſpade. The grain which they commit to the furrows, thus tediouſly formed, is either oats or barley. They do not ſow barley without very copious manure, and then they expect from it ten for one, an increaſe equal to that of better countries. When their grain is arrived at the ſtate which they muſt conſider as ripening, they do not cut, but pull the barley: to the oats they apply the ſickle. Wheel-carriages they have none, but make a frame of timber, which is drawn by one horſe, with the two points behind preſſing on the ground. On this they ſometimes drag home their ſheaves, but often convey them home in a kind of panier or frame of ſticks upon the horſe's back. Their rocks abound with kelp, a ſea-plant, of which the aſhes are melted into glaſs. They burn kelp in great quantities, and ſend it away in ſhips, which come regularly to purchaſe them. The cattle of Skye are not ſo ſmall as is commonly believed. Since they have ſent their beeves in great numbers to the ſouthern marts, they have probably taken more care of their breed. Their horſes are, like their cows, of a moderate ſize. The goats and the ſheep are milked like their cows. A ſingle meal of a goat is a quart, and of a ſheep a pint. There are in Skye neither rats nor mice; but the weaſel is ſo frequent, that he is heard in houſes rattling behind cheſts or beds, as rats in England. The inhabitants of Skye, and of the other iſlands which I have ſeen, are commonly of the middle ſtature, with fewer among them very tall or very ſhort, than are ſeen in England." In the year 1746, the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart concealed himſelf in a cave on this iſland for two nights. *Long.* 2. 20. to 3. 40. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 48. to 58. 45. N.

Slaboda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty miles NW. Braclaw.

Slagelſe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: forty-two miles WSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Slammerſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles NE. Segeborg.

Slanetz, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol, ſixty miles S. Tobolſk.

Slaney, a river of Ireland, which runs into Wexford Harbour.

Slangerup, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſixteen miles NW. Copenhagen.

Slaradia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles NNW. Eſkir Shehr.

Slate Mount, a mountain of the United States of America, in Virginia: ſix miles W. Richmond.

Slatina, a town of Walachia, on the eaſt ſide of the river Aluta: two miles NE. Brancovan, and fifty W. Buchoreſt.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: eighteen miles NW. Niemecz.

Slave Coaſt, a name given to a tract of country in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic, ſituated between the Gold Coaſt and Benin, and comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah. In politics, religion, and manners, the inhabitants greatly reſemble the inhabitants of the Gold Coaſt. See *Ardra*, *Whidah*, &c.

Slave Falls, a cataract of North America, in Winnipeg River, 100 yards wide, and 20 feet in height. *Long.* 95. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Slave Lake, a lake of North America, rather more than 200 miles in length, and about twelve in breadth. *Long.* 115. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Slave River, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Athapeſcow to the Slave Lake.

Slavenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 48 miles S. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Slawaticze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, near the Bug: ſixteen miles S. Brzeſc.

Slawentitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: one mile and a half SW. Ujeſt, and 3½ SE. Leeſnitz.

Slawkow,

Slawkow, ſee *Schlakanwald*.

Sleaford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday. King Henry I built a caſtle here, of which only a ſmall part of the wall remains: ſeventeen miles S. Lincoln, and 115 N. London.

Sleamore Point, the ſouthern extremity of Inniſherkan Iſland, at the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland.

Sledge Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Beering's Straits. *Long.* 166. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 35. N.

Sledingen, a town of Flanders: five miles N. Ghent.

Sleniſh Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: twelve miles NNE. Antrim.

Sleſwick (Duchy of), a province of Denmark, bounded on the north by Jutland, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Holſtein, and on the weſt by the North Sea; about ſeventy-two miles in length, and from thirty to fifty-ſix in breadth, without including ſeveral iſlands on the coaſt. The country is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and fiſh; mountains there are none, and but few eminences which deſerve the name of hills. The ſoil is, in general, well cultivated, and great encouragement given to the huſbandmen and farmers by the crown. It is not unfrequently called *South Jutland*, but takes the name of Sleſwick from its capital. Sleſwick has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has ſometimes been given to a brother of the reigning king, as a fief, but this has been attended with great diſputes, eſpecially in the laſt century, when the duke in poſſeſſion attempted to become an independent prince. In 1720, it was recovered to the crown. The adminiſtration is veſted in a governor, chancellor, vice-chancellor, and counſellors: the governor reſides at Gottorp. The inhabitants are a mixture of Danes, Saxons, Friſchians, and Hollanders, all which languages are ſeverally ſpoken. The prevailing religion is Lutheran. Sleſwick contains ſeveral towns, and 1500 villages. Sleſwick is the capital.

Sleſwick, a city of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſituated on a river or gulf of Sley. It was formerly called *Hetheby*, from queen Hetha, who was the founder. In the 9th century, it flouriſhed on the ruins of Mecklenburg; in the 10th it was deſtroyed and rebuilt; in the 15th it was burned down; it afterwards became rich and flouriſhing till the year 1713, after which, in loſing its dukes, it loſt its conſequence. It is at preſent no longer a port; the Sley being choked up with ſand. Sleſwick is an irregular town, of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houſes are of brick; and, like thoſe of all the other towns in the country, reſemble in neatneſs and manner of building thoſe of Holland: the inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and the Daniſh. Cloſe to Sleſwick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal reſidence, at preſent inhabited by the ſtadtholder or governor, prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, who married Louiſa, princeſs of Denmark. It is a large brick edifice, ſurrounded with a rampart and moat: from this caſtle the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, ſon of Frederic I, king of Denmark, was denominated Holſtein Gottorp, which ſtill ſubſiſts in the perſon of the preſent great-duke of Ruſſia: ſixty miles N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Slickenborch, a town of Frieſeland, ſituated on the river Linde, at its union with the river Kuynder: twenty-eight miles S. Lewarden, and twenty SE. Staveren.

Sliebh-an-eriu, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: thirteen miles NNE. Carrick.

Sliebh-baugh, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone: three miles S. Clogher.

Sliebh-baughta, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Clare and Galway: twenty miles SE. Galway.

Sliebh-bearna, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea coaſt: fourteen miles E. Newry.

Sliebh-bloom, mountains of Ireland, in King's and Queen's Counties. The high and ſteep mountains of Sliebh-bloom form ſo impracticable a barrier between King's and Queen's Counties, that in a range of fourteen miles, they afford but one, and that a very difficult and narrow paſs into the King's County, called *The Gap of Glandine*. In this great ridge are the ſources of the Barrow and the Nore.

Sliebh-bonn, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon: eight miles NNE. Roſcommon.

Sliebh-buy, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: nine miles W. Newborough.

Sliebh-croobe, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down: nine miles WNW. Downpatrick.

Sliebh dham, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: ſixteen miles SW. Sligo.

Sliebh-donard, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea coaſt, ſaid to above 3000 feet higher than the level of the ſea: fourteen miles E. Newry.

Sliebh-ean, mountains of Ireland, in the county

county of Antrim: eighteen miles N. Antrim.

Sliebh-en-ewr, mountains of Ireland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Leitrim: ten miles NNE. Sligo.

Sliebh-gallan, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry: five miles W. Magherafelt.

Sliebh-gullen, mountains of Ireland, in the ſouthern part of the county of Armagh: five miles N. Dundalk.

Sliebh-league, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: eight miles W. Killybegs.

Sliebh-logher, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: nine miles SE. Killarney.

Sliebh-miſh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Tralee and Milltown: four miles S. Tralee.

Sliebh-more, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the weſtern extremity of Achil Iſland, near Achil Head.

Sliebh-na-coiltra, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: two miles SE. New Roſs.

Sliebh-na-man, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: ſeven miles NE. Clonmel.

Sliebh-ruſſel, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh: twelve miles S. Enniſkillen.

Sliebh-ſnaght, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: thirteen miles N. Londonderry.

Sligo, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which runs from Lough Gill, into a bay to which it gives name, navigable for veſſels of 200 tons, up to the quays. The trade of the town is conſiderable; the number of houſes, in the year 1788, was 916, and the number of inhabitants 8000: ſixty-ſix miles NNE. Galway, and ninety-four NW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the counties of Leitrim and Roſcommon, and on the ſouth and weſt by Mayo; about thirty one miles in length from north to ſouth, and twenty-nine in its greateſt breadth from eaſt to weſt. It contains thirty-nine pariſhes, 11,509 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is, in ſome parts, good, in others are found tracts of coarſe and unprofitable ground; with ſome conſiderable hills, and towards the coaſt boggy. There are ſome conſiderable lakes, and ſeveral rivers; the principal of the latter is the Moy. There is no town of conſequence, except Sligo, which, with the county, ſends each two members to the Iriſh parliament. There are ſome conſiderable villages, in which the linen manufacture flouriſhes.

Slinck, or *Slinghe*, a river which joins the Berchel, near Borckeloe, in the county of Zutphen.

Slinger's Bay, a bay of the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, to the north coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. S.

Slire, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: ſixty-eight miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

Sliſhcarrow, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: four miles SE. Sligo.

Slitte, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, near Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh.

Slobodſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: ſixty-four miles NE. Ekaterinoſlav.

Slobodſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: twenty miles NNE. Viatka. *Long.* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-two miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Slooten, a town of Frieſeland, ſituated in the country of Weſtergoe, of which it is the capital, near a large lake called *Slooter-Meer*. It was in ſome degree fortified by the confederates; but theſe works were deſtroyed by the Spaniards ſoon afterwards. The ſtates of the province have ſince added to the fortifications, and the ramparts are defended by five baſtions. The magiſtracy is compoſed of four burgo-maſters and three ſenators: ten miles S. Bolſwaert, and ten E. Staveren.

Slopan, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 52 miles NE. Lucko.

Sluchau, or *Tſchluchow*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

Sluck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. Here are three Greek churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Lutherans, and another for Calviniſts: 68 miles ESE. Novogrodek, and 254 E. Warſaw.

Sludenaia Kopi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. *Long.* 131. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Sluin, a town and fortreſs of Croatia, on the Korana: thirty-four miles S. Carlſtadt, and thirty NNW. Bihacs. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

Sludka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: eight miles S. Obvinik.

Slupecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixteen miles N. Sandomirz.

Slupick, a town of Holland: one league NE. from Geude.

Sluys, or *Ecluſe*, a ſeaport town of Flanders, and formerly one of the beſt ports on that

that coaſt, capable of receiving conveniently 500 veſſels: but it has been daily growing worſe, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall veſſels only. Its ancient name was Lammens Vliet. It belonged to the comtes of Nevers, the deſcendants of Guy de Dampierre, Comte of Flanders, who died in 1305. Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, obtained it in exchange for Bethune, of William, comte of Namur, and ſurrounded it with walls, in the year 1385. In 1493, Philip de Cleves, lord of Raveſtein, having revolted againſt Philip le Bel, retired to Sluys, which was beſieged by Albert duke of Saxe. After a ſiege of four months, the city ſurrendered, and the lord of Cleves made an atonement. The city having taken part with the Hollanders, was beſieged by the prince of Parma, in the year 1587; it had then an Engliſh garriſon; Arnold Groevelt, the governor, ſuſtained ſeven aſſaults, until proviſions and warlike ſtores failing, he was compelled to ſurrender, but upon honourable terms. It continued in the poſſeſſion of Spain, till the year 1604, when prince Maurice of Naſſau beſieged it in form, and compelled the garriſon to ſurrender in about four months. General Spinola attempted, with part of the archduke's army, to raiſe the ſiege, but loſt more than 200 men, in the different attempts. His brother, Frederick Spinola, attacked ſome veſſels of Zealand and Holland, which blocked up the mouth of the harbour, and hindered the entrance of proviſions, but was repulſed with the loſs of 800 men, and himſelf killed, ſo that Don Mather Serano, governor of the place, was obliged to ſurrender it the 19th of Auguſt. Twelve Spaniſh veſſels, which were in the harbour, remained, by the capitulation, in poſſeſſion of the captors, with all their loading. It is furniſhed with ſluices, by means of which they can lay the whole country under water, and from thence its preſent name is derived. Charles VI, king of France, in the year 1386, fitted out a grand fleet againſt the Engliſh, great part of which were diſperſed by a ſtorm, and the remainder fell into the hands of the Engliſh. In the year 1340, a ſevere battle was fought between the fleets of France and England, when the former were totally defeated. The garriſon of Sluys was ſummoned by the French republicans in the month of July, 1794, but the commander Vander Dugn replied, "the honour of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garriſon, and the confidence they repoſe in me, are my anſwer." This brave man held out till the 25th of Auguſt, when the garriſon were made priſoners of war; but marched out with the honours of war, in teſtimony, ſays the French general (Almain) of the noble defence they made: 18 miles NE. Oſtend, and 8 N. Bruges. *Long.* 20. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Slype, a town of Flanders: five miles NNW. Menin.

Slyret, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: eighty miles N. Chriſtiania.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, a province of Sweden, about 100 miles in length, and ſixty in breadth, formerly governed by kings of its own. It was alſo, for a conſiderable time, included in Eaſt Gothland, and had the ſame laws with that province. It was probably called Smaland, that is, Small Parcels of Land, becauſe, in ancient times, the country was ſo over-run with woods and waſtes, that the inhabitants could only cultivate a few ſpots here and there between them: and even to this day, large heaps of ſtones are met with in the woods, which were thrown together by the firſt inhabitants of this country, in order to clear the ground. Though Smaland is mountainous, thoſe parts which are cultivated and improved by induſtry, are very fruitful, and it is particularly remarkable for fine paſtures, which bring in great profits to the graziers. Here are large foreſts of beech and other trees: and alſo ſilver, copper, and iron mines, a great quantity of iron ore being found at the bottom of the lakes. A vein of gold ore has been likewiſe diſcovered in this province. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, mining, and graziery. They alſo deal in planks, beams, maſts, tar, pot-aſh, iron, grain, cattle, butter, cheeſe, fleſh, bacon, tallow, hops, and fiſh. There are twenty-one lakes in this province, but they afford nothing remarkable. The principal towns are Calmar, Wexio, and Jonkioping.

Smalkalden, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Werra, twelve miles W. Schmalkalden.

Smalkalden, or *Schmalkalden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on a river of the ſame name; large, thriving, and populous. Near it are ſalt-pits, and mines of iron and ſteel. The meetings which the proteſtant princes held here, in the years 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540; the league which they concluded here, in 1531; and the theological articles drawn up by Dr. Luther, which they cauſed to be confirmed by their teachers, have rendered this town of great note in hiſtory: 27 miles NNE. Schweinfurt, and 12 NNE. Hildburghauſen.

Small Key, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 247. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 37. N.

Small (The), rocks in the Iriſh Sea, on which a light-houſe is erected for the direction

rection of Seamen, about five leagues SW. from St. David's Head. *Long.* 5. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Smamlevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama: ſixteen miles S. Sarapul.

Smarden, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Friday: twenty-ſix miles ESE. Tunbridge, and fifty-ſix ESE. London.

Smelnitz, or *Szomolnok*, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles S. Kapſdorf.

Smeltz, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Curiſh Haff, two miles S. Memel.

Smerwick, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. This place gives name to a bay called *Smerwick Harbour*, between Ballydavid Head, and Dunorling Head.

Smich, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, three miles W. Sigmaringen.

Smidary, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles N. Biezow.

Smibanje, a town of Croatia: forty miles E. Bihacs.

Smith Town, a town of United America, and ſtate of New York, in Long Iſland.

Smithfield, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifty-five miles SW. Richmond, and ten S. Jameſtown.

Smittl, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: eighteen miles ENE. Cogni.

Smokey Bay, a large bay, on the weſt coaſt of the entrance into Cook's River, between Cape Douglas, and Point Banks.

Smolin, a mountain of Boſnia: thirty-two miles SSW. Zwornick.

Smolen, an iſland on the north coaſt of Norway, in the North Sea, twenty-five miles in circumference. *Long.* 8. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

Smolenſk, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Dneiper. It is the reſidence of a governor, and a biſhop's ſee; and its commerce is very conſiderable. It is famous in hiſtory, as the ſubject of many diſputes between the Poles and Ruſſians, during which it was often beſieged and taken by both parties. Smolenſk is built on two hills, with a vally and the river between; and ſurrounded with walls thirty feet high, and fifteen thick, the lower part of ſtone, and the upper of brick, which follow the courſe of the hills, and encloſe a ſpace of about five miles: at every angle towns are erected. Moſt of the houſes of the common people are conſtructed of wood. The number of inhabitants rather more than 4000. The principal articles of trade, are flax, hemp, timber, maſts, planks, honey, wax, hides, hog's briſtles, and Siberian furs: 420 miles ENE. Warſaw, 180 WSW. Moſcow, and 328 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 50. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Smolenſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Pſovſkoe, and Tverſkoe, on the eaſt by Moſcovſkaia, and Kaluzſkoe, on the ſouth by Orlovſkoe, and Novorgod Sieverſkoe, and on the weſt by Polotzſkoe and Mogileviſkoe; 180 miles, where longeſt, from north to ſouth, and 160 from eaſt to weſt. This government contains White Ruſſia, properly ſo called, and was ceded by Poland to Ruſſia, as a duchy, by a treaty which was concluded in the year 1667, and confirmed in the year 1686. Smolenſk is the capital. *Long.* 48. 20. to 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. to 56. 15. N.

Smotrzicz, a river of Poland, which runs into Dnieſter: eight miles S. Kaminiec.

Smynhuſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles E. Lunden.

Smyrna, or *Iſmir*, a city and ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a gulf of the Mediterranean which is capable of containing the largeſt navy in the world. The commodiouſneſs of its harbour has rendered it the common rendezvous of the greateſt merchants in all the four parts of the world, and the ſtaple of their merchandiſe. It was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, and has all along been famed for great commerce with all nations, eſpecially the Engliſh, many of our conſiderable merchants reſiding in it, and having a conſul to protect them. This city is reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews, beſides Armenians, Franks, and others. The whole trade here, as well as in all Turkey, is managed by the brokerage of the Jews, the Turks never tranſacting any bargain with Chriſtians, in any caſe, but leave it to thoſe ſubtle brokers, who are all wealthy, and live very handſomely, and ſome of them ſplendidly by it. The whole town is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing that can be wiſhed for is wanting, either for clothing, ſuſtenance, or pleaſure; becauſe all the beſt commodities of Aſia and Europe are brought hither, and ſold at cheap rates. The territory about Smyrna is very fertile, with fine olive-trees and vines; and the wine that is made is excellent. The European conſuls live here in great ſtate and magnificence. This city ſuffered by a very extenſive and devouring fire on the 6th of Auguſt, 1763, which, by ſome fatal accident, broke out at midnight, and laſted twenty-ſix hours, involving, in its progreſs, the whole Frank quarter, inhabited entirely by the different factories of the foreign nations, particularly the Engliſh,

liſh, French, Dutch, Venetians, Imperial, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Raguſan. Not one merchant's, nor conſul's, houſe was left ſtanding, except the Engliſh conſul's, and that not entire, nor without ſuffering great damage; even the magazines, which before had been looked upon as fire-proof, burſt through the intenſe violence of the flames. The ſcene of deſolation was, on all ſides, terrible; and the loſs ſuſtained reckoned at a million and a half of Turkiſh dollars, or near two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling: 176 miles SSW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Snauſen, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; twenty-four miles long, and three wide: fifty-four miles NNE. Drontheim.

Snackenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg Zell: fifty-two miles ESE. Luneberg, and ſixty-eight ENE. Zell.

Snafield, the loftieſt mountain in the Iſle of Man; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards, the mercury ſubſiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain, they have a fair proſpect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Snaſſen, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: forty-ſix miles NE. Drontheim.

Snaith, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the rivers Don and Aire, with a weekly market on Friday: 24 miles S. York, and 174 N. London.

Snecken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: eight miles WSW. Tilſit.

Sneeck, a city of Frieſland, ſituated in the country of Weſtergoo, called, by the natives of the country, *Snitz*. It is a well-built town, ſurrounded with ditches and ramparts. Several learned men have had their education in the Latin ſchool of this town. In the year 1574, the Jeſuits obtained permiſſion of the king of Spain to build a college here for the inſtruction of youth; but not being approved of by the magiſtrates and people, they retired to Iliſt, where they continued till the general revolt: thirty-eight miles WSW. Groningen, and thirteen S. Lewarden.

Sneirne, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, in the road from Moſul to Amadan: nineteen leagues WNW. Amadan.

Sneiſham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: thirteen miles N. Lynn, and 111 NNE. London.

Sniadyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſe: 88 miles E. Pinſk.

Snijnitza, a mountain of Boſnia: eight miles W. Boſna.

Snow, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Beriezin, in the government of Tchernigov.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which occupies the centre of the county: the height is ſaid to be upwards of 3500 feet above the level of the ſea.

Snowhill, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 112 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Snug Bay Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan: eight miles WNW. from Cape Froward.

Snug Corner Cove, a bay of the north Pacific Ocean, on the eaſt ſide of Prince William's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 146. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Snyte, a river of England, in the county of Leiceſter, which runs into the Dean, in Nottinghamſhire.

Soa, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty miles N. St. Yago.

Soana, a mountain of Piedmont: ten miles S. Aoſta.

Soane, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the country of Allahabad, about thirty miles SE. from Sohagepour, and runs into the Ganges, near Patna.

Soangur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: fifty miles S. Surat, and fifteen W. Noopour.

Soapey Rock, a rock of the Engliſh Channel, cloſe to the Cornis ſhore: four miles NW. Lizard Point.

Soavo, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ten miles E. Verona.

Soay, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near Icolmkill.

Sob, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby: thirty-two miles SW. Obdorſkoi.

Sobatz, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save: thirty miles WSW. Belgrade, and eighty SW. Temeſvar.

Sobernheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: ten miles WSW. Creutznach, and thirty WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Sobieſlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: ten miles E. Bechin, and forty-eight SSW. Czaſlaw.

Sobinka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles SW. Jung Buntzel.

Sobotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 11 miles ENE. Jung Buntzel.

Sobrada, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: nine miles ESE. Lugo.

Sobradillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles NNW. Civdad Radrigo.

Socerga, a town of Iſtria: ſeven miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Society Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the ſouth Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Huaheine, Tubai, and Maurua; the two laſt are very ſmall: Captain Cook ſays he called them thus, becauſe they lay contiguous to each other, but did not think it proper to diſtinguiſh them, ſeparately, by any other names than thoſe by which they were known to the natives. They are ſituated between the latitude of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitude of 150. 57. and 152. W. from the meridian of Greenwich. Ulietea and Otaha lie within about two miles of each other, and are both incloſed within one reef of coral rocks, ſo that there is no paſſage for ſhipping between them. This reef forms ſeveral excellent harbours; the entrances into them, indeed, are but narrow, yet, when a ſhip is once in, nothing can hurt her. The inhabitants, climate, and produce are ſimilar, in many reſpects, to thoſe of Otaheite, from which iſland they are not above fifty leagues diſtant towards the north weſt. Huaheine ſeems to be a month forwarder in its productions than Otaheite. Of the cocoa-nuts the inhabitants make a food which they call poe, by mixing them with yams; they ſcrape both fine, and having incorporated the powder, they put it into a wooden trough, with a number of hot ſtones, by which an oily kind of haſty-pudding is made, that the Engliſh ſeamen reliſhed very well, eſpecially when it was fried. Mr. Banks found not more than eleven new plants; but he obſerved ſome inſects, and a ſpecies of ſcorpion, which he had never ſeen before. The inhabitants ſeem to be larger made, and more ſtout, than thoſe of Otaheite. Mr. Banks meaſured one of the men, and found him to be ſix feet three inches and a half high; yet they are ſo lazy, that he could not perſuade any of them to go up the hills with him; they ſaid, if they were to attempt it the fatigue would kill them. The women were very fair, more ſo than thoſe of Otaheite; and, in general, we thought them more handſome, though none that were equal to ſome individuals. Both ſexes ſeemed to be leſs timid, and leſs curious. Captain Cook ſays, while we were employed about theſe iſlands, we expended very little of the ſhip's proviſions, and were very plentifully ſupplied with hogs, fowls, plantains, and yams, which we hoped would have been of great uſe to us in our courſe to the ſouthward; but the hogs would not eat European grain of any kind, pulſe, or bread-duſt, ſo that we could not preſerve them alive; and the fowls were all very ſoon ſeized with a diſeaſe that affected the head ſo, that they continued to hold it down between their legs till they died: much dependance, therefore, muſt not be placed in live ſtock taken on board at theſe places, at leaſt not till a diſcovery is made of ſome food that the hogs will eat, and ſome remedy for the diſeaſe of the poultry. *Long.* 150. 57. to 152. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. to 16. 45. S.

Sackia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 75 miles S. Medina.

Soconuſco, a province of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by Vera Paz and Guatimala, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and Guaxaca. The climate is very hot; the rainy ſeaſon long, namely, from April to September; and ſtorms are very frequent; ſo that the country is very far from being either healthy or pleaſant; nor does the ſoil produce much corn, but great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, which are ſent by ſea to all the other parts of New Spain. There are few Spaniards in this part of the country, but very rich.

Soconuſco, or *Guevetlan*, a town of North America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the audience of Guatimala, on a river near the north Pacific Ocean: 148 leagues SE. Mexico. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Socorro, an iſland in the north Pacific Ocean, about twenty miles in circumference, uninhabited and barren; ſeventy leagues W. from the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 91. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Socotai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 117. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Socotara, or *Socotra*, an iſland in the Arabian Sea, ſituated about twenty-five leagues from Cape Guardafu, about twenty-four leagues in length, and ſixteen in breadth. All the ſurrounding ſhore is bold, every where affording ſafe anchorage, and good ports; it has, in particular, two fine bays and ſecure harbours, where the ſhipping ride ſafely againſt every wind that blows: theſe are called the harbours of Benin and Cora. It is amazing that a place, ſo much frequented by all the trading nations, ſhould be ſo variouſly and contradictorily deſcribed by different authors; ſome affirming that it has only one town, called *Tamari*, or *Tamary*; others, that it has three, the former being the chief; and others, that there is neither a town, village, or houſe, on the whole iſland, the natives living in dens and caves, and burrows dug underground, the more effectually to ſhelter them againſt the ſcorching beams of the ſun. It is agreed, however, that the iſland is populous and fruitful, under the government of a prince (*Soltan*) who was tributary to the ſherifs of

Arabia. Moſt of the inhabitants are Mahometans, ſtyling themſelves Arabs; and, indeed, their manners and language bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of the Arabians, if they be not altogether the ſame. The whole country abounds in cattle and fruit, with which, and ſome other commodities, they trade to Goa, where they are better received than the native Arabs, who are not permitted to enter that town without paſſports. The produce of the iſland conſiſts chiefly in aloes, frankincenſe, amber-greaſe, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from Goa over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms in Europe. Formerly they had a more immediate intercourſe with Europe, by means of the Eaſt India ſhipping, which frequently ſtopped here, when diſappointed of their paſſage, either by being too early, or too late, for the monſoons; but now the ſtated periods of thoſe winds are ſo well aſcertained, that this port is entirely neglected. *Long.* 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Soda, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: 180 miles E. Medina.

Sodbury, (Chipping), a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles NE. Briſtol, and 112 W. London.

Soden, a free and imperial village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ten miles WNW. Frankfort, on the Maine.

Soderhamn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, firſt built by gunſmiths and copperſmiths, and erected into a town in the year 1620. The houſes are mean, but the church handſome. The trade of this place is conſiderable in arms, linen, butter, timber, flax, &c.: twenty miles N. Geſſle.

Soderkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland. This is a ſtaple town, ſituated on a navigable river, and one of the moſt ancient cities in Gothland. It had formerly its own municipal laws, and was in a much more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. Two kings were crowned, and, in 1595, a diet was held in this town. It has, at preſent, but two churches: ten miles SSE. Nordkioping.

Sodertelge, or *Soder Telge*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, ſituated between the ſea and the Maeler Lake. About two miles and a half diſtant from this town, at a place called *Aegelſtowyk*, is a good harbour. Sodertelge was formerly a ſtaple town, and in a flouriſhing condition; and there is ſtill a manufacture of worſted and ſilk ſtockings in this town. In the year 1719, Sodertelge was burnt by the Ruſſian army, but has been ſince rebuilt: ſixteen miles WSW. Stockholm.

Soedra Barken, a town of Sweden, in the province of Darlecarlia: 40 miles S. Fahlun.

Sodus (Great), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario: 24 leagues W. Niagara.

Sodus (Little), a bay in Lake Ontaria: two leagues W. Great Sodus.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on an iſland in a freſh-water lake. Not far from this town is a triangular pillar, with Latin, Daniſh, and German inſcriptions, erected in 1738, in honour of Frederic IV and Chriſtian VI, for having put a ſtop to the progreſs of the flying ſand, which, like a rapid ſtream, overwhelmed one tract of land and village after another, and threatened the beſt part of Zealand with deſolation; but, for a long time, no means could be deviſed to put an end to this devaſtation, till, at laſt, in the reigns of the two monarchs abovementioned, a remedy was found out for this evil, and executed under the inſpection of the prefect Frederic von Gram, by the addreſs of John Ubr. Rohl. At preſent this ſandy waſte is covered with verdure, and looks like a fine meadow: nine miles WNW. Helſingoer.

Sœlbo, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: twenty miles E. Drontheim.

Sœlbo, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighteen miles SE. Drontheim.

Soelengat, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 312 miles N. Bergen.

Soeſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and enjoying imperial privileges, and the right of coining money. It is of large extent, and contains ſeveral churches. Several of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne reſided here. In the year 1444, it was given to the duchy of Cleves, with a reſervation of the ancient privileges: the appointment of its own magiſtrates yearly it preſerved till the year 1752, ſince which time the king of Pruſſia has appointed a permanent magiſtracy. In the year 1636, it was miſerably laid waſte by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1721, the emperor, Charles VI, demanded of it 36,000 rixdollars for fifty Roman months, as a ſubſidy towards the Turkiſh war: twenty-two miles E. Dortmund, and twenty-ſeven SE. Munſter.

Soesterweer, a town of Holland: eight miles E. from the Hague.

Sofala, or *Zofala*, or *Quiterve*, a country and kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north and weſt by the ſtates of Monomotapa, on the eaſt by the Mozambique Channel, and on the ſouth by Sabia; about 350 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 120 from north to ſouth.

south. Sofala, the capital, was, at the arrival of the Portugueſe, but an inconſiderable town, neither large nor walled, fenced only with a thorny hedge; but it hath been ſince fortified, and in every reſpect very much improved by them, and called *Cuama*, as well as the fort, which they built for its defence. That name, however, hath been ſince obliterated, and both pilots and geographers have retained its old appellation of Sofala. It is conveniently ſituated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the Cuama above-mentioned. There are beſides two towns on the coaſt, one called *Haulema*, and the other *Dardema*, with the villages of Savona, Bocha, and Gaſta, and ſome others, all of them mean, and worthy of no farther notice. The natives of Sofala are, for the moſt part, black, with ſhort curled hair, there being but very few tawny or brown among them. Their ſhape is taller and more genteel than that of the negroes of Moſambique, Quiloa, &c. Their common dreſs is a piece of ſilk or cotton, wrapped round the middle, covering them down to the knees, all the reſt of the body being naked, except the head, the better ſort wearing a kind of turban. All of them adorn their necks, arms, wriſts, legs, and ancles, with rings of gold, ſilver, amber, or coloured beads, according to their condition. Theſe ſtuffs and trinkets are moſtly brought to them from Bombay by the Portugueſe; and thoſe of the better ſort affect to wear ſwords, with handles of ivory. All the coaſters ſpeak the Arabic tongue, which is their natural language; for they are not the original natives, but the deſcendants of the Arabs, who left their native country, and ſettled more or leſs upon this weſtern coaſt. They cultivate rice and millet, which ſerves them for bread, and eat the fleſh of elephants, large and ſmall cattle, beſides fiſh, of which both the ſea and rivers yield a great plenty and variety. They have likewiſe beer, made of rice and millet, and ſome other liquors made of honey, palm, and other fruits: the honey is here in ſuch plenty, that a great part of it lies neglected, no more being gathered by the indolent people than ſerves that purpoſe, or for extracting ſo much wax out it as will procure them painted cotton or ſilk, and other cloths in exchange. Their chief commerce here is with the inhabitants of Mozambique, Quiloa, Mombaſo, and Melinda, who came hither in their ſambucs or ſmall barges, which are freighted with variety of the above-mentioned cloths of all colours, and they exchange them for gold, ivory, wax, or ambergriſe. But beſides the gold which they draw from Monomotapa, the kingdom of Sofala hath ſome very conſiderable mines of that valuable metal, which, by the report of the Portugueſe inhabitants, yield to the value of above two millions of metigals yearly, each metigal valued at about fourteen French livres. Many learned men venture to affirm that it was from this mine Solomon had his gold which is ſo highly commended by the ſacred hiſtorian; and that the kingdom of Sofala is the celebrated Ophir, the gold being allowed to be the pureſt and fineſt in all Africa. The Mahometan religion is, according to Pigafeta and the generality of Dutch writers, that of the king and court, and of a great part of the people; but it is more likely that the original natives live wholly without any religion, good or bad; and that the Arabs alone, who ſettled on this coaſt, are the only Mahometans, except ſome few proſelytes they have made among thoſe negroes for the ſake of commerce, ſeeing all the merchants who come hither from Quiloa, Mombaſo, and Melinda, are of that religion. *Long.* 28. to 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. to 22. S.

Sofia, ſee *Sophia*.

Sofregam, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 54 miles S. Candi.

Sofroi, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Chaus; the principal commerce is in oil: four leagues E. from Fez.

Soganlik, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: eight miles E. Varna.

Sogeſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: ſix miles NNW. Linkioping.

Soggendaal, a town of Norway: thirty-two miles S. Stavanger.

Soglak, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-four miles SE. Beiſhchri.

Soglio di Bari, an iſland near the coaſt of Naples, ſituated in the Gulf of Tarento: 11 miles W. Aleſſano.

Sogne, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: near Chriſtiania.

Sogne Bay, a wide river of Norway, forty miles in length, and about two in breadth, which runs into the North Sea, *Long.* 5. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Sogno, or *Songo*, or *Sonbo*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Zaire, along the coaſt of the Atlantic: the inhabitants chiefly profeſs to be Chriſtians.

Sohagepour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Allahabad: 120 miles S. Allahabad, and 230 SW. Patna.

Soha'g, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: three miles N. Achmim.

Sohal, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 72 miles SW. Maſcate.

Soham, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the river Cam, called *Monk's Soham*, from a rich monaſtery ſituated

ated there.' This place is celebrated for its cheefe. Near it is a large lake to which it gives name. It has a weekly market on Saturday: ten miles NW. Newmarket, and feventy N. London.

Sohar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: fixty-four miles NW. Maſcate.

Sohaun, a river of Aſia, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Indus, fixty miles S. Attock.

Sohner, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: twenty-five miles S. Chriſtiania.

Sohrau, or *Zyory*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 10½ miles WNW. Ples, and nine ENE. Loſlau.

Soiatoi, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea: 148 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Soignies, a town of Hainaut, on the Senne, near a foreſt to which it gives name: two leagues NNE. Mons.

Soinadro, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſeventy-five miles ESE. Havanna.

Sojowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: four miles S. Benatek.

Soiſſons, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Aiſne. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims, and the capital of a diſtrict, called *Soiſſonnois*. This town was conſiderable in the time of Julius Cæſar, and then called *Noviodunum*. It afterwards took the name of *Sueſſiones*, from the people, and remained among the laſt ſubject to the Romans. At the death of Clovis I, his ſon, Clothaire, made it the place of his reſidence. In the year 922, a battle was fought here, between Charles the Simple, king of France, and Robert duke of France; in which the latter loſt his life, though his party under his ſon and the count of Vermandois obtained the victory: ſix poſts and a half NW. Rheims, and 12½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Sokto de Rebordoins, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: two leagues N. Barcelos.

Sokuilen, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania: nine miles S. Ragnit.

Sokulpoge, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: four miles NE. Oakfuſkee.

Sokely, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 24 miles SW. Romſdal.

Soker, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: one league E. Dſjabbel.

Soko, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, extending about a league along the ſea coaſt, on the coaſt of the river Volta. The land is fertile; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is in fiſhing.

Sokolvod, or *Knezdo*, a mountain of Croatia: thirty-two miles E. Bihacs.

Sokolow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: fifty-four miles NW. Kaminiec.

Sokolowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 20 miles S. Lemberg.

Sokor, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs: twenty-four miles NW. Tzaritzin.

Sol Galiczk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: ninety-ſix miles NNE. Koſtrom. *Long.* 60. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

Sol Vitchegodſk, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Vitchegra: thirty-ſix miles N. Uſtiug. *Long.* 64. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Sola, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea: ten leagues E. Margarita.

Solander's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of New Zealand, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1770. It is nothing but a barren rock, about a mile in circuit, remarkably high, and lies full five leagues diſtant from the main. This iſland he named after Dr. Solander. The ſhore of the main lies neareſt eaſt-by-ſouth and weſt-by-north, and forms a large open bay, in which there is no appearance of any harbour, or ſhelter for ſhipping againſt ſouth-weſt and ſoutherly winds. the ſurface of the country is broken into craggy hills, of a great height, on the ſummits of which are ſome patches of ſnow; it is not, however, wholly barren, for wood was ſeen not only in the vallies, but upon the higheſt ground; yet no appearance of its being inhabited. *Long.* 192. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 31. S.

Solanillos, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-three miles E. Guadalaxara.

Solanta, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily; which gives name to a cape and a bay: eight miles E. Palermo. *Long.* 31. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Solaroſa, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: nine miles NE. Oriſtagni.

Solars, three ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, under the power of the Dutch, with proviſions of every kind, and the middlemoſt is ſaid to have a good harbour for ſhipping, ſituated to the eaſt of Ende Iſland.

Solca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ſeven miles N. Modena.

Solck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles WNW. Oberwoltz.

Soldau, or *Dziadorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty-eight miles S. Konigſberg.

Soldin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, the capital of a circle, and formerly the capital of the New Mark, ſituated on a lake to which it gives name about ſix miles

miles in length, noted for its lampreys: it contains about 200 houſes, and two churches, with ſome manufactures of cloth: 32 miles N. Franckfort on the Oder, and 58 NE. Berlin.

Sole, a town of Norway: ſix miles S. Stavanger.

Soleda, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 56 miles SSE. Havanna.

Solemco, a town of Hungary: thirteen miles ENE. Gros Wardein.

Solez, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: ſix miles SSW. Magdeburg.

Solenhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach; 29 miles S. Anſpach.

Solenoe, a lake of Suſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 104 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 98. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Solenoy, a lake of Ruſſia, ſixty miles long, and twenty broad, with two iſlands, between Lake Aral, and the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. to 44. 50. N.

Soleſmes, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: one league N. Sablé.

Soleſmes, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy: three leagues ENE. Cambray, and two and a half WNW. Landrecy.

Soleure, or *Solothurne*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, on the river Aar. This town is very ancient, having been one of the the towns of Helvetia, burned in the time of Julius Cæſar. It was one of the principal towns of the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the reſidence of the kings; it afterwards came to the empire, and obtained the privilege of electing its own magiſtrates. A little after the foundation of Berne, a treaty was entered into between the two cities, which has never been interrupted. In the year 1318, three years after the battle of Morgarten, Leopold, duke of Auſtria, undertook the ſiege of Soleure. During the ſiege, the river Aar being ſwelled by rain, carried away the bridge, which the duke had imprudently loaded with troops. By the humanity and aſſiſtance of the beſieged, a great number were ſaved, and the duke was ſo ſtruck with this generoſity, that he immediately raiſed the ſiege, and retired with the reſt of his army. In the year 1481, it was admitted into a perpetual alliance with the reſt of the cantons. It is ſituated at the foot of Mount Jura, in a fertile and pleaſant plain. It is well fortified and contains ſix churches, an abby, a convent, and an arſenal. The town-houſe is a handſome building. Soleure is the uſual reſidence of the French ambaſſador to the cantons: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Bâle, and eighteen S. Berne. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Soleure, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated between the canton of Berne, and the canton and biſhopric of Bâle, about eleven leagues in length, and from four to eight in breadth. The ſoil is generally fertile, in the plains eſpecially, in corn and fruit, of which the inhabitants raiſe enough for exportation: they likewiſe export horſes, cattle, and ſkins. In the mountainous parts are found iron, lead, alabaſter, marble, and coal. The population of the whole canton is eſtimated at 45,000 or 50,000 ſouls. Almoſt the whole of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The government is ariſtocratic; the military force conſiſts in one regiment of dragoons, and ſix regiments of infantry.

Soleure, a town of Luxemburg: four miles NE. Longwy.

Solfatara, a mountain of Italy, abounding with ſulphur to the ſouth of the city of Naples. The mountain appears to have been a volcano, at preſent extinct, or whoſe eruptions have ceaſed for want of metallic matter to mix with the ſulphur, which is here very abundant. The earth in the vally is warm and white, and if opened to ſome depth, inſupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almoſt every where hollow, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with Mount Veſuvius. Here are manufactures of ſulphur, alum, and vitriol.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, containing ſeveral moveable iſlands of matted ſedge and herbage, which may be puſhed about with poles. The water is chalky, and ſulphureous; towards the ſurface, ſcarcely lukewarm, but deeper, hot and continually boiling. Bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diſeaſes: from this lake a river of the ſame name runs into the Tiber, eleven miles SE. Rome.

Solferina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 17 miles NW. Mantua.

Solfwitzburg, or *Sylvisborg*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. This town is almoſt environed by the Baltic Sea, and was formerly in a more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. It has a harbour, with a ruinous caſtle. Solfwitzborg is ſaid to have been the place where the Lombards aſſembled, when they left this country, in order to go in ſearch of new habitations: thirty-three miles WSW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Soli, or *Aſhnja Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: twenty miles WNW. Zwornick.

Soli, or *Jokari Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: ſixteen miles WNW. Zwornick.

Solianoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Solianoi, a town of Ruſſia, in th government of Irkutſk: twenty miles NNW. Selenginſk.

Solianſkoi Stanitza, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: ſixteen miles NE. Olekminſk.

Solifo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles E. Nardo.

Solignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: five miles S. Le Puy.

Soligny, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: two leagues N. Mortagne.

Solikamſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama, famous for its ſalt-works: 112 miles N. Perm. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

Soliman, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. The environs are inhabited by the deſcendants of Moors, driven out of Spain, who preſerve their ancient manners and language, and are more honeſt than other Africans.

Solingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: twelve miles ESE. Duſſeldorp, and fourteen N. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Solitary Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Mindana, in the year 1595. This iſland is low, round, and planted with trees, the coaſt ſurrounded with rocks. *Long.* 210. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

Sollam Moſs, or *Solway Moſs*, a tract of country of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated to the north of the Eſk, in that tract which is now reckoned Engliſh ground; though, before the union of the two kingdoms it was called bateable or debateable ground, the inhabitants on both ſides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither. In 1543, the Engliſh, not above 300, under Sir Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the weſt marſhes, took 1000 men priſoners here, for which, it is ſaid, king James V died ſoon after of grief. Solom or Solway Moſs, conſiſts of 1600 acres, raiſed a little above the cultivated tract, a maſs of thin peaty mud, with a cruſt too weak in the dried ſummer, to bear a man's weight. In December 1769, it burſt its banks by the exceſſive winter rains of three days' continuance preceding, and the too near approaches of the peat-diggers, which had weakened the cruſt at a gap, about fifty yards wide. About 300 acres of moſs diſcharged themſelves in a black ſtream, charged with large maſſes of peat, which ſurrounded the cottages, and covered 400 acres of cultivated land. Many cattle were drowned, but not one human life loſt. It filled the whole vally, leaving behind it great heaps of turf from three to fifteen and thirty feet, memorials of its height, and at laſt reached and fell into the Eſk. The ſurface of the moſs was reduced near twenty-five feet, ſunk into a hollow form.

Solles le Pont, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hyeres: 4½ leagues S. Brignolle, and 2 NE. Toulon.

Solms, a principality of Germany, ſituated in the Wetterau. The counts of Solms are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the houſe of Naſſau, and are divided into ſeveral branches as Solms Braunfels, Solms Hohen Solms, Solms Laubach, Solms Rodelheim, and Solms Lich. The matricular aſſeſſment for all the branches is 251 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 133 rixdollars ſeventy-ſix kruitzers.

Solms Hohen, ſee *Hohen Solms*.

Solms, or *Burg Solms*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, where was an ancient caſtle which gave name to the county: one mile E. Braunfels.

Solnan, a river of France, which joins the Seille at Louhans, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Solnix, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 15 miles E. Konigingratz.

Soloſca, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: eighteen miles S. Benevento.

Sologne, before the revolution, a diſtrict of the government of Orleannois, in France, about twenty leagues in length, and nine in breadth, of which Romorantin was the capital.

Solor, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. S.

Solotkova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: ſixty miles SW. Orlenga.

Solovetzkoi, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the White Sea. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Solre le Château, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: two leagues NE. Aveſnes, and 2½ SE. Maubeuge.

Soiſona, or *Salſona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona: ninety-ſeven miles E. Saragoſſa, and 48 NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 2. N.

Soltau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg

burg Zell. The principal part of the inhabitants are clothiers. Near this town, in the 1519, a battle was fought between Erich duke of Calenberg, and Henry duke of Wolfenbuttel on the one ſide, and Henry duke of Luneburg, and John the Turbulent, biſhop of Hildeſheim, on the other: 29 miles NNW. Zell, and 29 WSW. Luneburg.

Soltcamp, a town of Groningen: thirteen miles NW. Groningen.

Soltenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: eight miles E. Zachan.

Solwach Bay, a creek of South Wales, on the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay: three miles E. St. David's.

Solwitſborg, ſee *Solfwitſborg*.

Solway Frith, a large bay or arm of the ſea, between Scotland and the north-weſt part of the county of Cumberland. The mouth is ſituated, *Long.* 3. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Sombar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: thirty-eight leagues SW. Amadan.

Sombernon, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. Dijon, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N. Arnay-le-Duc.

Sombrera, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Sombrere Channel, a channel between the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 94. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 32. to 7. 50. N.

Som-chan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 2. N.

Somegill, a river of Wales, which runs into the Lug, below Preſteign in Radnorſhire.

Somergem, a town of Flanders: nine miles NW. Ghent.

Somers, a town of United America, in Maſſachuſetts: 12 miles SSE. Springfeld.

Somers Iſlands, ſee *Bermudas*.

Somerſet, a county of the State of New Jerſey.

Somerſet, a county in the State of Maryland.

Somerſetſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the Briſtol Channel and the county of Glouceſter, on the eaſt by Wiltſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Dorſetſhire, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Devonſhire, and on the north-weſt by the Briſtol Channel. Its form is oblong, being in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt upwards of eighty miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt between thirty and forty, and in circumference 200. The ſea coaſt is extremely irregular, in ſome parts projecting into large, lofty, and rocky promontories, and others receding into fine bays, with flat and level ſhores. It is divided into forty hundreds, and ſeven liberties, which contain two cities, Bath and Wells, thirty-three towns, and 482 pariſhes. In vegetable and animal productions, Somerſetſhire is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, vallies, rivers, and ſeas, abound with commodities uſeful to mankind, and adequate to the neceſſary wants of life. The vallies whether diſtributed into meads, paſture, or tillage, are in general very rich, and many of the hills, a few years ſince unacquainted with the plough, are now, by the improvements in huſbandry, brought to ſuch a ſtate of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazels, and woad, are cultivated in conſiderable quantities. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which are fattened great numbers of nearly the largeſt cattle in England. The cheeſe made in this county is eſteemed remarkably fine. The ſheep are generally of the ſmaller kind; the Mendip mutton is well known for its peculiar ſweetneſs. The hills produce various ſorts of valuable ore; in thoſe of Mendip are dug immenſe quantities of lead and lapis calaminaries, and ſome copper: the Quantock-hills alſo produce lead and copper; the Broadfield Downs, and other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron ore has been found, though little worked, in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock, ſilver in ſmall quantities is diſcoverable. The coal mines in the northern part, are valuable treaſures to the neighbourhood, and ſupply great part of the cities of Bath and Briſtol with moſt excellent fuel. The former city has in great meaſure been raiſed by the fine free-ſtone of its neighbouring quarries. The blue Kenton ſtone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coaſt contain marble, alabaſter, and talk; and thoſe in the inland parts are generally compoſed of lime-ſtone, and abound with pyrites, ſpar, lava, and curious petrifactions. In this county are found yellow ochre, and that ſpecies of red ochre commonly called ruddle, ſo well known for its uſe in marking ſheep; of this there are three different ſorts, the firſt of which is that in general uſe for the above purpoſe; the ſecond is much harder, makes an indifferent kind of paint, and is frequently ſubſtituted by druggiſts for Armenian Bole; the third is peculiar to a very confined ſpace, on the top of Winford hill, about five miles from Briſtol, and differs materially from either of the other kinds, in the brightneſs of its colour, the evenneſs and ſmoothneſs of its texture, in its weight, its not crumbling between the fingers, and in being indiſſoluble in water. It is found at about the diſtance of ſix fathoms from the ſurface of the ground, in a ſtratum of four feet, lying on a bed of black marle, beneath ſtrata of ſoft

reddiſh earth, clay, rock, and loam. It affords a moſt excellent and ſplendid colour, and is in every reſpect equal to that ochrous earth which is dearly imported under the denomination of Terra Perſica. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings beſides thoſe of Bath. The principal rivers are the Avon, Ax, Brew, Parret, Chew, Ex, and Frome. The towns are Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Ivelcheſter, Milbourne-Port, Axbridge, Bruton, Caſtle-Cary, Chard, Crewkern, Dulverton, Dunſter, Frome, Glaſtonbury, Ilminſter, Keynſham, Langport, Milverton, Nether Stowey, North Curry, Norton St. Philip, North Petherton, South Petherton, Porlock, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Stogumber, Watchet, Wellington, Wincaunton, Wivelſcombe, Wrington, and Yeovil. Of theſe the five firſt ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, as likewiſe the county, and the two cities of Bath and Wells, to which if we add the city of Briſtol, a county of itſelf, part of which is in Somerſetſhire, the whole number of members will be eighteen.

Somerton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, which formerly gave name to the whole county, containing about 250 houſes, and in the whole pariſh about 1500 inhabitants. In the year 877, this town was plundered by the Danes, ſoon after which it was fortified with a citadel or caſtle, whither John king of France was removed from Hartford caſtle, in the reign of Edward III. The common gaol of the county has been erected out of the ruins of this caſtle; it has a weekly market on Tueſday: 13 miles S. Wells, and 123 W. London.

Somevoire, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: five leagues S. St. Dezier, and 7½ NW. Chaumont-en-Baſſigny.

Somlyo, a town of Hungary: twenty-nine miles S. Zatmar.

Somma, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, near which is annually produced between 7000 and 8000 pounds of ſilk of the beſt quality: ten miles E. Naples.

Sommariva del Boſco, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4½ miles SE. Carmagnola, and 7 NW. Cheraſco.

Sommariva di Perao, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſeven miles ESE. Carmagnola, and ſix N. Cheraſco.

Somme, a river of France, which riſes near Fonſomme, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by or near to St. Quentin, Ham, Peronne, Bray, Corbie, Amiens, Pequigny, Abbeville, St. Valery, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about five miles WNW. from St. Valery.

Somme, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Straits of Calais, on the eaſt by the department of the Aiſne, on the ſouth by the department of the Oiſe, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Seine and the Engliſh Channel, about ſixty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirty from north to ſouth. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerda, or *Sommern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 11 miles NNE. Erfurt, and 12 NW. Weimar.

Sommerdyck, the principal town of the iſland of Overflakee: twenty miles WSW. Dort, and ten W. Willemſtat.

Sommereux, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: one league NE. Grandvilliers.

Sommerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: fifteen miles S. Croſſen, and ſeventy-two SE. Berlin.

Sommerſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Speckfeld, on the Maine: four miles S. Wurzburg, and forty-one WSW. Bamberg.

Sommieres, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: four leagues SW. Niſmes, and five NE. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

Somoreſtro, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic: thirteen miles NW. Bilbao.

Sompil, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues ESE. Pa.

Sompy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: ſix leagues NW. St. Menehould.

Somſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzeburg: ten miles E. Freyberg.

Sonax, a town of the duchy of Savoy: four miles NNE. Chambery.

Soncino, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, on the Oglio: eight miles ENE. Crema, and twenty N. Cremona.

Sondau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: fifty miles NNE. Magdeburg.

Sondely, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 30 miles SSW. Romſdal.

Sonderborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Alſen, with a royal palace, and one of the beſt harbours in Denmark. In this palace Chriſtian II, king of Denmark, was confined as a priſoner for thirteen years. The inhabitants are chiefly ſeamen: 16 miles ENE. Flenſborg. *Long.* 9. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Sonderſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, to a branch of which houſe it gives name, ſituated on the Wipper. On an eminence without the town, ſtands the palace, where the ruling prince of the Sonderhauſen line uſually reſides. In the armoury of which ſtands an image of Paſtrich, one of the Wendiſh idols. In the thirteenth century the counts of Schwarzburg and Hohnſtein came to an open rupture, about the lordſhip of Sonderſhauſen, in conſequence whereof the former in 1248 made themſelves maſters of it, and ſacked the town. In 1347, the counts Henry and Gunther of Schwarzburg, obtained from their father-in-law, Henry count of Hohnſtein, the reverſion both of the town and lordſhip, which was confirmed to them by Frederick landgrave of Thuringia, and the emperor Charles IV: 20 miles NE. Mulhauſen, and twenty-ſix N. Erfurt.

Sondre Gront, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 143. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. S.

Sondrio, or *Sonders*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Valteline, and reſidence of the governor, built partly in a plain, and partly on the ſide of a rock, in a romantic ſituation, at the extremity of a narrow vally, on a ſmall river which runs into the Adda: fifteen miles E. Chiavenna, and twenty-two WSW. Bormio.

Sonega, a town of Frieſland: nine miles E. Kuynder.

Soneguera, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Honduras. *Long.* 69. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Sonenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 4 miles N. Pludentz.

Sonenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles E. Cuſtrin.

Sonergong, or *Sunnergaun*, once a large city of Hindooſtan, at preſent a village on a branch of the Burrampooter: fifteen miles SE. Dacca.

Sonepour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, on the Manhanada: 38 miles S. Sumbalpour, and 30 W. Boad.

Sonevaldt, a town of Luſatia: eight miles S. Luckau, and fifty-ſix NW. Gorlitz.

Song, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-ſeven miles SSW. He-nan.

Songari, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which joins the Amur or Saghalien.

Songari, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ten miles NW. Foe Petouné Hotun.

Songeons, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 2½ leagues SSW. Grandvilliers, and four NW. Beauvais.

Song-hoa, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty miles SW. Hoang.

Songieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 4¾ leagues N. Belley.

Song-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty miles NNE. Kien-nhing.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated in the midſt of ſeveral rivers or canals, near the ſea, by which means the Chineſe jonks approach it every way. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which the inhabitants ſend to different parts of the empire. It has four towns in its juriſdiction: 560 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

Song-men-chan, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. *Long.* 139. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

Songo, or *Sango*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandinga, near the coaſt of the Gambia.

Song-tchoui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles NE. Ou-tchang.

Song-ſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles W. King-tcheou.

Song-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles W. Tchu-tcheou.

Son-hoit, a ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

Sonnebeck, a town of Flanders: five miles NE. Ypres.

Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SSW. Laab, and 22 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Sonneberg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, which gives name to a county veſted in the houſe of Auſtria: twenty-three miles S. Bregentz.

Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: ſix miles NE. Coburg.

Sonnecque, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Senne, five miles above Halle.

Sonneg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: two miles S. Eberndorff.

Sonnen Kogel, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Steyr.

Sonnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſſingen: two miles NE. Wiſbaden.

Sonnengberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5½ miles SE. Grotkau.

Sonnenſtein, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, near Pirna, between which, and the fortreſs of Konigſtein, the Saxon army, conſiſting of 17,500 men, encamped and entrenched itſelf in the year 1756; but, on their endeavouring to paſs the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Pruſſians, who held it cloſe blocked up at Ebenheit, below Lilienſtein, to ſurrender priſoners of war.

Sonnewalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ten miles S. Lukau, and forty-eight S. Berlin.

Sonora, a province of North America, in New Navarre, ſituated on the coaſt of the gulf of California: little known, but probably the diſcovery of ſome mines of gold and ſilver, in the year 1771, may lead to farther diſcoveries.

Sonſbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: eleven miles SSE. Cleves.

Sonſeca, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles S. Toledo.

Sonſino, ſee *Soncino*.

Sonſonate, ſee *La Trinidad*.

Sontag, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles NW. Fridau.

Sontagberg, a town and cloiſter of Benedictines of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Sontheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Limburg: 5 leagues SE. Hall, in Swabia.

Sontkofen, or *Sunthofen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: fifty-ſix miles S. Augſburg, and eighteen W. Fueſſen.

Sontbonnax de la Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: two leagues NW. Nantua, and two E. Treſſort.

Sontra, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: twenty-eight miles S. Caſſel, and twenty-two WSW. Mulhauſen. *Long.* 27. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Sonzay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues N. Tours.

Sooloo, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, who are Malays, governed by a king. The Engliſh Eaſt India company have an agent in this iſland. On the neighbouring ſea are ſome excellent pearl fiſheries; and abundance of edible bird-neſts are found, eſpecially in a ſmall iſland, or rock, to the ſouth-weſt of Sooloo, but the principal production is ſago. The ſituation is between Borneo and Mindanao; fourteen leagues SW. from the latter. *Long.* 120. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Soonam, or *Sunnam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 130 miles WNW. Delhi.

Soonda, a ſmall country of Hindooſtan, near the weſt coaſts, between Canara and Concan; about forty miles from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt.

Soor, or *Shoor*, a name given to the river Indus, between Attock and Moultan.

Soor, or *Sur*, or *Tſur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 280 miles SW. Maſcate.

Soorangur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Oriſſa country, near the river Mahanada. The burial place of an Engliſhman, of the name of Elliot, who died on his way from Calcutta, to Nagpour, in the year 1778. M. Haſtings cauſed a monument to be erected on the ſpot, to his memory: 200 miles E. Nagpour, and 275 W. Calcutta.

Soperan, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ten miles NE. Guadalaxara.

Sophia, or *Sofia*, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, built by the emperor Juſtinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica; it is the capital of Bulgaria, and a ſangiacat. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and of a Roman biſhop. It is commercial, populous, and well built, but without walls, and the ſtreets are narrow, uneven, and dirty: 280 miles WNW. Conſtantinople, and 164 WNW. Adrianople. *Long.* 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Sophiai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg: 16 miles SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Sophiana, a town of Perſia, in the government of Adirbeitzan: eight leagues NW. Tauris.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the coaſt of the Sound, with a royal palace: thirteen miles N. Copenhagen.

Sopolo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: thirty-two miles SSE. Valona.

Sopron, or *Edenburg*, a town of Hungary, ſee *Edenburg*.

Sor, a river of France, which runs into the Agout: two leagues below Caſtrez.

Sor le Château, a town of Hainaut: ſeven miles ENE. Aveſnes.

Sora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: thirty-one miles NNW. Sezza, and ſixty NW. Naples.

Sora, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: eight leagues SE. Ratibor.

Soragna, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles NNW. Parma.

Soraw, a town of Luſatia, and one of the moſt ancient in the country, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1207. In it are manufactures of cloth, and conſiderable trade in linen and yarn: twenty-five miles SSE. Guben, and eight W. Sagan.

Sorbon, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of the Ardennes, remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confeſſor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name: two leagues N. Rethel.

Sorcerers' Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, where the negroes come yearly to ſacrifice to their deities, near the mouth of the river Grande.

Sorcy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe: one league from Commercy.

Sorde, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: ſix leagues E. Bayonne, and four S. Dax.

Sordun, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: 1 league SE. Provins, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

Sore, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: eleven leagues NNE. Tartas, and nine N. Mont-de-Marſan.

Sorel, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: ſeven miles NNE. St. Heller.

Sorento, or *Sorrento*, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra; the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a peak of land, in the bay of Naples: fifteen miles S. Naples. *Long.* 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Sorey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: $1\frac{1}{4}$ league SSE. Commercy, and two N. Vaucouleires.

Soreze, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: four leagues SSW. Caſtres, and ſix SE. Lavaur.

Sorgano, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: thirty-eight miles E. Boſa.

Sorgenfrey, or *Sans Souci*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles N. Copenhagen.

Sorgue, or *Pont de Sorgue*, a town of France, on the river Sorgue: two leagues from Avignon.

Sorgue, a river of France, which riſes from the fountain of Vaucluſe, and runs into the Rhône, by ſeveral mouths, at and near Avignon.

Sori, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: nine miles ESE. Genoa.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Duero, built near the ruins of the ancient Numantia: 116 miles NNE. Madrid, and 70 E. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 14. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Soriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeventeen miles ENE. Nicotera.

Soriboa, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Chacapoyas.

Sorin, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Roanne.

Soro, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Tagus, near Salvaterra, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Sorochinſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: eighty miles NW. Orenburg.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſurrounded by three freſh-water lakes; here is a royal academy, endowed with the revenues of a rich convent, which was diſſolved at the revolution: eight miles W. Slageliſe, and 35 SW. Copenhagen.

Soroio, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 70 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Sorrel, a river of North America, which riſes in the ſtate of New York, and runs into the river St. Laurence.

Sors, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles NNE. Saſſari.

Sorſoren, a ſeaport town in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Luçon.

Sort, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles W. Urgel.

Sortinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſeventy-two miles SSW. Berezov.

Sorundo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty miles SSW. Stockholm.

Sorut, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

Sos, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: $3\frac{1}{4}$ leagues SW. Nerac, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Mezin.

Sos, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirty miles W. Jaca.

Sos, a river of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, which runs into the Sinca, near Monçon.

Soſe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Rhine, nine miles E. Nordheim.

Soſes, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ſix miles SW. Lerida.

Soſninſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novgorod: 32 miles N. Novgorod.

Soſnitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: thirty-two miles SSW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 50. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Soſnopa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 48 miles S. Oſa.

Soſnowoi, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the river Angara: 96 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

Sofnowſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Soſpello, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, divided into two parts by a ſmall river. The French took it in 1692, but reſtored it again to Savoy in 1696. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Vintimiglia; contains four churches, one of which is a cathedral; two convents; and about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants: ten miles NE. Nice, and ſix and a half NW. Vintimiglia.

Soſti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles S. Squillace.

Soſva, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Tobolſk, *Long.* 77. 30; *Lat.* 61. 10. ſoon after it enters the province of Ekaterinburg, and takes a ſouthern courſe to *Lat.* 59. it then bends its courſe eaſterly, and loſes itſelf in Lake Phelim, in the government of Tobolſk, *Long.* 81. 40. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Soſva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, forty miles S. Berezov.

Sota de Palana, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 100 miles SW. Havanna.

Sotran, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-four miles SSW. Saade.

Sotchéou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 403 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N

Sotello, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty miles S. Burgos.

Sotern, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: fourteen miles SE. Orebro.

Sottevaſt, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues W. Valognes.

Sotteville, a town of France, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine: one league S. Rouen.

Sou, or *So-tcheou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 837 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 116. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Soually, or *Suady*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: twenty-three miles S. Abu Girge.

Sovana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop: forty-five miles NNW. Rome, and 55 S. Florence.

Soubes, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: one league N. Lodeve, and 3½ NW. Gignac.

Soubize, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league W. Rochefort, and two and and a half NNE. Marennes.

Souc, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 120 leagues NNE. Laſſa. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Souchou, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 102. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

Soucy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ſix leagues and a half S. Provins, and one N. Sens.

Soude St. Croix, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: ten miles W. Vitry.

Soue-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty miles SW. Hoa.

Soverdem, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: five miles N. Belluno.

Souf, or *Voſtani*, the middle diſtrict of Egypt, between the Bahira and Said.

Souffel, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, one league and a quarter below Straſburg.

Souffriere Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 31. N.

Sou-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: forty-ſeven miles SW. Ngan-king.

Soubaitou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: twenty-eight miles WNW. Yolotou Hotun.

Soui, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 527 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

Soui-cheou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 112. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Souieſe, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles W. Berlat.

Soui-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty miles N. Louy.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: three leagues NNE. Gourdon, and ſix E. St. Ceré. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Souilly, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 2½ leagues SSW. Verdun, and 3 ESE. Clermont en Argonne.

Soui-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles ESE. Tſin.

Soui-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: ſeventeen miles WNW. Yunhing.

Soui-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, at the conflux of the rivers Yan and Kincha: 850 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 40. N.

Soui-te, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the

Voutia

Voutin River: 337 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Soui-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty miles NNE. Tſun-y.

Soukapura, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java.

Soukerke, a town of Flanders: five miles NW. Bruges.

Sou-kiſe, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lo: fifty-five miles NNW. Pao-king.

Soulaines, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube: nine leagues E. Troyes, and four N. Bar ſur Aube.

Soulancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: one league and a half E. Bourmont.

Soule, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, between Bearn and Navarre, of which Mauleon was the capital, now in the department of the Lower Pyrennées.

Soullieres, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: twenty miles E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Soulona, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty miles ESE. Coucour Hotun.

Soultz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg: 2½ leagues NNE. Haguenau, and 2 S. Wiſſembourg.

Soumenzac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: 2¼ leagues NW. Lauſun, and 4¼ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 17. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

Sound, or *Oreſound*, the ſtrait or narrow ſea between Denmark and Sweden, through which veſſels paſs out of the North Sea into the Baltic, and return by the ſame channel. The ſtrait is about four miles over, and the Danes take a toll of all ſhips that paſs through the ſtrait.

Sound Holm, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Yell.

Soumnen Harbo Hotun, or *Soumen Char*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: fifteen miles NW. Hami Hotun.

Soue-ouei-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles NW. Long-kouang.

Souproſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: two leagues SE. Tartas, and 3½ SW. Mont de Marſan.

Sour, a river of Germany, which enters the Moſelle, at Waſſerbillich.

Sour Guſlan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near the mountain of Jurjura.

Soura, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 153 miles NW. Baſſora.

Soura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the river Soure: 2½ leagues SSE. Montemor o Velho.

Souran, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorafan: 85 leagues N. Herat.

Surapata, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java.

Souratau Houtchin, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Sourdeval de la Barre, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: one league and a half N. Mortain, and two S. Vire.

Soure, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, four miles S. Montemor o Velho.

Souri, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, in the Perſian Gulf: thirty-eight leagues SW. Ormus.

Sourman, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 123 leagues NE. Laſſa.

Sournat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: three leagues NNW. Uſſel.

Sournia, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: two leagues and a half N. Prades, and ſeven W. Perpignan.

Sourtou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Souſel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 1300 inhabitants: two leagues NNW. Eſtremoz.

Souſou, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles N. Satalia.

Souſoungherlik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SE. Balikeſri.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. This is one of the moſt beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans who have ſeen it compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe a country more delightful, either by the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, or the mildneſs of its climate; the air is ſo temperate, proviſions ſo plentiful and cheap, the ſoil ſo fruitful, and the manners of the people ſo gentle, that this city is conſidered the paradiſe of China. Above (ſay the Chineſe authors) is the celeſtial paradiſe; but the paradiſe of this world is Sou-tcheou.

To ſee the continual motion of its immenſe number of inhabitants, and the confuſion cauſed every where by their commercial intercourſe with ſtrangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great requeſt throughout the whole empire. Its juriſdiction extends over only eight towns, one of which is of the ſecond claſs, and the reſt of the third: 562 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Soutello, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league W. St. Joao do Peſqueira.

Souterraine (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 5½ leagues W. Gurer, and 9 NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 19. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

South Bay, a bay in Hudſon's Straits, on the north coaſts of Labrador, weſt of Cape Chidley.

South Cape, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 42. S.

South Downs, downs of England, in the county of Suſſex, between Brighthelmſtone and Lewes.

South Friar's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: three miles ESE. Baſſeterre.

South Hams, a tract of land in the county of Devon, celebrated for cyder, in the neighbourhood of Torbay.

South Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the north Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

South Mountains, a part of the Allegany Mountains, in America, which croſſes the ſtate of New Jerſey, in *Lat.* 41. N.

South Point, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. N.

South River, a river of the iſland of Antigua, which runs into the ſea, a quarter of a mile N. Young Point.

South Weſt Cape, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, on the ſouth Pacific Ocean, NW. of South Cape. *Long.* 146. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 37. S.

Southaker Ledge, a reef of rocks, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Southam, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: ten miles E. Warwick, and eighty-three NW. London.

Southampton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Southampton, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Hants, or, as it is ſometimes called, the county of Southampton, ſituated at the union of two rivers, which run into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called *Southampton Water*: near this ſpot was formerly a town, called *Hanton*, which was plundered by the Danes, in the year 980; and, in the reign of Edward III, it was burnt down by the French; after which it was rebuilt in the ſituation it now ſtands, which was ſurrounded with walls, ditches, battlements, and towers, and, for its further defence, a ſtrong caſtle was built by order of Richard II, on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, as likewiſe with the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, to which iſlands they ſend a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. The town chiefly conſiſts of one broad well-built ſtreet, with ſome ſmaller branches, and contains five pariſh-churches, and an hoſpital. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and was made a county of itſelf, in the reign of king John. The corporation is compoſed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriff, two bailiffs, common-council, &c. There are for the town eleven juſtices of the peace, viz. the biſhop of Wincheſter, the recorder, the mayor, the laſt mayor, five aldermen, and two burgeſſes: all who have paſſed the chair are aldermen. The mayor is admiral of the liberties. The reſort of company here, during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of ſea bathing, has occaſioned conſiderable improvements in the town, and a regular maſter of ceremonies has been appointed to regulate the amuſements. The town is well ſupplied with good freſh water, from diſtant ſprings, by pipes; and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate ſpring. Packets ſail regularly, in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherburg: packet boats ſail every morning, except Monday, to the Iſle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is ſtationed here, by government, which ſails every fortnight for Guernſey and Jerſey, which convey paſſengers, or parcels; and veſſels, of from twenty-five to forty tons, continually trade to thoſe iſlands; beſides which, there are about thirty veſſels employed in foreign commerce, and upwards of one hundred in the coaſting-trade: the river is deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. Southampton has three markets weekly, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: 25 miles SE. Saliſbury, and 75 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Southampton, a town of the united States of America, in Virginia: thirty miles SW. Suffolk.

Southampton Water or *Triſſanton Bay*, a bay of the Engliſh channel on the coaſt of Hampſhire, extending from about three miles above Southampton to the channel, that ſeparates

parates the Isle of Wight from the continent.

Southbury, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: eight miles NNE. Danbury.

Southold, a town of United America, in the state of New York, in Long Island.

Southwark, or *The Borough*, that is, *the Borough of Southwark*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, on the right side of the Thames, opposite the city of London, to which it may be considered as a faux-bourg or suburb. It contains four parishes, and for its number of houses and inhabitants is equal to many cities. Southwark was governed by its own bailiffs till the year 1327. The city however found great inconveniences from its neighbourhood, malefactors escaping thither out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates. This made the city long desirous of getting Southwark under her subjection, and a grant was made of that town to the city in the last mentioned period, when the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and impowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants some time after recovered their former privileges, but in the 4th year of the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London, for the sum of 647l. 2s. 1d. and within about a month after the passing of that patent, in consideration of the farther sum of 500 marks, paid to the crown by the city, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward without; when the number of aldermen being increased from twenty-five to twenty-six; a new one was chosen to govern that borough. In virtue of the above grant, Southwark has ever since been subject to the Lord Mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages and trespasses, within his limits. There are several prisons in Southwark; and two hospitals, that of St. Thomas and Guy's. It is mentioned in history, in the year 1052, when earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having cast anchor till the return of the tide, passed London bridge without opposition, in order to engage the royal navy, which consisted of fifty ships of war, and then lay opposite to Westminster; but matters being accommodated between the king and earl Godwin, the latter returned, and repassed the bridge, which was then of wood. Southwark sends two members to the British parliament.

Southwell, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham. Its church is Collegiate, and was founded in the 7th century. There belong to it sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars choral, an organist, six singing-men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was surrendered at the dissolution, but Henry VIII refounded it, and appointed it a bishop in 1534, and restored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by queen Elizabeth and James I. The custos rotulorum and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal, hold their session both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Here are the ruins of a very grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York, who had three parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name. Here is a weekly market on Saturday; twelve miles NE. Nottingham, and 135 N. London.

Southwold, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on a point of land at the mouth of the river Blythe, in a bay of the German ocean, almost surrounded by the sea at high water. It is fortified with two batteries, and has a weekly market on Thursday. In the year 1747, the haven was cleared by act of parliament. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight in the year 1666, between the English fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of near seventy ships, two admirals and 6000 men; while the English lost only one ship and some gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the north: but that in 1672, was in the bay, between the Dutch fleet of ninety-one men of war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II, the issue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiss in their duty, we lost four ships, the earl of Sandwich, and several other officers of note, and the Dutch three: thirty-five miles NE. Ipswich, and 104 NE. London. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues NW. Pinhel.

Souverabo, a town of Africa on the Grain coast.

Souvigny, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: two leagues W. Moulins.

Sow, a river in England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Trent, about three miles E. Stafford.

Sow, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Avon, four miles N. Warwick.

Sow and Pigs, rocks in the German sea, near the east coast of England, and the coun-

ty of Northumberland: three miles ENE. Blythe.

Soyde, a town of Norway: thirty-six miles N. Stavanger.

Soyon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Rhône: 2 leagues S. Valence.

Soz, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper: ſixteen miles S. Bilitzi, in the government of Mogilev.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhoprick of Liege, ſituated in the marquiſate of Franchimont, on a ſmall river which runs into the Ourte; it was only a ſmall village before the diſcovery of its mineral waters, about the year 1326; it now conſiſts of one large ſtreet, or rather two joined by a bridge over the ſtream that runs through it, with ſeveral ſmaller ſtreets and rows of houſes; the older houſes irregularly built, and moſtly of wood and plaſter, the more modern of brick and ſtone. The ſoil about the town is rocky, gravelly, or loamy, with ſome mixture of iron ore of one kind or other, more or leſs viſible every where: the country about it is not fertile in grain, on account of the hills and woods with which it abounds; but they have plenty of ſheep, kine, and poultry, with great quantities of game, and the ſtreams abound with fiſh, trout, eels, cray fiſh, &c. During the water drinking ſeaſon, the town is furniſhed like a fair with a variety of toys, &c. There are beautiful and healthful rides on every ſide, with great variety of pleaſant and romantic walks. For evening diverſions, there are public rooms for aſſemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The medicinal waters of Spa, are by ſome ſuppoſed to have been known to Pliny, while others ſuppoſe that the waters which Pliny mentions in his natural hiſtory, were thoſe at Tongres. The chief ſprings are called, 1. Pouhon, 2. Sauveniere. 3. Groiſbeeck, 4. Geronſter, to which Dr. Lucas has added the 5. Pouhon Pia, and 6. Barriſar. The waters have been deemed the property of the community of Spa, till a late biſhop of Liege thought proper to ſeize them into his own hands; but by an appeal to the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar, in the year 1745, the waters were reſtored to the ancient proprietors, who impoſe a ſmall duty on every flaſk exported under their ſeal. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a mayor, two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins and a greffier, appointed by the biſhop of Liege and changed every year: ſixteen miles SE. Liege, and twenty-one E. Huy. *Long.* 23. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Spada, a cape of the iſland of Candia: twenty-four miles NW. Canea.

Spain, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the by the Pyrennées; on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic; and on the weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth, 460 miles; from eaſt to weſt, in the northern part, about 520 miles; towards the center 300, and near the ſouth-eaſt rather more than 200. Spain is at preſent divided into fourteen provinces, which are Navarre, Biſcay, and Aſturias to the north; of which Biſcay is ſubdivided into the provinces of Alva, Guipuſcoa, and Biſcay, properly ſo called: to the weſt are Galicia and Eſtramadura: to the ſouth Upper and Lower Andaluſia, containing Grenada, Jaen, Cordova and Seville, and the kingdom of Murcia: to the eaſt that of Valencia, Aragon and Catalonia; and in the middle of the monarchy, the kingdom of Leon and Old and New Caſtiles. The number of rivers is ſaid to be above 150, but the principal are the Ebro, Guadalquivir, Tagus, Duero, Guadiana, Guadalaviar, and Segura. The air in moſt of the provinces is pure and dry, but in June, July and Auguſt, the days are unſufferably hot, eſpecially in the middle of the country; while in the night a traveller often ſhivers with cold. Towards the north, and in the mountainous parts, the air, as uſual, is cooler than in the ſouth, and near the ſea contracts a moiſture. It ſeldom rains, and the winter froſts are never ſuch as to bind up the ground; want of temperature in the heat, and coolneſs of the air is the reaſon that ſeed lies a long time in the ground before it ſhoots up: ſometimes, indeed, a cool breeze, by the Spaniards called Gallego, iſſues from the mountains of Galicia; and this without great precaution, occaſions violent and frequently fatal colds. The country in general labours under a great ſcarcity of corn, which is chiefly owing to their neglect of agriculture; for though the ſoil is in many places extremely dry, and the growth of grain and other fruits very much obſtructed in the day-time by the exceſſive heats, and in the night by an intenſe cold; yet, from the hiſtorians and geographers, Spain appears to have formerly enjoyed a great plenty of corn, ſo that the preſent ſcarcity of that commodity muſt proceed from the neglect of tillage: on the other hand, it abounds in the moſt delicious fruits, ſuch as pears, peaches, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, cheſnuts, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, &c. It produces alſo very good ſaffron. The Spaniſh wines are greedily bought up by foreign nations. The value of the wine and grapes annually exported out of the country, about Malaga alone, amounts to one million and a half of piaſtres. Several parts of the country alſo produce ſugar canes. Spain enjoys likewiſe great plenty of exquiſite honey, and ſilk in abundance, but little flax and hemp; ſalt, eſpecially

eſpecially towards the ſea coaſt, is ſo plentifully procured, that conſiderable quantities thereof are exported; a great deal of ſea ſalt in particular is made in the maritime parts of Andaluſia, Catalonia, and Valencia; likewiſe on the iſlands of Majorca, Jviça, and Formentera; where the ſun ſerves inſtead of fire. But the principal ſalt-works are in Valencia; the kind of ſalt procured from the plant kali, which grows on the ſea ſhore, and is called ſoude de Barille, and de Bourdine, it being uſed alſo in the making of ſoap and glaſs, is produced in ſuch plenty in Murcia and part of Grenada, that Alicant alone has exported in one year 4,111,664 pounds of ſoude de Barille; and 770,060 pounds of the ſoude de Bourdine, excluſive of a better kind of ſalt called agua azul; beſides no inconſiderable quantities exported from other ports. In this country are alſo to be ſeen, innumerable flocks of fine ſheep, part of which during winter feed in the levels, and in ſummer are driven up again into the mountains; from theſe ſheep called Ovejas Merines, is procured the beſt wool: others are kept always in one place: and the third kind make the fat ſheep. Aſtariz computes the number of ſhepherds at forty thouſand. The beſt wool is that of Old Caſtile; though the Spaniſh wool in general is extremely fine and valuable. Andaluſia and Aſturia are particularly famous for their horſes; there are alſo great numbers of mules, and but few horned cattle. In Andaluſia are caught the wild bulls for the bull-fights. Among the many mountains in Spain, the Pyrennées are the moſt remarkable, which ſeparate Spain from France. The mountains of Spain, according to ancient writers, are very rich in gold and ſilver; but the Spaniards rather chooſe that theſe metals ſhould be imported from America, than that they ſhould have the trouble of ſearching for them of their own country; and thus theſe treaſures lie buried in the mountains: but the iron mines are worked here with great ſkill and induſtry. Spain wants not alſo other minerals, ſuch as lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, &c. and likewiſe cryſtal, diamonds, amethyſts and other jems: mineral ſprings are found in many parts. The kingdom of Spain is eſtimated to contain about ſeven millions and a half of inhabitants, though it would ſupport twice that number if properly cultivated, if its manufactures were encouraged, and its mines worked. In the times of the Goths and the Moors, it contained between twenty and thirty millions of people. The uſual reaſon aſſigned for this difference is the expulſion of the Moors. It is ſaid, that when Ferdinand the Pious took Seville from them, in the year 1248, the ſeveral diſtricts of the kingdom contained 100,000 towns and villages, all very populous; and when Ferdinand the Catholic reduced the kingdom of Grenada, it conſiſted of fifty fortified towns, beſides an infinite number of leſſer places, the greater part of which were afterwards demoliſhed: this extirpation of the Moors was indiſputably one principal cauſe of the preſent thinneſs of its inhabitants. But this affected Andaluſia and Grenada only, and yet the other provinces are not much more populous than theſe. That America has ſtripped the kingdom of its inhabitants, Uſtariz will not allow, who ſays, that the greateſt part of thoſe who went to America were of Biſcay, Navarre, Aſturia, the mountainous parts of Old Caſtile and Galicia, and yet that theſe countries are ſtill the beſt peopled. Amidſt the great decreaſe of the inhabitants in Spain, the body of the clergy has ſuffered no diminution, but has rather been gradually increaſing; inſomuch, that Uſtariz computes the number of eccleſiaſtics, and their ſervants, at 250,000. In this country there is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trades; and of the few to be met with here, the greateſt part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives, themſelves, beſides their averſion to work, diſdaining to ſtoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, eſpecially of ſilk and wool; but theſe fall far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition they might be brought to. Spain was anciently called Iberia, Heſperia, and afterwards Hiſpania. A modern traveller ſays, it is, by nature, placed in the moſt happy ſituation: ſurrounded by ſeas and mountains, and enjoying a temperature of climate the moſt conducive to health, and the moſt favourable to pleaſure. The kingdom contains immenſe riches; gold, precious ſtones; and iron, ſtill more uſeful, wait but for the hand of the workman to recompence his labours. The ſoil, without requiring a fatiguing cultivation, is naturally fertile, and produces every neceſſary of life: the men who inhabited it were, according to hiſtorians, robuſt and warlike. By what means, then, has this vaſt monarchy, which could never be ſubjugated by want, ſo often become the prey of its neighbours? The ſolution of this curious problem muſt be ſought in the inteſtine wars of the coloniſts, and the native inhabitants. This country, unfortunate by the beneficence of nature, was long a ſcene of bloodſhed, and ever diſputed and envied: theſe ſeem to have been the unhappy conſequences of its mild and fertile climate, which became the nurſery of rival and inimical nations. Spain, from its poſition, climate, and fertility, has been the victim of hoſtile nations. The Phœnicians are the firſt of which we find

traces in hiſtory; this people landed upon the coaſts of Spain, and their firſt ſettlement was, it is ſaid, at Cadiz. The natives did not think themſelves ſufficiently powerful to repel the new comers, or theſe, at firſt, treated them with mildneſs, and thereby gained their eſteem and admiration, and were even aided by them in ſome of their firſt enterpriſes. The Phœnicians founded a colony upon that coaſt, which nature had marked out to become the centre of commerce. The Phœnicians, at firſt, made ſeveral voyages, with the conſent of the natives: they acquired, in exchange for their merchandiſe, certain portions of land, which they were deſirous to occupy, and the firſt years of this alliance were for them equally peaceful and lucrative; but becoming more avaricious, and the old inhabitants better underſtanding their true intereſts, they ſoon ſtained with blood a country, inhabited by people whom they were come to civilize. Their ſettlements extended to the ſouthern coaſts, and into the country as far as Cordova. Much about the ſame time, the Greeks, or Phœnicians, after having founded Marſeilles, went to Spain, and planted there ſeveral colonies; they poſſeſſed a part of the kingdoms of Valencia and Catalonia; their ſettlements were afterwards extended to Aragon; and, according to Strabo, as far as Galicia. The Carthaginians, not leſs deſirous of profit and of plunder, and being merchants and navigators as well as their rivals, thought proper to diſpute with them a ſoil leſs ſcorched, and more fertile, than that of Africa; they alſo founded colonies, but not without firſt having ſhed much blood. The ancient inhabitants having but few other wants than thoſe of nature, and not diſcovering their future tyrants in the new coloniſts, and poſſeſſing but little knowledge of commerce and navigation, they left the care and profits of theſe, and with them all diſputes, to the Greeks and the Carthaginians. The Romans took the firſt opportunity of driving the Carthaginians from Spain. This kingdom became the theatre of two of the moſt famous wars of antiquity: by the firſt, which laſted twenty-four years, Rome obliged Carthage to cede to her a part of her conqueſts; and by the ſecond, which continued but for ſeventeen years, Carthage was entirely ſtripped of her poſſeſſions and her power. Under the Romans, Spain was divided into Bætica, Luſitania, and Tarraconenſis. Bætica, ſo called from the Bætis, now the Guadalquivir, comprehended all the country between Grenada and the mouth of the Guadiana, properly ſpeaking, Upper and Lower Andaluſia, and a part of New Caſtile; Luſitania extended from the Guadiana to the Douro; and Tarraconenſis, as extenſive as the other two diviſions, comprehended the reſt of the kingdom. The Romans poſſeſſed this rich and extenſive peninſula about 600 years. Towards the fifth century, a ſwarm of barbarians fell upon the fine provinces of the empire; the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, invaded Spain, after having paſſed through Gaul, conquered a part of it, and divided their conqueſts amongſt them. The Vandals inhabited Andaluſia, and gave it their name; the Alans had Portugal; and the Suevi, Galicia. Theſe barbarians thus eſtabliſhed, and war becoming one of the number of their wants, turned their arms againſt themſelves. The Suevi having ſubjugated the Alans, would have ſought to conquer the reſt of Spain, had not the Viſigoths, who had eſtabliſhed their throne in Narbonne, and held the ſovereignty of Rouſſillon, Catalonia, and Aragon, oppoſed their attempt, and driven them back to Galicia. Theſe Goths found no difficulty in driving the Romans almoſt entirely out of Spain: they ruined the little kingdom of Suevi alſo, and remained undiſturbed poſſeſſors of a monarchy there 130 years. Roderic was the laſt of their kings; the famous battle of Xeres, in 712, put the Moors in poſſeſſion of the greateſt and fineſt part of Spain. Other Moors, Arabs, Saracens, or Africans, ſucceeded to the firſt, and conquered, without difficulty, all the fine provinces of Spain, except thoſe of the north, where ſteep and barren mountains were always an aſylum of liberty for the inhabitants, and ſerved as a nurſery to that race of kings, who were one day to be the avengers of Spain and religion, for the invaſion and oppreſſion of the Moors. Nothing can be more confuſed than the dynaſties of the Moors, or Arabs, who reigned in Spain. That of the Chriſtian monarchs who diſputed with them the kingdom, and, taking advantage of their diviſions, drove them out of it, is not leſs ſo; their glory was at its greateſt height, when civil wars, treaſon, and frequent aſſaſſinations, diſturbed the peace of theſe powerful kingdoms, jealous of each other. The Chriſtian monarchs, long accuſtomed to conquer the Moors, thus divided, had, within a little more than a century, taken from them Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Murcia. Grenada ſtill flouriſhed, and was become their only ſtrong hold, when Caſtile and Aragon, united in the perſons of Ferdinand and Iſabella, formed too great a power to be reſiſted by a kingdom, enfeebled by inteſtine commotions: Grenada was reduced, in the year 1492, after a ſiege of two years. The Moors had reigned in Spain about eight centuries, and were totally ruined by this defeat; perſecuted, deſpoiled, burned, or converted and baptized by thouſands, they were, at length, driven from the kingdom

kingdom in the reign of Philip III. The religion of Spain is that of the church of Rome, and the king is nearly abſolute.

Spaitla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: according to Dr. Shaw, one of the moſt remarkable places in Barbary, for the extent and magnificence of its ruins. For there is, firſt of all, a ſumptuous triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, conſiſting of one large arch, with a leſſer one on each ſide of it; from this arch, all along to the city, there is a pavement of large black ſtones, with a parapet wall, raiſed breaſthigh on each ſide of it, intended, perhaps, to hinder the populace from incommoding the emperor in his triumphant entrance into the city. Near the end of this pavement, we paſs through a beautiful portico, built in the ſame ſtyle and manner with the triumphal arch, which conducts us afterwards into a ſpacious court: here are the ruins of three contiguous temples, whoſe ſeveral roofs, porticos, and facades, indeed, are broken down; but the reſt of the fabric, with its reſpective columns, pediments, and entablatures, remain perfect and entire. There is in each of theſe temples a nich, fronting the portico; and behind that of the middlemoſt, we have a ſmall chamber, which might have ſerved for the veſtry. Spaitla is pleaſantly ſituated upon a riſing ground, ſhaded all over with juniper-trees: thirty-one leagues SW. Tunis, and thirty-four SSE. Bona.

Spalatro, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, ſituated on a peninſula; the ſee of an archbiſhop. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a ſulphureous ſpring, of conſiderable ſervice in chronical diſeaſes. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Spalding, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſurrounded by rivers and fens; on the Welland, which is navigable for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons, and the tide comes up to the town. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-three miles E. Lynn, and 100 N. London.

Spalmadori, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, between the iſland of Scio and the continent of Aſia.

Spalt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: eighteen miles N. Aichſtat, and ſixteen ESE. Anſpach.

Spandau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Havel, at its union with the Spree. This town is not large, but flouriſhing and populous, with a conſiderable foundery of arms. It was taken by the Swedes, in the year 1631, but reſtored by them again, in 1634: eleven miles NE. Potzdam, and eight W. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Spangenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: ſeventeen miles SE. Caſſel, and ſeventeen E. Fritzlar.

Spaniſh Cove, a creek of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, a little to the north-eaſt of Browhead.

Spaniſh Point, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

Spaniſh Town, ſee *St. Jago de la Vega.*

Spaniſh Town, ſee *Virgin Gorda.*

Spannberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S. Ziſtertzdorff.

Sparenberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: two miles SE. Bielefeld.

Sparneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: three miles SSE. Munchberg.

Spartenburg, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Spaſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: forty miles SW. Mezen.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: forty miles S. Kazan. *Long.* 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka: thirty-two miles ESE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Spaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 92 miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 60. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

Spaſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs, on the Don: fifty-two miles SSW. Arkadinſkaia.

Spaſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: eight miles S. Verchouralſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: twelve miles W. Yarenſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: twenty miles W. Narim.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 36 miles N. Tomſk.

Spaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 60 miles NE. Pudoga.

Spatola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fourteen miles S. Squillace.

Spean, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy.

Specia, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

Speckfeld, a ruinous citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives name to a ſmall lordſhip, united to the lordſhip of Limburg: 26 miles SW. Bamberg, and 18 E. Wurzburg.

Speight's

Speight's Town, a seaport of the island of Barbadoes, situated on the west coast, near the northern part of the island, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called *Little Bristol*. It is a handsome town, containing about 350 well-built houses, disposed into four regular and spacious streets, of which the longest is called Jew's-street, and, with the other three, leads down to the water side. The planters in that part of Barbadoes called *Scotland*, used to ship off their goods here for England, which occasioned the building of store-houses, and a concourse of people, to the great advantage of the town; but most of the trade is now removed to Bridge Town. It has a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to its precinct, and is the place where the monthly sessions are held. The town is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's Bay, some distance south of the town. One of the above forts stands in the middle of the town, and is mounted with fourteen guns; the other, which hath thirty-two stands, is at the north end of it: but there are, besides these, several platforms on the sea shore. *Long.* 58. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of of Spoleto: ten miles SW. Nocera.

Spelunca, a town of the island of Corsica: twelve miles E. Corte.

Spenazzola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: thirteen miles E. Venosa.

Spencer, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: forty-six miles W. Boston.

Spene, or *Speenham Land*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, and considerable thoroughfare in the road from London to Bath. It appears as a suburb to Newburg, to which it is joined.

Spera, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty miles S. Ismail.

Sperdillen, a lake of Norway, in the province of Christiania, thirty-two miles long, and twelve wide: four miles N. Christiania.

Sperilen Lake, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-five miles N. Christiania.

Sperlingen, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles S. Mistretta.

Sperlonga, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: seven miles S. Fundi.

Sperone (La), a cape at the south-east extremity of the island of Corsica: four miles E. Bonifacio.

Spetker, a town of Swisserland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal: four miles E. St. Gal.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which rises in the loch of that name, about eight miles south-west from Fort Augustus, in the county of Inverness, and empties itself into the North Sea, in the Frith of Murray: three miles N. Forchabers.

Spezza, or *Spetia*, a seaport town of Italy, in the state of Genoa, situated on a gulf of the Adriatic, to which it gives name. This gulf was anciently called *Portus Lunæ*. In the neighbourhood is made some of the best oil of Italy. At the entrance of the gulf is a small island, called *Palmaria*, which makes the harbour safe and large: 42 miles SE. Genoa, and 35 NNW. Pisa. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Spezzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: five miles S. Modena.

Spezzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles ENE. Cotenza.

Spice Islands, see *Moluccas*.

Spiegelberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, at present belonging to the prince of Orange, under the electorate house of Brunswick Luneburg. The county is small, and situated within the principality of Calenberg, with which it is joined in its marricular assessment. The tax to the imperial chamber is thirty-two rixdollars forty kruitzers. It takes its name from an ancient citadel, in which the counts formerly resided. A lord of Homburg caused this citadel to be reduced to ashes, and count Maurice, of Spiegelberg, at the same time to be stabbed treacherously, at the house of Lauenstein: 21 miles SW. Hanover, and 10 E. Hameln.

Spielberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen, insulated in the marggraviate of Anspach: eight miles NE. Oettingen, and thirteen SSE. Anspach.

Spietz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated on the west coast of the Lake of Thun: 25 miles SSE. Berne, and 27 SE. Friburg.

Spigno, a town and marquisate of Italy, on the Belbo, annexed to Savoy, in the year 1724: 6½ miles E. Gorzegno, and 8½ SSW. Acqui.

Spike Island, an island of Ireland, in Cork Harbour: ten miles below Cork.

Spilamberto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: eight miles SE. Modena.

Spilembergo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the Tajamento: 14 miles W. Udina, and 27 E. Belluna.

Spilkeoy, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighty-eight miles SW. Romsdal.

Spilsby, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday: 17 miles N. Boston, and 132 N. London.

Spinalonga,

Spinalonga, a ſeaport town and a citadel, ſituated near a cape of the ſame name, on the iſland of Candia, with a harbour: thirty miles E. Candia.

Spniagor, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 40 miles SW. Elabura.

Spire, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. This city was founded before the birth of Chriſt, and receives its name from the ſmall river Spirbach, which runs into the Rhine, about 500 paces below. It contains a cathedral, three collegiate churches, and ſeveral convents, beſides two churches belonging to the Lutherans, of which religion the magiſtrates and the greater part of the inhabitants conſiſt. This city was taken from the Romans by the Franks, and was one of the original imperial cities. In the year 1529, a diet was held here, in which the reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. In the year 1689, it was deſtroyed by the French, and laid waſte for ten years, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryſwick. Before this diſaſter, it was the ſeat of the imperial chamber. In the year 1734, it was taken by the French; and in the month of December, 1793, it ſurrendered to the republican troops of France. The matricular aſſeſſment of the city of Spire for a Roman month is twenty-four florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 118 rixdollars 14 kruitzers. The biſhopric of Spire is of conſiderable antiquity. The territories are ſituated on the Rhine, between the Palatinate, the duchy of Wurtemberg, the marggraviate of Baden, and the principality of Deux Ponts; about eighteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth. It is mountainous, and covered with foreſts, but produces nevertheleſs corn, wine, cheſtnuts, and almonds. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz, and reſides at Bruchſal. Biſhop Lotharius Frederick reſided eleven weeks in the city of Spire, and his ſucceſſors were for accounting it their place of reſidence; but this the city conſtantly oppoſed. A new biſhop, before his entrance into the city, redreſſes all its complaints; and afterwards, ſitting on horſeback in the open air, betwixt the two outermoſt gates, which during the ceremony are ſhut, with one hand in his left breaſt, he pronounces a bleſſing on the city, then binds himſelf not to infringe the privileges of it, but rather to uphold and increaſe its liberties, and to live in quiet and harmony with it. He then makes his public entry, and the citizens pay homage to him. The matricular aſſeſſment of the biſhop for the Roman month is 456 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 169 rixdollars: twelve miles SW. Heidelberg, and fifty NNE. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Spirebach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Spire.

Spiritu Santo, or *Eſpiritu Santo*, a ſeaport of South America, in Brazil, and government of Rio Janeiro, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a large bay, about three leagues from the ocean, but has neither walls nor fortifications, except a ſmall ruinated caſtle, ſo that its defence conſiſts in the bravery of its inhabitants, who amount to about 900. The port is a ſmall bay, opening to the eaſt, and interſected with many ſmall iſlands. On the top of a mountain, at ſome diſtance from the town, is a large white tower which the Portugueſe call *Noſtra Senhora de Pena*, and near it a ſmall church, ſurrounded with a wall. At the foot of the mountain are ſtill to be ſeen a few old houſes, the melancholy remains of a place once called *Villa Veja*, or the *Old City*. *Long.* 20. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 155 miles ESE. Havannah. *Long.* 79. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Spiritu Santo Bay, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 82. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

Spiritu Santo Iſlands, or *Andros*, a chain of Iſlands, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of the Bahamas; the largeſt about forty miles in length, and eight in breadth. *Long.* 77. to 78. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. to 25. 12. N.

Spiſe, a town of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Ningo.

Spit (The), a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: fifteen miles SSE. Cape Fear. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 34. N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Steyr.

Spital, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: twenty-two miles NE. Tortoſa.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles E. Muertzenſchlag.

Spital, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Liſer, about a mile from the Drave: eight miles E. Saxenburg, and fourteen NW. Villach.

Spithead, a road for the navy of England, ſituated between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight.

Spitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ten miles above Krems.

Spitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: nine miles NE. Kamnitz.

Spitzberg, a conſiderable mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz.

Spitzbergen, or *Eaſt Greenland*, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, ſuppoſed to have been firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the

the year 1553, and received its name from its mountainous and rocky appearance. The ſun never ſets for three months, June, July, and Auguſt; for the reſt of the year it is hardly ſeen, light being chiefly produced by the aurora borealis. In the month of June it freezes; in July the heat is violent; the cold returns in Auguſt. Here are neither brooks nor ſprings, melted ſnow or ice is the only water to drink. In the vallies are found ſome plants, and ſome curious birds: the foxes are like thoſe of Greenland; the bears are of a different ſpecies. On the coaſts are found whales, ſea-dogs, ſea-cows, and ſea-lions, with other marine and amphibious animals. The inland parts are uninhabited, but the coaſts are frequented for the purpoſe of catching whales, and two harbours particularly uſed by the mariners during that ſeaſon. Some Dutchmen once paſſed a winter here. *Long.* 6. to 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 76. 30. to 79. 40. N.

Spitzebach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eltzach, near Ober Winden.

Splugen, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the county of Chiavenna: eight miles NW. Chiavenna.

Splugen, a town of the Griſons, and principal place of a juriſdiction, in the Rhinwald: ſixteen miles NW. Chiavenna.

Spodden, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, wich runs into the Roch, at Rochdale.

Spohren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: two miles S. Zorbig.

Spoleto, a city of Italy, and capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains twenty-two churches, twenty-one convents, and ſeventeen hermitages. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. The cathedral is built almoſt entirely of marble, and contains ſome good pictures: ninety miles S. Florence, and fifty-three N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Spoleto (Duchy of), a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, bounded on the north by the Perugiano, and the duchy of Urbino, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ancona, on the ſouth by Abruzzo Ultra, and the Sabina, and on the weſt by Orvietan and Patrimonio, about forty miles in in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It was anciently called *Umbria*, and received the name of Spoleto, in the time of the Lombards, being erected into a duchy, under Duke Faroald. On the extinction of the Longobardian monarchy, it fell to the dominion of the Franks, ſtill retaining its former conſtitution, and afterwards was annexed to the papal territories.

Spoliora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: twelve miles SE. Teramo.

Sponheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name: twenty-ſeven miles W. Mentz, and forty-ſix E. Treves. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Sponheim, or *Spanheim*, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the Rhine and the Moſelle, formerly governed by particular counts, at preſent divided between the elector Palatine, the duke of Deux Ponts, and the marggraviate of Baden. The matricular aſſeſſment of the whole, for the Roman month is 290 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber, 108 rix-dollars, twenty kruitzers. The ſoil is, in general, mountainous, but fertile. Game and fiſh are plentiful, and the mutton eſteemed excellent. The hills towards the Moſelle and Nahe are covered with vineyards. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, &c. and ſome medicinal ſprings. The principal towns are Creutznach, Sponheim, and Traarbach.

Spoitnoi (Nos), a cape of Ruſſia, on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 78. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

Sporow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: ſituated on a lake to which it gives name: 28 miles W. Pinſk.

Spotico, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: ſix miles WSW. Paros.

Spotsylvania, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Spotted Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Sprangenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: ſix miles S. Lichtenau, and ſeventeen SE. Caſſel.

Spree, or *Sprehe*, a river which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, croſſes Luſatia, enters the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and, after paſſing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandau.

Spremberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Spree: twenty miles E. Stolpen.

Spremberg, or *Sprehenberg*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Sprehe, which gives name to a circle or diſtrict: 29 miles SSW. Guben, and 42 NNE. Dreſden.

Spremont, a town of the duchy of Limburg, ſituated on a brook, which runs into the Ourt, and with a ſmall country, called the *Ban of Spremont*, inſulated within the biſhopric of Liege: thirteen miles SE. Liege, and five NW. Spa.

Sprendlingen,

Spindlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: eight miles E. Creutznach, and fixteen WSW. Mentz.

Spretza, a river of Bofnia, which runs into the Bofna.

Spring Bay, a bay on the north-eaft coaft of the iſland of Barbadoes.

Spring Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of South Carolina: five miles SW. Beaufort Iſland. *Long*. 80. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 20 N.

Springe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. The chief trade is in beer: 12 miles E. Hameln.

Springfield, a town of the United States of America, in the Maſſachuſetts, on the Connecticut: 73 miles W. Boſton, and 108 NNW. New York.

Springfield, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: ſeven miles SE. Morriſtown.

Sprintzenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Aigen.

Sprve, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Great Belt: eight miles NW. Corſoer. There is only one farm on the iſland. Veſſels which paſs the Great Belt in the winter, are often obliged to put in here. *Long*. 10. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 22. N.

Sprottau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the Bober: twenty-one miles WSW. Glogau, and nine ESE. Sagan.

Spruce, a ſmall lake of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, near Cheſterfeld.

Spry Harbour, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 42. N.

Spurgen, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: twenty-two miles NNE. Saliſbury.

Spurn Head, a cape of England, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of York, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-houſe. *Long*. 0. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 38. N.

Spurneſs, the ſouth cape of Sanda, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long*. 0. 39. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 59. 3. N.

Sputt, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Ken.

Spyckens, a town in the iſland of Voorn: nine miles eaſt from the Brill.

Square Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 54. N.

Squillace, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, ſituated on a ſmall brook, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is very ancient, and was peopled by a colony of Athenians. It contains eleven pariſhes, and ſix convents: thirty-three miles SSE. Coſenza, and forty-nine S. Roſſano. *Long*. 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 52. N.

Squinzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles NW. Lecce.

Srednei, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, at the mouth of the Indigirda, about forty miles in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long*. between 172. and 173. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 72. 50. N.

Srednie, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: twenty miles NNW. Taſſievſkoi.

Sroda, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 14 miles SE. Poſen.

Sſe-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles SW. Tſintcheou.

Staatſborough, a town of the United States of America, in New York: ten miles N. Pougkeepſie.

Staatz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W. Falkenſtain.

Stabbia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: eleven miles SSW. Piſtoya.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Rechte, which takes its name from an ancient abby ſo called, which was founded in the year 657, by Sigebert, king of Auſtraſia, at the deſire of St. Remacle, biſhop of Maeſtricht, who preferring ſolitude to his epiſcopal dignity, retired to Stablo, and became the firſt abbot. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth and ſtuffs, and particularly in tanning of leather: eight leagues S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and two and a half ESE. Spa.

Stack (North), a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: two miles N. Holyhead.

Stackpole Head, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the county of Pembroke: four miles ENE. St. Gowen's Head.

Stacks of Burgh, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: one mile Duncanſby Head.

Stacks of Duncansby, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: one mile and a half S. from the mouth of Wick river.

Stacks of Hempriggs, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: two miles S. from the mouth of Wick River.

Stade, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a ſtrong fort, on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Elbe; formerly the capital of a county, and reſidence of the counts. It is now the ſeat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as alſo of the chancery, chief court of juſtice, and conſiſtory, and contains in it three churches. The garriſon has a chaplain of its own, and lives in barracks. Its two burgo-maſters are alſo counſellors of ſtate. Stade was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and from the year 1586 to 1612, had an Engliſh ſtaple, which was removed to Hamburg. In 1626, it was taken by the Imperial general Tilly: and in 1632, beſieged by the Swedes, and relieved by general Pappenheim, but taken by them in 1645. In 1659, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. In 1676, it was reduced by the troops of Luneburg, who in 1680 again quitted it. In 1712, the Danes took it by bombardment. In 1715, the Daniſh garriſon marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Brunſwick. In 1755, the king having approved of a plan for the better fortifying of Stade, and aſſigned the neceſſary ſums for it, in 1757, theſe improvements were completed, with all poſſible ſkill and care: 24 miles W. Hamburg, and 42 NNE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Stadecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: eleven miles W. Oppenheim.

Staden, a town of Flanders: 7½ miles SE. Dixmude, and ten N. Ypres.

Stadl, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NE. Graz.

Stadlin, or *Stadlau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: nine leagues E. Breſlau.

Stadlkirk, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Steyr.

Stadt Loen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 23 miles W. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 3. N.

Stadt Oldendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, containing about 200 houſes: fifteen miles WNW. Eimbeck, and thirty-two NW. Gottingen.

Stadt-am-Hof, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, oppoſite Ratiſbon, to which it is joined by a bridge. In this town are two convents and an almshouſe, the latter of which, both with reſpect to the poor who are admitted into it, and likewiſe of its governors, is one half Lutheran, and the other half Roman-catholic; its yearly income being ſaid to amount to 80,000 florins. The Lutherans have alſo a chapel here. In 1704, the Imperialiſts carried this place by aſſault, and in 1742, the French entrenched themſelves here.

Stadtberg, or *Marſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the Dimel. In the year 1645, this town was taken by the Swedes, who razed the fortifications: eight miles ENE. Brilon, and twenty S. Paderborn.

Stadthagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, endowed with conſiderable privileges ſo early as the thirteenth century. It is ſurrounded with ditches, ramparts, walls, and towers. This town ſuffered ſeverely during the thirty years' war, and has never ſince recovered its former proſperity. It contains a palace of the prince of Schauenburg Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral ſpring: eight miles E. Minden. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 24. N.

Stadſhugden, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: ten miles NNW. Drontheim.

Stadts Steinach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: ſeven miles NE. Culmbach.

Staffarda, a town and abby of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near which the French, under marſhal Catinat, gained a victory over the duke of Savoy and the allies, in the year 1690: three miles N. Saluzzo.

Staffa, one of the ſmaller Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, celebrated for its ſtupendous baſaltic columns: the whole ſouth-weſt end of the iſland is ſupported by ranges of theſe columns, above fifty feet in height, and ſome of them ſixty feet in thickneſs: ſix miles W. Mull.

Staffelſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Lauter: ſixteen miles NNE. Bamberg, and four SW. Lichtenfels.

Staffora, a river of Italy, in the Paveſe, which paſſes by Voghera, and runs into the Po, eight miles WSW. Pavia.

Stafford, a town of England, in a county to which it gives name. It is the county town, where the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions are held. It was anciently ſurrounded by a wall, and had four gates. A caſtle was built here by William the Conqueror: which was garriſoned by the troops of king Charles I, but being taken, was demoliſhed by order of the parliament. Here are two churches, and a county infirmary. It is ſituated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through ſeveral counties. The market is on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, the number of inhabitants is about 5000: ſeventeen miles NE. Lichfield, and 135 NW. London.

Stafford, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: ten miles E. Holland.

Stafford, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: twenty-five miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Staffordſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north-eaſt by Derbyſhire, on the eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire, on the weſt by Shropſhire, and on the north-weſt by Cheſhire, about fifty-four miles in length from north to ſouth, and from eighteen to thirty-ſix in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain one city (Litchfield) twenty-one towns, and 181 pariſhes. Towards the north is a ridge of hills, which under various names are continued through different counties into Scotland. The middle and ſouthern parts of the county are more level, with a few hills, of which ſome are compoſed of gravel, others contain lime-ſtone, and other ſtones of a coarſe kind, fit for roads, rough walls, and pavement. The higheſt ground in the northern part called the *Moorland*, is ſuppoſed to be above 1500 feet above the level of the river Thames, at Brentford. The ſoil is various; from a ſtiff clay to a looſe ſand, loamy, and in ſome places a thin light black earth, with a gravelly bottom. This county contains about 780,800 acres, of which 690,000 are in a ſtate of cultivation. The mines of Staffordſhire are rich and extenſive; thoſe of coal are ſuppoſed to occupy a ſpace of 50,000 acres: the beds of lime-ſtone alſo are numerous, and in ſome diſtricts alabaſter is met with: iron ore is found in large quantities, particularly in the ſouthern part of the county. In theſe mines of coal, ſays a late ſenſible writer, lime, and iron, and in the founderies, blaſt furnaces, ſlitting mills, and other branches of the iron trade, great numbers of workmen are employed, and the extenſion of the iron-trade in particular is of great conſequence to the intereſts of this kingdom. The extent of the iron-trade in all its varieties, wrought and unwrought, for agricultural and other internal purpoſes, and for home conſumption and exportation, under its innumerable ſhapes and forms, is now ſo very great, as to rival even that of the great ſtaple, wool; and to make the ſuperiority of the latter ſomewhat queſtionable; and from the abundance of iron ore and fuel, with which this county abounds, the trade, particularly ſo far as relates to the production of the metal, is capable of being much extended; and there can be little doubt of the poſſibility that this county may wholly ſupply itſelf with that article. The other minerals of the county are principally thoſe of copper and lead, of both which conſiderable quantities are raiſed in the northern part of the county, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with ſeveral ſmelting and braſs-works; and in the neighbourhood of Cheadle is a conſiderable ſalt work. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Manifold, Sow, and Tame. According to the agricultural report, the horned cattle, ſheep, and ſwine of this county ſeem to be of a quality equal, if not ſuperior to moſt other counties of the kingdom. The towns are Stafford, Newcaſtle under Line, Tamworth, Brewood, Bromley Abby, Burſlem, Burton upon Trent, Betley (the market diſcontinued) Cannock (market diſcontinued) Cheadle, Eccleſhal, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rugely, Stone, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walſal, Wedneſbury, and Wolverhampton. Of theſe the four firſt, the county and city of Litchfield ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Stafford is the county town.

Staffort, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and marggravate of Baden, with an ancient caſtle, in which, in the year 1599, to gratify the Proteſtants, the liber Staffortenſis was compoſed, under the protection of the marggrave Ernſt Frederick.

Staffurth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg: nine miles NW. Bernburg, and twenty-one SSW. Magdeburg.

Stageborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fifteen miles SE. Nordkioping.

Stags, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance into Cork Harbour.

Stags of Broadhaven, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Stags of Caſtlehaven, rocks on the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 7 miles S. from Caſtlehaven. *Long.* 9. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Stagno, a ſeaport town of the republic of Raguſa, on the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Raguſa: 30 miles NW. Raguſa. *Long.* 35. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 54. N.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: two miles SW. Meran.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube. It conſiſts almoſt wholly of one ſtreet, and contains in it two churches. This place lies near Crems, and is governed by the ſame magiſtrates. For in the three firſt years the burgomaſter reſides at Crems, and the judge at Stain; and in the three following, the judge at Crems and the burgomaſter at Stain. A long bridge joins this town with Mautern, which lies on the other ſide of the Danube: 34 miles ESE. Weitra, and 32 WNW. Vienna.

Stain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Steyr.

Stainsbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WSW. Ehrnſprunn.

Stainbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Teichel: ſix miles S. Steyr.

Staindrop, a town of England, in the county of Durham: 12 miles NW. Darlington, and 243 N. London.

Staines, ſee *Stanes*.

Stainhof, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Vienna.

Stainkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Schwanaſtadt.

Stains, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues N. Paris.

Stains, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 48 miles SSE. Konigſberg, and eight NW. Straſburg.

Stainz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles SE. Voitſberg.

Stainville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: $2\frac{1}{4}$ leagues S. Bar-le-Duc, and three ENE. St. Dizier.

Stairing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Voglabruck.

Stalbridge, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday: ten miles E. Sherborn, and 111 WSW. London.

Stalecke, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: one mile NNW. Bacharach.

Stalimene, anciently called *Lemnos*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about fifteen miles in length, and eleven in breadth. It abounds with mountains and vallies, which in ſome places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The eaſtern part of the iſland is dry and barren; on the contrary, the weſt and ſouth coaſts are fertile, having a great number of ſprings. In it are two high mountains, by the ancients called *Meſchilæ*, which being volcanos occaſioned the name of *Æthalia*, to be given anciently to this iſland. It was formerly ſacred to Vulcan, whom the inhabitants worſhipped as their patron; and has always been famed for a certain kind of earth, or bole, which is called, from the place, *Terra Lemnia*, and from the ſeals or particular marks ſtamped upon it, bears likewiſe the appellation of *Terra Sigillata*. It was dug up formerly with many religious ceremonies, in all probability, firſt introduced by the Venetians, and conſiſting in this, viz. that the principal Turkiſh and Chriſtian inhabitants of the iſland meet on the ſixth of Auguſt, and on that day only, at a chapel called *Soſtra*, half way betwixt the village of Cochino and the mountain where the earth is found, and from thence proceed in proceſſion to the top of the mountain, where Greek prieſts read the Liturgy; after which, certain perſons appointed for that purpoſe begin to dig, and as ſoon as they diſcover a vein of the deſired earth, give notice of it to the prieſts, who fill ſmall hair bags with it, and deliver theſe to the Turkiſh governor and other officers preſent. When they have taken up as much as they think proper, they fill up the place again, and return back in proceſſion as before. Some of the bags are ſent to the Turkiſh emperor, and the reſt marked with his ſeal, or with theſe words. *Tin Imachion*, i. e. *the ſealed earth*, and ſold by the ſangiak, or his deputies, to the inhabitants and foreign merchants. The ſangiak muſt give an account to the grand ſultan's treaſury of the money annually produced from it, and the inhabitants are capitally puniſhed if they keep this earth in their houſes, export or any wiſe trade in it without his knowledge and permiſſion. In this iſland formerly was a famous labyrinth, conſiſting of a ſtately building, ſupported by forty pillars, of an uncommon height and thickneſs. The two principal places, and once towns, here are Cochino, formerly Hepheſtias, and Lemno or Stalimene, the ancient Myrina. It is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop. *Long.* 43. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Stallati, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; one mile ESE. Squillace.

Stallupehonen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania; the principal trade of this town is in cattle: 68 miles E. Konigſberg.

Stalkwaſſer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lein: two miles S. Welzen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Stambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: twelve miles E. Culmbach.

Stambs, a cloyſter of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles ENE. Innſpruck.

Stamford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the borders of Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the Welland, which is navigable for barges. Here was formerly an univerſity, and it at one time contained fourteen churches, which in Mr. Camden's time were reduced to ſeven, and at preſent to five. The Danes burnt this town in the beginning of their depredations; and in the reign of king Stephen, there was a caſtle in the midſt of the town, of which the foundation-plot is ſtill viſible. In the reign of Richard, the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. At this place the barons met to levy war againſt king John. In the war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, the Lancaſter party deſtroyed this

this town with fire and ſword, ſince which it could never recover its former glory, though it has all along maintained a conſiderable trade. It is yet a large, populous, rich town, with a mayor, recorder, &c. Its chief trade is in malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone. Here ſubſiſts the notable cuſtom of Borough Engliſh, by which the younger ſons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying inteſtate. There is a courſe here for horſe-races. The markets here are on Monday and Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: forty miles S. Lincoln, and ninety-ſix N. London.

Stamford, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: forty-four miles SSE. Franckfort. *Long.* 84. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Stampalia, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ſixteen miles in length, and five in breadth: about ſixty miles W. from Rhodes, and ninety N. from the eaſtern part of Candia. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Stamſio, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles NE. Gros Wardein.

Stanchio, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Cos* or *Coos*, about ſeventy miles in circumference, and ſituated about four leagues from the continent of Aſia. The country is for the moſt part level with ſome riſing hills towards the eaſt. It abounds with cypreſs and turpentine trees, with a great variety of medicinal plants. The wine produced here was famous among the ancients for a purgative quality. This iſland has one conſiderable town, ſituated in a bay, with a harbour defended by a caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Hippocrates, the celebrated phyſician, and Apelles, the painter, were both natives of Coos. *Long.* 44. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Stanchio, a bay of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the province of Natolia, oppoſite the iſland of Stanchio. *Long.* 45. to 45. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 48. to 37. 4. N.

Standenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: nine miles WSW. Creutznach, and thirty-two N. Deux Ponts.

Standia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty-ſix miles SSE. Edeſſa.

Standia, a ſmall iſland, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean: ten miles N. Candia.

Standon, or *Standlow*, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Friday: eight miles NE. Hertford, and twenty-ſix N. London.

Staines, or *Staines*, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the river Thames, on the borders of Surry. In the year 1009, an army of Danes after burning Oxford, returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming againſt them paſſed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter, went into Kent, about Lent, to repair their ſhips: ſix miles ESE. Windſor, and ſeventeen W. London.

Stang, a river of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, which runs into Lake Roxan, near Linkioping.

Stang, a town of Norway: twenty-four miles N. Berga.

Stangengrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzeburg: nine miles SW. Zwickau.

Stangenrod, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: thirteen miles NNW. Eizleben.

Stangwyk, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 80 miles SW. Drontheim.

Stanhope, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Were: ſeventeen miles W. Durham, and 264 N. London.

Stanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eleven miles N. Chrudim.

Stanley St. Leonard, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday: thirteen miles S. Glouceſter, and 107 W. London.

Stanovaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: eight miles SW. Iſchim.

Stanovitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: forty-eight miles NW. Tcherapovetz.

Stanſted, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: five miles N. Falmouth.

Stanton, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: ſeventeen miles ENE. Lincoln, and 146 N. London.

Stantz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muhr: two miles ENE. Luttenberg.

Stantz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, of which it was formerly the capital: eight miles SE. Lucern, and forty-two E. Berne.

Stara Ruſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near lake Ilmen: fifty-ſix miles S. Novgorod. *Long.* 49. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Starckenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NE. Landeck.

Starein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Hardegg.

Starenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Wurmſee: fourteen miles NNE. Weilhaim.

Stargard, or *Starogard*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, ſituated on the Fers. When this place was little more than a village, Subiſlaus, prince of Pomerania, granted it to the Knights

knights of St. John, who founded St. John's church in this town, Stargard was rebuilt by the Teutonic knights, in the year 1339, on the ſpot where it now ſtands; but the knights of St. John were not pleaſed with the removal of the town. In 1456, it was taken by the Poles, and in 1654, it ſurrendered to the Swedes. It now belongs to Pruſſia: twenty miles S. Dantzig.

Stargard, or *Old Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a circle, in the duchy of Mecklenburg: fifty-five miles SE. Guſtro, and ſixty-three S. Stralſund.

Stargard, or *New Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, and likewiſe of all Hinder Pomerania. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of corn and eſculent vegetables. This town lies on the Ina, by means of which it has a free communication with the Baltic, which was confirmed to it after a long proceſs againſt Stettin. It is an immediate town, large, and well-built, containing two churches, with a third in the ſuburb, and a conventual church, where beſides the Lutherans, the Germans, and French Calviniſts, are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. In this town likewiſe is a houſe of correction, having a chaplain of its own. At a ſmall diſtance without the town is a noble college, founded in 1631, by burgermaſter Peter Groning, and which, in 1714, received ſome amendments in its conſtitution; here is likewiſe a free-ſchool, kept in a ſuppreſſed convent, and divers good manufactures: its trade is conſiderable. The court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, have been removed to Stettin. In the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, Stargard ſuffered very greatly by fire, war, and peſtilence. In 1758, it was taken by the Ruſſians: 74 miles NE. Berlin, and 44 N. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Stari Betuſitz, a town of Croatia: thirty miles W. Bihacs.

Starigard, a ruined town of Servia: 12 miles SSE. Novibaſar.

Starikilia, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a branch of the Danube: ſix miles E. Iſmail.

Staritza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 44 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Starkenbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eleven miles NNE. Gitſchin.

Starkenberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: one mile N. Traarbach.

Starkenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: one mile E. Heppenheim.

Starkſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles W. Branau.

Starodub, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoe: 44 miles N. Novgorod Sieverskoe. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Staroſelo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: twenty miles NNW. Rogatchev.

Start Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, between Dartmouth and Start Point.

Start Point, a cape of England, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Devon: nine miles S. Dartmouth. *Long.* 3. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Sartzova, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Ocean, on the coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 16. N.

Starvegut Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, ſouth of Starvegut Point.

Starvegut Point, a cape on the ſouth weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 58. N.

Starwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: three miles N. Patſchkau.

Staſfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twenty miles S. Magdeburg.

Staſida, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: eight miles NW. Scarpanto.

Staſnas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-two miles W. Carlſtadt.

Staten Iſland, an iſland belonging to the United States of America, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about eighteen miles in length, and at a medium ſix or ſeven in breadth, and contains 3152 inhabitants. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of level good land; but the iſland in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note on the iſland, and that is a poor inconſiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French.

Staten Land, an iſland at the extremity of South America, about twelve leagues in length, and five in breadth, ſeparated from Terra del Fuego by the ſtrait of Le Maire. The account in Anſon's Voyage ſays, "that though Terra del Fuego had an aſpect extremely barren and deſolate, yet this iſland of Staten Land far ſurpaſſes it in the wildneſs and horror of its appearance: it ſeeming to be entirely compoſed of inacceſſible rocks, without the leaſt mixture of earth or mould between them. Theſe rocks terminate in a vaſt number of ragged points which ſpire up a prodigious height, and are all of them covered with everlaſting ſnow; the points themſelves

themſelves are on every ſide ſurrounded with frightful precipices, and often overhang in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner; and the hills which bear them are generally ſeparated from each other by narrow clefts, which appear as if the country had been rent by earthquakes, for theſe chaſms are nearly perpendicular, and extend through the ſubſtance of the main rocks, almoſt to their very bottoms: ſo that nothing can be imagined more ſavage and gloomy than the whole aſpect of this coaſt." Captain Cook, who paſſed the Straits of Le Maire in the month of January, 1769, ſays, "in the appearance of Staten Land he did not diſcover the wildneſs and horror that is aſcribed to it in the account of lord Anſon's Voyage. On the north ſide are the appearances of bays or harbours; and the land, when he ſaw it, was neither deſtitute of wood nor verdure, nor covered with ſnow. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. S.

Statimaka, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſixteen miles S. Filippopoli.

Stato della Chieſa, or *State of the Church*, the name given to the dominions of the pope, in Italy; theſe dominions are bounded on the north by the Venetian States, on the eaſt by the Adriatic and part of the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean, the duchy of Tuſcany, and the duchy of Modena. They are compoſed of ſeveral ſtates or provinces, viz. the Bologneſe, duchy of Ferrara, Romagna, duchy of Urbino, marquiſate of Ancona, county of Caſtello, territory of Perugia, the Orvieran, duchy of Spoleto, or Umbria, Sabina, duchy of Caſtro, Patrimonio, or Patrimony of St. Peter, and Campania, or Campagna di Romi. The whole forming a country about 220 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, being in the centre more than a hundred; towards the ſouth, where it borders on Naples, about thirty; northward, near the Venetian States, rather more than forty; and where it joins Tuſcany hardly twenty. Over this country the pope is the temporal as well as eccleſiaſtical prince. The eccleſiaſtical power is claimed by the popes, as ſucceſſors of St. Peter over all the Chriſtian church, and is acknowledged by all Roman Catholic ſtates; but this ſubmiſſion is different in different countries. The temporal power has riſen from the grants of ſucceſſive emperors of Rome and Germany, as likewiſe from other princes. He is elected by the cardinals from among themſelves. The cardinals are the pope's council, and his miniſters, the chiefs of the tribunals, and princes of the church; the time of their inſtitution is unknown. Before the 10th century, they were called prieſts and deacons, who aſſiſted the biſhop; a long time after that, they were conſidered as the only electors of the head of the church, their dignity being inferior to that of biſhops, and equal to that of abbots. After this, they became biſhops: and, in 1464, they were decorated with the purple: and inſenſibly they obtained the firſt rank after the pope. They are divided into ſix cardinal biſhops, fifty cardinal prieſts, and fourteen cardinal deacons. The Conclave is the place where the cardinals meet for the election of the pope, and is generally one of the galleries of the Vatican. The court of Rome is numerous and brilliant; the principal offices are occupied by cardinals, ſuch as the chamberlain, who is head of the finances, and acts as pope between the death of one and the election of another; the ſecretary of ſtate, who is at the head of the adminiſtration; the datary, who preſides over the appointment and inſtitution of benefices; the cardinal-vicar, who officiates as the biſhop of Rome, ſuperintends the morals of the inhabitants, examines the parochial clergy, and ſuperintends the preſs. Other cardinals are, vice-chancellor, auditor, ſecretary of briefs, &c. The conſiſtory is the ſupreme tribunal, and formed of cardinals, generally aſſembled in the palace once a week, or whenever the pope judges it neceſſary, when he himſelf preſides under a canopy. Here they deliberate on all affairs, temporal and ſpiritual, which concern the Holy See, and here they elect the cardinals, and thoſe biſhops which depend on the pope. The inferior colleges are called congregations, ſuch as that of the inquiſition and the conſultum, eſtabliſhed to receive the complaints of the people againſt their governors, and of vaſſals againſt their lords. The Rota is eſtabliſhed for the adjudication of all civil cauſes above the value of 500 Roman crowns (rather more than 100l.) This tribunal is compoſed of twelve judges, appointed by the different Roman Catholic countries, and are ſelected from among prelates of diſtinction, whoſe deciſions are laws. The revenues of the pope are very great; the military force ordinarily conſiſts of 6000 troops; but according to circumſtances are eaſily increaſed or diminiſhed. His body guard is compoſed of 400 Swiſs and 70 cuiraſſiers. Four gallies and two frigates at Civita Vecchia, conſtitute his naval force. Rome is the capital.

Stato degli Preſidi, a name given to a part of Tuſcany, which was ceded to Philip II, king of Spain, and belongs to Naples. It is ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and conſiſts of the town of Orbitello, Porto Hercole, the principality of Piombino, and the iſland of Elba, with a few villages.

Stavanger, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea. It was anciently the

ſee of a biſhop, but the town being burnt, in the year 1688, the ſee was removed to Chriſtianſand: 86 miles S. Bergen, and 85 NW. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 6. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Stavelo, ſee *Stablo*.

Stavenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: ſeven miles NW. Perleberg.

Stavenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 24 miles E. Guſtrow, and 16 NW. New Brandenburg.

Staveren, one of the moſt ancient towns of Frieſland, ſuppoſed to have been built a year before Chriſt, and to have taken its name from an ancient idol, worſhipped by the inhabitants, called Stavon. Great part of the ancient town having been deſtroyed by the ſea, the inhabitants rebuilt it in the place where it now ſtands, as being leſs expoſed. It was anciently a very rich, powerful, and populous city, with the beſt harbour in that country. The ancient kings of Frieſland made it their ordinary reſidence, in a palace built by Richolde, the firſt king, about the year 400. Radbode VI, after he had conquered all the country as far as Utrecht, called his conqueſts *the Kingdom of Staveren*, which ſhows the flouriſhing ſtate of the town at that time, and was the occaſion of its been included in the league of the German Hanſe towns. It was ſurrounded with walls and ditches about the year 339, by Obidalde VI, duke of Frieſland. It is ſince reduced very much from its ancient grandeur, the harbour being choked up; however, there remains ſtill enough of its former ſplendour to make it a conſiderable town; and they ſtill carry on ſome trade, eſpecially in fiſhing, and in paſſage-boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood: forty miles N. Amſterdam, and 75 WSW. Embden.

Stavern, ſee *Friederikſvorn*.

Stauff, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen.

Stauff, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, with a citadel: thirty miles SE. Anſpach.

Stauffen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Mehlibach: twenty-four miles NNE. Bâle, and eight S. Friburg. *Long.* 25. 29. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Stauffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: five miles NNE. Gieſſen, and ten ENE. Wetzlar.

Staunton, a river of the United States of America, which unites with the Dan, and forms the Roanoke: fifty-eight miles WNW. Halifax. *Long.* 69. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Staunton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: thirty miles WNW. Charlottſville.

Stavropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: forty-four miles SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Stavropol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 88 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 59. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 56. N

Stavros, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia: 46 miles ESE. Saloniki.

Stanſtadt, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwald: ſix miles SE. Lucerne.

Staxigo Harbour, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: one mile S. Noſs Head.

Steckborn, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Lake of Zell: eight miles W. Conſtance, and fourteen ESE. Schaffhauſen.

Steckem, a town of Flanders: five miles S. from Hulſt.

Steczica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Wieprez, near its union with the Viſtula: twenty miles W. Radom.

Steeberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eleven miles ESE. Cirknitz.

Steege, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Moen. It was formerly a place of great ſtrength, and in the year 1510, held out a ſiege againſt the Lubeckers. Here was alſo a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the burghers, in the year 1534: 38 miles SSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Steen, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhaus: 15 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Steenbergen, a town of Brabant: this was formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence, being ſituated on the ſea-ſide, with a convenient harbour; but the ſea has retired from it to the diſtance of a league: this circumſtance, together with the calamities it has undergone by war, has reduced it ſo much, that it has hardly the appearance of a town: twenty-five miles N. Antwerp, and five N. Berg-op-Zoom.

Steenbergen, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape Hope.

Steenhouſe, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Pamona: ſeven miles W. Kirkwall.

Steenkeer, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: thirty-ſix miles NE. Drontheim.

Steenkirk, or *Steenkerque*, a village of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Sonneque, where a bloody battle was fought between the allies, commanded by William III, king of England, and the French under the duke of

of Luxemberg, the 24th of July, 1692, in which the latter were victorious. In the French army were the duke of Chartres, then in the fifteenth year of his age, Louis de Bourbonne, grand nephew of the great Condé, and Arnaud, prince of Conti, all princes of the blood, and rivals in reputation. The young princes, to whose bravery this victory was attributed, were received in France amidst the acclamations of the people, who every where crowded the roads as they passed. The ladies of the court contrived new fashions of dress, which they called Steenkirks; and the men, ever ready to copy the follies of the fair sex, wore cravats of the same appellation. In this action the allies were computed to lose 7000 men, in which were included the earl of Angus, general Mackay, sir John Lanier, sir Robert Douglas, with many other officers of rank and merit; and the French purchased the advantage dear, as, besides 3000 private men, the prince of Turenne, the marquis de Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and many other gallant officers lost their lives: two miles and a half NW. Braine le Comte, and thirteen N. Mons.

Steenkirk, or *Stevenskirk*, or *Steemkerk*, a town of Flanders: 8 miles W. Dixmunde.

Steensoorde, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hazebrouck: 1¾ league E. Cassel, and 3¾ W. Ypres.

Steenwyck, a town of Overissel, situated on the river Aa, in the country of Zallant, and on the confines of Friesland. It has three churches. In the year 1522, the comte de Meurs besieged it for the duke of Gueldres, but was compelled to retire. In 1581, the count de Rennebourg besieged it for the king of Spain; but, after five months, the English troops, under the command of general Norris, obliged him to raise the siege. The year following, the duke of Parma took it by a stratagem of Verdugo, the governor of Friesland, who employed a lad to understand by his means, the depth of the water in the ditch. The lad let his hat fall into the water, pointing out the most shallow place, the Spaniards immediately scaled the walls, took the town, and made slaughter of the inhabitants, because they had profaned the Catholic religion, by insulting the images, and spoiling the ecclesiastical ornaments at Hasselt, a few days before. It was retaken by prince Maurice, the 4th of July, 1592, after a siege of six weeks, and has, since that time, remained under the dominion of the States-General: fifty-five miles SW. Embden, and forty-one N. Zutphen.

Steepholm, a small island in the Bristol Channel, about mid-way between the coast of England, and the coast of Wales. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Steffi, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: three miles SSW. Maynbernheim.

Stegeborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: eight miles N. Calmar, and eighteen E. Nordkioping.

Stegen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: 100 miles N. Drontheim.

Stegen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: fifteen miles SE. Braemsted.

Stein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Drave: two miles S. Clagenfurt.

Stein, a town and fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Worms, on the east side of the Rhine: four miles N. Worms.

Stein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonburg: seven miles SE. Zwickau, and eleven S. Glauchau.

Stein, or *Kamnetz*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Feistritz: ten miles N. Laybach, and 144 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Stein am Reim, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, situated on the north side of the Rhine, at the west extremity of Lake Zell, with a bridge over the river. This town was furrounded with walls, in the year 966 by Burcard, the second duke of Swabia, who endowed it with several privileges. In the year 1005, a Benedictine convent, founded by his consort at Hohentweil, was removed to Stein, but continued under the government of an abbot, till the time of the reformation. In 1267, the town itself changed masters, and devolved to the barons of Hohenklingen, who had long before built the seat of that name, which is yet standing above the town. In 1443, both the seat and town were sold, with all appurtenances, to the Klingenberg family, but in 1457, the burghers redeemed themselves, and soon after entered into an alliance with Zurich, and Schafhausen. In the year 1484, with an entire reserve of their liberties and privileges, they put themselves under the protection of Zurich, in such a manner as they continue to this day. At the time of the reformation, Stein, in conjunction with most of its conventualists, embracing Protestantism; the convent was sequestrated, and in 1524, Zurich appointed a bailiff to superintend and collect its revenues. The high and low jurisdiction is lodged in the town, the magistracy of which is composed of burghermasters, and a council,

council, who are all natives, and of its own nomination, excepting the judge and his weibel or ſerjeant, who are appointed by the city of Zurich, though even theſe muſt be burghers of Stein. The above-mentioned ſeat of Hohenklingen has been converted into a hochwacht, or watch tower, and the caſtellan or klingen vogt, as he is called, reſides in it. On the other ſide of the Rhine, in a place called *Burg*, oppoſite to the town, is a church, ſeated on an eminence, and belonging to the town of Stein. Some are of opinion that this is the ſpot on which once ſtood the caſtle of a Celtic town called *Gaunodurum*, which is ſuppoſed to have reached to the village of Eſchenz: ten miles E. Schaffhauſen, and thirteen W. Conſtance.

Steinach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles W. Rottenmann.

Steinach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Tubingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Steinach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes ſouth of Neiffen, and runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Steinach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Maine, one mile S. Zeulen, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Steinach (Stadt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty miles NE. Bamberg, and fifteen NNW. Bayreuth.

Steinach (Markt), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: five miles ENE. Schweinfurt, and twenty-five NE. Wurzburg.

Steinakirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Little Erlaph: ten miles S. Ips.

Steinam Anger, or *Szombath Hely*, a town of Hungary, built on the ruins of an ancient Roman town, called *Sabaria*: forty-eight miles S. Vienna, and forty-three SSW. Preſburg.

Steinau, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Wohlau, on a ſmall river near the weſt ſide of the Oder. It contains two churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth. In the year 1345, this town was burnt by the Polacks. In the year 1633, the Imperialiſts having ſurprized the Swedes and Saxons, who were encamped in the neighbourhood, and taken the greateſt part of them priſoners, ſacked and burned the town. The like misfortune has twice befallen it in ſucceeding wars: ten miles WNW. Wohlau; and twenty SE. Gros Glogau.

Steinau, or *Strzynawa*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: thirteen miles W. Ober Glogau, and ſix and a half N. Neuſtadt.

Steinau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: ſixteen miles SW. Fulda, and twenty-three ENE. Hanau.

Steinau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twenty-four miles NE. Carliſburg.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Steyr.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: ſix miles NNW. Dillenburg.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: and marggraviate of Baden: five miles WSW. Gerſpach, and thirty-eight W. Stuttgart.

Steinbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles SSE. Wolkenſtein.

Steinberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: ten miles ENE. Lemgow.

Steinberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near Minden.

Steinberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: fourteen miles SSE. Freyberg.

Steinbergen, ſee *Steenbergen*.

Steinea, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the canton of Zurich, in the Thurgan; four miles NE. St. Gal.

Steinfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name: ſeventeen miles NNW. Munſter, and nine S. Bentheim. *Long.* 24. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

Steinfurt, a county and principality of Germany, ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Munſter, about twenty-five miles in length, and from five to eight in breadth; raiſed to be a principality of the empire, in the year 1495. Part of the territories belong to the biſhop of Munſter, and part to the count of Bentheim. To a Roman month it contributes ſeven florins thirty-two kruitzers, and is taxed to the imperial chamber, forty rix-dollars forty-two kruitzers.

Steinfurt, or *Drenſteinfurt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: eleven miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Steinhaus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NE. Muertzzuſchberg.

Steinhauſen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug, at the north end of the lake of Zug: 2 miles NW. Zug and 13 S. Zurich.

Steinheid, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: nine miles NNE. Coburg.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Main: two miles S. Hainau, and 28 E. Mentz.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: fourteen miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 12. E Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Steinhorſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty-five miles ENE. Hamburg, and fifteen SW. Lubeck.

Steinhude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of Steinhuder Meer: thirteen miles NW. Hanover.

Steinhuder Meer, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, ſix miles long and two broad: twelve miles NW. Hanover.

Steiniſnak, a town of Croatia: ten miles ESE. Carlſtad.

Steinkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SE. Stade.

Steinort, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: fifty-two miles SE. Konigſberg.

Steinſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles S. Weyda.

Steiſbel, a mountain of Hungary: four miles N. Kemnitz.

Steitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: ſix miles S. Zerbſt.

Stekboren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake Zell: ſeven miles W. Conſtance.

Stelhoven, a town of Holland, one league SW. from Gertrudenburg.

Stella, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs into the Gulf of Venice: four miles SSE. Priſenis.

Stella, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the Lake of Garda: fourteen miles NW. Verona.

Stella (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Cangiano.

Stellenboſch, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of Africa, in the ſettlement of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in the year 1670, with a town or village founded at the ſame time: this town was burned down in the year 1710, and ſince rebuilt. It contains little more than fifty houſes.

Stellow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles NNE. Elmeſhorn.

Stenay, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe. This town was taken by the Auſtrians, in the year 1791: ſeven leagues NNW. Verdun, and five NE. Grandpré. *Long.* 22. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Stenbrugge, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 8 miles N. Tonſberg.

Stenby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 11 miles E. Nordkioping.

Stenckbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes four miles S. Landſberg, in the circle of Leipſic, and runs into the Fuhme, two miles N. Zorbeg.

Stendal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg; containing four churches, with conſiderable manufactures introduced by the French refugees: twenty-eight miles WNW. Brandenburg, and 56 W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Stendalichen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles NE. New Angermunde.

Stendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles ENE. Eutyn.

Stene, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 48 miles E. Drontheim.

Stenfort, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: eight miles S. New Stettin.

Stenwick, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: twenty-four miles SW. Drontheim.

Stenoſa, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ten miles in circumference, inhabited only by a few goats and their keepers. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Stenſſitza, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomirz: 20 miles E. Radom.

Stepeniz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elb, near Wittenberg.

Stepenitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: nine miles NW. Golnow, and twenty NNW. Stargard.

Stephanbonſko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſixteeen miles NNE. Chrudim.

Stephankowice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: 34 miles N. Belz.

Stephanowze, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth, and the Baſzeu: forty miles N. Jaſſi, and 116 NW. Bender. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Stephansberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: four miles N. Maynberheim.

Stephanſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3½ miles NW. Neiſſe.

Stephante, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: eighteen miles N. Sinob.

Stephen's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the NW. part of Cook's Straits, in New Zealand. *Long.* 185. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 36. S.

Stephen's Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern India Sea, diſcovered by Capt. Cartwright, in 1767. They had a green pleaſant appearance, and were well covered with trees; but whether they are inhabited he did not know. They run about NW. by W. and SE. by E. one is about three miles long, and the other about ſix. The paſſage between them appeared to be about two miles broad. *Long.* 138. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 22. S.

Stepnaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 24 miles W. Troitzk.

Sterang, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ſixteen miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

Sterlitamatzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Bielaia: ſixty miles S. Upha. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Sternatia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles ENE. Nardo.

Sternberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: ten miles S. Kaurzim.

Sternberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which takes its name from an old citadel: ten miles ENE. Lemgow, and fourteen S. Minden.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-four miles SE. Cuſtrin, and 66 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on a lake: ſixteen miles SE. Wiſmar.

Sternſtein, a town of Germany, with a ruined citadel, which gives name to a county in the circle of Bavaria. The county lies diſperſed in the Upper Palatinate, and to a Roman month is aſſeſſed at thirty-eight florins; to the chamber of Wetzlar, it is taxed 122 rix-dollars, forty-five kruitzers; the town is ſituated ſeventeen miles N. Nabburg, and twenty NE. Amberg.

Stert Point, a cape or headland in the Britiſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Parret, ten miles below Bridgewater. *Long.* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, celebrated for its manufactory of ſword blades. Near it are ſilver-mines: ten miles NW. Brixen.

Stettin (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, ſituated in the midſt of lakes; built in the 14th century, by duke Ratiſlaus IV, as a defence of the frontiers againſt Pruſſia, but has never been flouriſhing: ſixty-four miles ENE. Stargard, and forty-ſix SE. Colberg. *Long.* 34. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Stettin, or *Old Stettin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, and capital of that part which belongs to Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Oder, which here divides it into four branches. It is large, handſome, and well fortified, with ſeveral manufactures; a dock for building of ſhips. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Pruſſia, Dantzig, Mecklenburg, Lubeck, and Hamburg. Stettin contains five pariſh churches, a college of phyſicians, with a board of health, a chamber of commerce, a court of admiralty, &c. 1400 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants: fourteen miles WNW. Stargard, and ſeventy-four W. New Stetten. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Stevenage, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Friday: eleven miles NNW. Hertford, and thirty-one N. London.

Steven's Klint, a mountain of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, near Hedding.

Stevenſton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, containing 174 houſes, and about 1020 ſouls, in the neighbourhood of coal-mines: three miles NNW. Irvine.

Stevenſwaert, or *Fort St. Etienne*, a fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, built in the year 1633, by order of the Marquis of Aitone, governor of the Netherlands for Philip IV, king of Spain. In the year 1702, the allies laid ſiege to it and took it after a ſhort reſiſtance; and the garriſon with two pieces of cannon was conducted to Namur. In the year 1515, it was ceded to the States-General by his Imperial majeſty in virtue of an article in the barrier treaty: thirty miles N. Liege, and ſeven S. Ruremond.

Stewart's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Hunter in the year 1791. *Long.* 163. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

Stewartſtown, a town of Ireland, in the country of Tyrone: five miles NNE. Dungannon.

Stewartſtown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the ſea: the number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh, which is ten miles in length, and four in breadth, is about 2800. In the town are about 120 weavers; beſides which, the principal employment is making bonnets, and what are called French or Quebec caps: ſeven miles NE. Irvine, and fourteen NNE. Ayr.

Steyll, a town of Germany, in the circle of

of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Abby of Eſſen; two miles SE. Eſſen, and ſixteen NE. Duſſeldorp.

Steyning, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was formerely a place of ſome note, and a county of itſelf; it is now a ſmall place, but a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: ten miles NW. Brighthelmſtone, and fifty S. London.

Steyr, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a ſmall river near its conflux with the Ens. Moſt of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of iron and ſteel. Among the royal towns in the country above the Ens, Steyr has the pre-eminence, but at preſent contains hardly the ſhadow of its former reputation. This place was alſo formerly the capital of a county, and belonged to Stiria; but the Stirian duke, Ottocar, having ceded his duchy to his father-in-law, duke Leopold of Auſtria, it was ſeparated from Stiria, and added to the country above the Ens, and from that time deemed only a ſeigniory. In the years 1502, 1522, 1554, and 1727, it ſuffered greatly by fire: eighty miles W. Vienna, and 44 SE. Paſſau. *Long*. 32. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 3. N.

Steyregg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube: 84 miles W. Vienna, and 36 ESE. Paſſau. *Long*. 33. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 15. N.

Steyrſperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Glaggnitz.

Stibing, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles NNW. Graz.

Stibnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty-four miles E. Konigingratz.

Stickelſta, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: forty-ſix miles ENE. Drontheim.

Stickhauſen, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, founded by the Hamburghers, about the year 1435, as a ſecurity againſt pirates, and afterwards ſtill farther fortified: 18 miles ESE. Emden. *Long*. 24. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 14. N.

Stigliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, celebrated for its baths: twenty-four miles SSE. Acerenza.

Stilfried, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near which Ottocar, king of Bohemia, was defeated and ſlain, by the emperor Rodolphus, in the year 1278: ſeven miles NE. Weikendorff.

Stili, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 40. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 25. N.

Stilo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles NNE. Girace.

Stilton, a village of England, in the county of Huntingdon, celebrated for its cheeſes: 14½ miles S. Stamford, and 75 N. London.

Stimmerdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles WNW. Kamnitz.

Stincher, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea at Ballantrae, in the county of Ayr.

Stinter, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Thur, near Biſchoff Zell.

Stio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſixteen miles SW. Cangiano.

Stipel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark; three miles S. Bockum.

Stiri, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: nine miles S. Livadia.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is bounded on the north by Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Lower Stiria and Carinthia, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Salzburg; and is about 110 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from north to ſouth. Lower Stiria is bounded on the north by Upper Stiria, on the eaſt by Hungary and Croatia, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia: its extent from north to ſouth is about 80 miles, and about 48 from eaſt to weſt. Upper Stiria contains many lofty mountains, but, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, the whole country is pretty well cultivated; inſomuch that, in many places, the very higheſt tops of the mountains are inhabited. The people who dwell in theſe parts in winter, when large quantities of ſnow fall, are, for ſeveral months, kept as it were priſoners; and even in general ſeldom come down from their heights. By continual cuſtom too they are habituated to the cold. It is very aſtoniſhing that, amidſt theſe mountains and ſteep heights, they are able to ſucceed with the plough, and that the eminences themſelves are likewiſe fertile. They cultivate a fine ſort of wheat, which is ſufficient not only for the ſupplies of their own neceſſities, but, in ſome meaſure, alſo for ſale. They have, in particular, large breeds of cattle, wild fowl, game, and chamois; the brooks and lakes, of which there are many ſituated between the high rocks, are

rich

rich in fish. In some places, too, are small vales; and the inhabitants endeavour to avail themselves of every spot of earth. The mountains contain silver, lead, copper, and, in particular, iron. The iron mines have been already worked above 1000 years, and still continue rich. The Stirian steel is highly valued. The forests with which the ridges of the mountains here are covered, yield in sufficient quantity, the wood necessary for the smelting huts. Silver was formerly dug; but ever since the year 1658, the mines have been filled with water. In the mountains, likewise, are hot-baths and medicinal springs. At Aussee are some good salt-works. The principal rivers which run through this country, are the Muehr and Ens. Judenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria contains fewer mountains, and more campaign; the soil is generally fertile, and on the hills is produced some good wine. In it are hot-baths and medicinal springs. This part of the country is watered not only by the Muehr, but also by the Drave and Save. Gratz is the capital. In the whole duchy are near 120 towns, and about 500 citadels: many of the last stand on the highest summits of the rocks. The highways are good, notwithstanding the country is mountainous. The language is very rough. The inhabitants of the quarter of Cilley are Winds, or Wends, and speak the Wendish language, which is in use even among the common people for some miles from Gratz. Those who are but a smal degree removed from the common rank speak Wendish, German, and Italian, and the principal inhabitants also French. No other doctrine, or worship, is permitted in all this country, excepting that of the Roman Catholic. At Seckau is a bishop who bears the title of a prince of the holy Roman empire; he is subject to the archbishop of Salzburg, whose general vicar he also is through the greatest part of Stiria. The most important manufactures in the country are the iron and steel-works, the produce of which is exported in great quantities. Stiria was formerly a part of Carinthia, but in the eleventh century was separated from it, and made a peculiar mark. Some affirm, that the emperor Conrad II undertook this change in the year 1030, conferring that mark on count Ottocar I, of Steyr; but others ascribe it to the emperor Henry IV, who, about the year 1072, created Ottocar II, count of Steyr, first marggrave over this county. The emperor Frederic I, in the year 1165, conferred the ducal dignity on the marggrave Ottocar, whom some call the fourth, but others the sixth of that name; and this new duke, having no children, ceded his duchy, with the consent of the states, to his father-in-law, duke Leopold of Austria.

Stirling, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, situated on the right bank of the Forth, on an eminence which terminates in a rock: supposed to be of considerable antiquity, and incorporated as early as the twelfth century, about the middle of which it became a royal residence, when David I kept his court here, that he might be near the abby of Cambuskenneth, which he then founded. It is a royal burgh, and probably was made so in the ninth century. The town-council consists of a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, seven merchant counsellors, and seven deacons of trade. A bye-law of this corporation, made in the year 1695, redounds to their credit; it obliges the members of council annually to take an oath, by which they bind themselves to take no lease of any part of the public property under their management, nor to purchase any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of a reward for their trouble, in going about the affairs of the borough, or of the hospitals founded in it. As far back as the end of the sixteenth century, shalloons, manufactured in Stirling, to a considerable extent, were sent over to the Low Countries. Bruges was then the staple port for Scotch commodities. The manufacturers mistaking their own interest, and debasing the quality of their shalloons, soon lost, however, the advantages of that gainful branch of trade, and the town became miserably poor: though the manufacture was greatly hurt by such conduct, yet it was never entirely dropped. Coarse shalloons continue to be manufactured in Stirling, and its neighbourhood. Towards the beginning of this century, and during the decay of the shalloon manufacture, that of the Tartan started up in its place: it continued to flourish till about the year 1760, but is now almost dwindled away. At present the carpet manufacture flourishes, and the cotton manufacture also begins to take place here. The river Forth runs so level in the neighbourhood of Stirling, that mills cannot be erected for the purpose of manufactures: in every other respect, Stirling is favourable for them, and coals are plentiful. The salmon-fishery belonging to the town, which but a few years ago brought a revenue of 30l. now brings 405l. It is let to a company, who send the fish chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling castle is by some supposed to owe its first foundation to Agricola: it was often the residence of the kings of Scotland. Almost the whole minority of James VI was spent here, under his tutor Buchanan. The outside of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiously adorned with grotesque figures. Stirling is one of the seats

ſeats of the circuit court, and the county meetings are uſually held here, though there is no public room, or hall, for the purpoſe. Only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town; the navigation is difficult, and the river winds ſo much, that the diſtance from Stirling to Alloa, which by land is only four miles, is twenty by water: 19 miles NE. Glaſgow, and 28 NW. Edinburgh.

Stirlingſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Perthſhire and Clackmananſhire, on the eaſt by the Forth and the county of Linlithgow, on the ſouth by the county of Dunbarton, and on the weſt by Loch Lomond; thirty-ſix miles long, and eight or nine in its general breadth. The ſouth parts of this county are mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This county produces corn, paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes, beſides ſalmon, and other fiſh, from the rivers. The Forth, which is the moſt famous, though not the largeſt, river in Scotland, runs, from weſt to eaſt, into the Firth of Forth, receiving a great number of ſmaller ſtreams: this country is likewiſe watered by the Carron and Avon, beſides the new canal from Glaſgow, which runs through it to the Carron mouth. Its principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

Stirpfing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NE. Weikendorff.

Stix Neyſild, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NW. Brugg.

Stobdune, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 25 miles W. Crieff.

Stobi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: forty-two miles N. Edeſſa.

Stock Rock, a rock on the weſt coaſt of South Wales, on the eaſt coaſt of St. Bride's Bay.

Stockach, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and landgrave of Nellenburg, of which it was the capital: 15 miles NW. Conſtance, and 15 NE. Schaffhauſen. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Stockbridge, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 15 miles E. Saliſbury, and 67 WSW. London.

Stockbridge, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-five miles W. Northampton.

Stockdale's Harbour, a bay of the north Pacific Ocean, in Prince William's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 148. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Stockdorf, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 54 miles NW. Calmar.

Stockem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe: 12 miles N. Maeſtricht, and 13 S. Ruremonde. *Long.* 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Stockery, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 28 miles NNW. Wexio.

Stockholm, a city and capital of Sweden, ſituated on ſeven iſlands, between the Baltic and the Malar Lake, from one of which the city receives its name. The harbour is of ſufficient depth to receive the largeſt veſſels up to the quay. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been founded in the year 1252 or 1260, by Birger Jarl, regent of the kingdom, though others date the foundation a century before; but the court was not removed from Upſal before the laſt century. At the extremity of the harbour ſeveral ſtreets riſe one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre, with the palace, a magnificent building, at the ſummit. Except in the ſuburbs, where are ſome houſes of wood, the buildings for the moſt part are of ſtone, or of bricks ſtuccoed white, and moſt of them built on piles. A communication is formed between the ſeveral parts of Stockholm by means of twelve bridges. The royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm owes its inſtitution to Linnæus and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in the year 1741: the royal academy of painting and ſculpture contains a fine collection of caſts, from the antique ſtatues at Rome, ſent by Louis XIV to Charles XI, and preſented by the late king Adolphus Frederic to the academy. The arſenal contains an immenſe number of ſtandards and trophies, taken from the Imperialiſts, Poles, Ruſſians, and Danes. A national bank was eſtabliſhed at Stockholm towards the cloſe of the laſt century. In Stockholm, are manufactures of glaſs, china, woollen, ſilk, linen, &c. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 60,000. *Long.* 17. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Stockigt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: three miles SE. Plauen.

Stockport, or *Stopford*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the Merſey, with conſiderable cotton manufactures. In the year 1745, the bridge over the Merſey was deſtroyed by the king's forces, to prevent the retreat of the rebels. Stockport is connected with the great inland navigation: the market is on Friday: ſeven miles SE. Mancheſter, and 175 NNW. London.

Stockport, a town of the United States of America, on both ſides the Suſquehana River, partly in New York, and partly in Penſylvania: 95 miles NW. New York, and 115 N. Philadelphia.

Stockſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein; eight miles N. Segeborg.

Stockſtadt,

Stockſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Mentz: three miles W. Aſchaffenburg, and fifteen SE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Stockſund, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: ſixty miles N. Drontheim.

Stockton, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Durham, on the Tees, ſituated on a point of land like an iſland, about ten miles from the German Sea. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſail cloth, and a large country trade: with two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: 22 miles SE. Durham, and 244 N. London.

Stockum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: five miles ESE. Oſnabruck.

Stogumber, or *Stoke Gomer*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles NW. Taunton, and 152 W. London.

Stoer, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs into the Elbe, two miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

Stojanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

Stois, a town of Hungary: ten miles NW. Caſchau.

Stokeraw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ſix miles NW. Korn Neuburg.

Stoke's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire, between Plymouth Harbour and Southampton River, a little to the ſouth of Goſport.

Stokeſley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday: 28 miles W. Whitby, and 239 N. London.

Stokldorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NE. Sonneberg.

Stokoletz, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SW. Petrina.

Stolatz, a town of Servia: eight miles SW. Parakin.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles SSW. Chemnitz, and 42 SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county, to which it gives name, and reſidence of the counts: 40 miles N. Erfurt, and 37 E. Halle. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Stolberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: three miles SSW. Eſchweiler.

Stolberg, a county of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia; about twenty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. It affords ſome good paſture and arable land, with ſome rich mines of copper and iron, ſome fine woods and plenty of game. The county is aſſeſſed to the Roman month at eighty-four florins, and pays to the chamber at Wetziar ſixty rix-dollars, eighty-one kruitzers.

Stolbovoi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: forty miles E. Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 179. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Stolckern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Eggenburg.

Stolhoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, not far from the Rhine. At the beginning of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, a line was thrown up from thence eaſtward to the Black-Foreſt, and up the Rhine towards Philipsburg, which the French attacking in 1703, were repulſed, with great ſlaughter: ſixteen miles NNE Straſburg, and 42 W. Stuttgart.

Stolmirz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles E. Lemberg.

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: five miles W. Anclam.

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania, on a river of the ſame name, which here begins to be navigable to the Baltic. It contains three churches and a Lutheran convent for ladies. The trade is conſiderable: thirty-eight miles ENE. Coſlin, and 24 NE. Polnow. *Long.* 34. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Stolpe, a river of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic at Stolpemunde.

Stolpe, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: two miles E. Kyritz.

Stolpe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Ucker-mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles SE. New Angermunde, and 38 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Stolpemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated on the coaſt of the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Stolpe: ten miles N. Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, with a citadel. In the year 1632, this town was burned by the Croats, and in 1756 the fortifications of the citadel were deſtroyed by the Pruſſians: thirty-three miles WNW. Zittau, and 14 E. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Stoltenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: ten miles SSW. Corlin.

Stolzenburg, a town of Tranſylvania: 6 miles N. Hermenſtadt, and 48 W. Cronſtadt.

Stolwyck, a town of Holland: 1½ leagues SE. from Gouda.

Stolzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Hoya, on the Weſer: eight miles SSW. Nienburg.

Stolzenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: five miles NE. Landſberg.

Stompſa, a caſtle of Hungary: eight miles NNW. Preſburg.

Stone, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market of Tueſday, ſituated on the Trent and great inland navigation: 7 miles N. Stafford, and 140 NW. London.

Stone, a ſmall iſland of Scotland on the Frith of Forth: eight miles SE. Dunfermline.

Stonehaven or *Stonehive*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated on a rocky bay of the German ocean, with a harbour chiefly frequented by fiſhermen, to the South of which the rocks riſe to a conſiderable height. Here is a manufacture of canvas and ſail-cloth, and ſome trade in dried fiſh and oil, and which is chiefly obtained from the dog-fiſh caught on this coaſt: eleven miles SSW. Aberdeen, and ſeventeen NNE. Montroſe. *Long.* 1. 1. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Stone Reef, a ſmall iſland and rocks of Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Alſen.

Stone River, a river of North America, which runs into lake Athapeſcow.

Stonehenge, a remarkable monument of antiquity, ſituated in Saliſbury Plain, being a collection of ſtones of enormous ſize, collected in all probability from the more northern parts of the ſame plain. Moſt antiquarians ſeem to aſcribe the work to the Druids, but, I think two queſtions might be aſked: Did the Druids uſually worſhip in temples of ſtone? And were they acquainted with mechanical powers equal to the taſk of removing them, and placing them in the extraordinary ſituation they are ſituated: two miles W. Ameſbury, and eighty-one W. London.

Stonely, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the river Sow, at its conflux with the Avon: four miles S. Coventry.

Stonington, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: ten miles E. New London.

Stony Iſland, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Stooren, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: thirty-ſix miles SW. Drontheim.

Stoppel, a town of Flanders: five miles NW. Huiſt.

Stor, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: ſix miles SW. Geffle.

Stor, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Stora, ſee *Sgigata*.

Storcica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: 24 miles SSW. Bialacerkiew.

Stordalen, a town of Norway: twenty-eight miles NE. Drontheim.

Store, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: thirty miles W. Exeter.

Storko, an iſland in the Baltic, near the ſouth coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 15. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Storkow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-ſix miles WSW. Franckfort on the Oder, and 24 ESE. Berlin.

Storm Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, between South Cape and Taſman's-Head.

Stormar, a diſtrict of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, of which Hamburg is the capital.

Stornara (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles NE. Aſcoli.

Stornaway, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of the iſland of Lewis, ſituated on a bay, with a harbour ſafe, ſpacious, and eaſy of acceſs, with excellent anchorage. Several of the merchants are engaged in the fiſhing trade, and employ one, two, or more veſſels, in the proper ſeaſon, conſtantly on the look-out for herrings. Their ſituation is very happy for fiſhing, being near to the weſt ſide of Lewis, and thoſe lochs and weſtern coaſts, which are reſorted to by the deep ſea-herrings, much more than the eaſtern ſhores, either of the main land of Scotland, or of the neighbouring iſlands. The gains are *communibus annis*, conſiderable on the trade; and they draw a large portion of the royal bounty for the encouragement of the fiſhery. They alſo ſend great quantites of oil, ſeal ſkins, and other ſkins, annually to the markets. The Stornaway fiſhers, ſtill farther, have become famous for the vaſt herds of porpoiſes, which they kill in their lochs, ſometimes by hundreds at a time. Trade, but chiefly the fiſhing trade, gives birth to a lively and general induſtry, not only in Stornaway, but in other parts of Lewis; where the natural activity of the inhabitants is farther encouraged by the wiſe and liberal policy of the lord of the ſoil, in conſtructing roads, and by juſt regulations, leaving to the induſtrious the reward of their toil. Stornaway is a market, and is daily becoming a greater market for the produce of the ſoil, and the fruits of the fold and field. In the town of Stornaway there is a grow-

ing demand for houſes; the building of which gives employment to many hands; as maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, day labourers, &c. and people to cut, dry, and bring home peats, of which the conſumption is daily increaſing. How happy a change has been brought about in the iſland of Lewis, ſince the reign of James VI of Scotland, and firſt of England, a period of leſs than two centuries? That prince, who was a great encourager of all the arts of peace, ſent a colony of induſtrious fiſhermen from the ſhire of Fife, in Scotland, with ſeveral Danes and Dutchmen, to teach and to exhibit an example of uſeful induſtry to the natives, with the encouragement of large allotments of bays and lands, indiſputably in the gift of the crown. The heir to Macleod, the chieftain of Lewis, together with his neighbours, fell upon the unfortunate ſtrangers from the low lands, and maſſacred them to the number of many hundreds in one night. *Long.* 3. 3. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 18. N.

Storozevoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the ſtreights of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

Storta (La), a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, near the ruins of the ancient Veii: ſix miles NW. Rome.

Stortford (Biſhop's) ſee *Biſhop's Stortford.*

Stoſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: ſix miles S. Weiſenfelds, and ſix SE. Naumburg.

Stotter See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: ten miles NNW. Fueſſen.

Stottledorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Sonneberg.

Stour, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes near Wincaunton in Somerſetſhire, and runs into the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

Stour, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Sea at Sandwich.

Stour-Head, a cape of Denmark, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 9. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 37. N.

Stourbridge, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the river Stour, and near the grand navigable canal, with conſiderable manufactures of iron, glaſs, and cloth; the market is on Friday: twenty-three miles N. Worceſter, and 124 NW. London.

Stowre, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, four miles S. from Kidderminſter, in the county of Worceſter.

Stourholm, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, between Yell and Shetland.

Stoufe-Head, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Ronaldſha.

Stow on the Would, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday. This place ſtands ſo high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that it is a common obſervation that they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town: twenty-three miles E. Glouceſter, and eight-four W. London.

Stow Market, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the Orwell, conſiderable for its manufactures of tammies and ſtuffs, the market is on Thurſday; 12½ miles NNW. Ipſwich, and 75 NNE. London.

Stowey, or *Nether Stowey*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, containing about 106 houſes, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It had formerly a caſtle, no veſtiges of which remain, except the ditch: 12 miles N. Taunton, and 145 W. London.

Strabane, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, on the river Mourne, near the Foyle: forty miles NW. Armagh, and eleven SSW. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Stradannen, a town of Pruſſia: ſix miles N. Lick.

Stradaun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 17 miles E. Chrudim.

Stradella, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe, near the Po: nine miles ESE. Pavia.

Stragnes, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: thirty-one miles W. Stockholm.

Straber, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on Loch Fine, oppoſite Inverary.

Straſing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Pirrawarth.

Straits of Calais, [*Pas de Calais*], a department of France, bounded on the north and eaſt by the department of the north, on the ſouth by the department of the Somme, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the Engliſh Channel, about ſeventy miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and thirty in breadth. It comprehends a part of the ancient Picardy, and part of Artois. Arras is the capital.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: eight miles E. Horazdiowiz, and fifty-four S. Prague.

Stralech, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles N. Pettaw.

Straleck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Hardeberg.

Stralen, a town of Pruſſian Guelderland, the fortifications of which were deſtroyed in the year 1472: two leagues SW. Guelders.

Stralſund, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the ſide of a ſtraight which paſſes between the continent of Pomerania, and the iſland of Rugen; founded in the year 1209, by Jaro Mar, the firſt prince of Rugen, to ſecure that part of his dominions,

dominions, which were ſituated on the continent, but was ſoon after deſtroyed by the dukes of Pomerania. It is very ſtrong, being ſo ſurrounded by the ſea, that it is acceſſible only over bridges, and has beſides very good fortifications. It is the reſidence of the king's governor-general, of the regency, the war-office, and the place where the ſtates of Swediſh Pomerania hold their meetings. Charles XII, king of Sweden, enobled its magiſtracy in 1714; and in 1720, king Frederick I, extended the like honour even to the members of the council. In the year 1238, the Lubeckers landing in the night, took this town by ſurpriſe, and after pillaging every part of it, carried off the moſt wealthy of the inhabitants. Prince Witzlaf, in 1240, again put it in a thriving way, by the grant of very conſiderable privileges, which were afterwards augmented; but, in 1277, it was a ſecond time plundered and laid in aſhes by the Lubeckers. It was formerly one of the principal Hanſe-towns. In 1628, it held out a ſiege againſt the Imperialiſts, under general Wallenſtein, but in 1678, was ſo furiouſly bombarded by Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, that it ſurrendered on the third day of the ſiege, after the deſtruction of about 1800 houſes; and in 1715, was taken by a combined armies of Ruſſians, Danes, Saxons, and Brandenburghers: 113 miles N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Stramberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: five miles S. Freyberg.

Straming See, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles W. St. Jorgen.

Strammehl, or *Stramen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: thirty-ſix miles W. New Stettin, and thirty-two NE. Stargard.

Strand, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-ſix miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Strand, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: twenty miles SW. Romſdal.

Strand, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Strand, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 75 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Strand (North), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Benbecula and North Viſt.

Strand (South), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Benbecula and South Viſt.

Strandſogen, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 8 miles ENE. Stavanger.

Strangford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated near the ſouth part of the bay to which it gives name: ſix miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Strangford Lough, a large bay of Ireland, in the county of Down, extending from Killard Point, in the Iriſh ſea, to Newtown, about ſeventeen miles from ſouth to north, in ſome places; in others five; and at its opening into the ſea not one: it contains a great many ſmall iſlands. It takes its name from the town of Strangford.

Stranrawer, or *Stranraer*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. It is a royal burgh, and governed by a provoſt, two bailies, a dean of guild, &c. ſituated at the head of Loch Ryan, with a harbour to which belong above twenty veſſels of 100 tons each, employed in the coaſting trade and herring fiſhery; ſome ſhips of a larger burthen ſail to the Baltic and Norway, for timber, deals, and iron; the number of inhabitants is above 1600: thirty-five miles S. Ayr, and twenty W. Wigton. *Long.* 1. 49. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. N.

Straſaldo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: two miles E. Palma la Nuova.

Straſberg, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Buchau: nineteen miles W. Buchau, and eighteen E. Rothweil.

Straſburg, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated at the conflux of the Ill and the Bruſch, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine. Before the revolution it was the capital of Alſace, and the ſee of a biſhop, who was a prince of the empire, the reſidence of a governor, an intendant, king's lieutenant, &c. The name of Straſburg it received about the ſixth century, which ſignifies the town of the ſtreet, becauſe it was ſituated on the high road from France to Germany. It occupies a ſpace of 2200 toiſes in length, and 1200 in breadth, and is well fortified with a citadel, by Vauban, the outwork of which reach almoſt to the Rhine. It has ſix gates, and 200 ſtreets, but for the moſt part very narrow; 4000 houſes of more ſtrength than beauty, and about 60,000 inhabitants. There are eight bridges acroſs the Ill, and one of wood, 3900 feet in length, over the Rhine, which in the middle is ſupported by an iſland, on which is a ſtrong caſtle. A canal is made from the Bruſch to the Rhine, and by means of a ſluice the country round may be laid under water, to the diſtance of 1500 toiſes. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, founded in the year 1015, and finiſhed in the year 1275; the ſteeple was built 164 years after, and is 115 feet in height, in the form of a pyramid, wrought with a delicacy which ſtrikes the eye with aſtoniſhment, becauſe joined to ſolidity. The clock is an admirable piece of mechaniſm, and was conſtructed on the plan of Dalypodius,

podius, a celebrated mathematician: beſides the hour of the day it deſcribes very correctly the motions of the planets; but it ſeems as if ſome of the movements were decayed. This city was formerly Imperial, but in the year 1682, it was taken by Louis XIV, and yielded to him by the peace of Ryſwick, who, however, granted to the inhabitants all their privileges and immunities; among which one was, that they were to pay nothing to the king, but all the imports were to be expended in the ſupport of the city. Straſburg has an univerſity governed by twenty profeſſors, who are Lutherans, and another of Roman Catholics. The public magazines are filled every year, and the poor are carefully ſupplied by the magiſtrates. The military hoſpital is a handſome building, and the city infirmary will receive 800 patients of both ſexes, without diſtinction of religious opinions, beſides which there are two houſes of orphans, a foundling hoſpital, and a hoſpital for venereal complaints, a lazaretto for epidemical diſeaſes, a houſe of charity for mendicants, an anatomical hall and cabinet, a botanical garden, a public library, a military ſchool, &c. Before its union with France, the Lutherans only exerciſed public employments; after that the catholics were admitted to a ſhare. From its ſituation Straſburg is a place of conſiderable commerce; here are manufactures of tobacco, china, ſteel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. The revenues are ſaid to amount annually to the ſum of a million of livres, and in the year 1767, a plan was formed to embelliſh the city, correct the irregularities of the ſtreets, and build the houſes in a ſtate of uniformity. The Lutherans have ſeven churches, in one of which a moſt beautiful mauſoleum of white marble was erected, to the memory of the great marſhal Saxe, in the year 1777. The chapter of the cathedral was founded in the year 1019, to be compoſed of twenty-four nobles of the rank of counts: ſeventy-five poſts E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Straſburg, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: five miles N. Chamberſburg.

Straſburg, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: fifty miles W. Philadelphia.

Straſburg, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, on the right ſide of the Drabnitz: thirty miles NE. Thorn, and thirty-five E. Culm.

Straſburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Gurck: twelve miles N. Clagenfurt, and twelve S. Muhrau.

Straſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 12 miles N. Prenzlow, and 56 N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Straſburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: twelve miles NNW. Jung Buntzel.

Straſchnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: two miles N. Melnik.

Straſe Urfar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles N. Marburg.

Strasfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twenty miles S. Magdeburg.

Straſnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: fourteen miles SSW. Hradiſch, and 136 SE. Prague.

Straſs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NE. Meiſſau.

Straſsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: four miles ENE. Stolberg.

Straſsburg, or *Brodnitza*, ſee *Brodnitza*.

Straſſwald, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: nineteen miles NNE. Salſburg, and twelve ENE. Lauffen.

Stratford, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 52 miles NE. New York, and 112 SW. Boſton. *Long.* 73. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Stratford, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, formed by the union of the Houſatonic, and Naugatac at Derby, which runs into Long Iſland Sound a little below the town of Stratford.

Stratford-upon-Avon, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on the Avon, with a conſiderable trade in corn and malt, and a market on Thurſday, but chiefly celebrated for being the native place of Shakſpeare: eight miles SSW. Warwick, and ninety-four NW. London.

Stratford (Fenny), a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Monday: 12 miles E. Buckingham, and forty-five NW. London.

Stratford (Stoney), a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Friday. The principal trade is lace-making: eight miles NE. Buckingham, and fifty-two NW. London.

Strath, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye: ten miles S. Torrimore-Head.

Strath Brand, a vally of Scotland, in the county of Perth, weſt of Dunkeld.

Strathbogie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffſhire: thirty-ſix miles NW. Aberdeen, and eighteen SW. Banff.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: ſix miles S. Hamilton, and ten W. Lanerk.

Stratton, a town of England, in the county of

of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Tuesday: fifteen miles NNW. Launceston, and 221 WSW. London.

Strathy, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the North Sea, three miles SSE. Strathy Head.

Strathy Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 31 miles E. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 0. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Straubing, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, with a caſtle. This town contains a collegiate church, and four convents, and a church without the town. It was firſt built in the year 1208, by Louis, duke of Bavaria; but in 1288 and 1392, was totally deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1742, it was cannonaded by the Auſtrians, and, in 1743, taken by capitulation: 43 miles NW. Paſſau, and 60 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Strauersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. St. Polten.

Straviko, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea: forty miles SE. Iſmail.

Strausberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: ſix miles W. Sonderſhauſen, and 18 NNE. Muhlhauſen.

Strausfurth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: four miles S. Weiſſenſee.

Strauſsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles SE. Bernau, and twenty E. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

Strauſseneck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

Strebernich, a town of European Turkey, in the ſangiacat of Boſnia, anciently called *Argentina*, from the circumſtance of ſilver mines being found in the environs: ſeventy miles W. Belgrade, and 55 E. Banjaluka.

Strehaga, a town of Walachia: eighteen miles E. Czernitz.

Strehla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe, near which the Pruſſians were defeated by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1760: 14 miles NW. Meiſſen, and 28 NW. Dreſden.

Streblen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg: 16 miles WSW. Brieg, and 20 S. Breſlau.

Streidorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SSW. Ehrnſprunn.

Streitberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SSW. Ebenfurth.

Streitberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 30 miles SW. Bayreuth.

Streitdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Streitfort, a town of Tranſilvania: thirteen miles NNE. Fogaras.

Strelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: five leagues N. Meiſſen.

Strelitz, or *Great Strelitz*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Oppeln: fourteen miles SE. Oppeln, and twenty N. Ratibor.

Strelitz, or *Old Strelitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated in a marſhy diſtrict. This place was founded in the year 1329, by Otho and Ulrich, counts of Furſtenberg. In 1575 and 1676, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire. Duke Adolphus Frederick choſe the palace here for his reſidence; but on its being burned down in 1712, that duke built another palace a little way out of the town, at a place called *Glienke*; and, in 1733, alſo founded a town adjoining to it, under the name of *New Strelitz*, taking it for granted that in time it would inlarge ſo as that Old and New Strelitz would become one place. Strelitz gives name to a branch of the houſe of Mecklenburg, called Mecklenburg Strelitz: 50 miles W. Stettin. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Strelſchoo, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the rivers Argun and Amur. *Long.* 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Strenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles ESE. Ens.

Strengnas, or *Strengenas*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, ſituated on the Malar Lake. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a celebrated gymnaſium or ſeminary, founded in the year 1626, by Guſtavus Adolphus: 32 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Strenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: three miles W. Jung Buntzel.

Strenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ſix miles NE. Politzka.

Streſo (Gros), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſland of Rugen: nine miles SE. Bergen.

Stretenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: 52 miles ENE. Nertchinsk, and 492 E. Irkutsk. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Stretteben, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles ESE. Preuburg.

Stretton, ſee *Church Stretton*.

Streufdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: four miles S. Hilburghauſen.

Striegau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, formerly celebrated for its ſealed earth. During the wars of the laſt century, it was ſeveral times pillaged, and, in 1745, the Pruſſians obtained a complete victory over the united forces of Auſtria and Saxony between this town and Friedberg: nine miles NW. Schweidnitz, and eight SE. Jauer.

Strigendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles SW. Grotkau.

Strigova, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a vally, betwixt hills, covered with vines: ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Stridonium*, the birth-place of St. Jerom: 8 miles WNW. Cſakathurn.

Strimba, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: eighteen miles NW. Birlat.

Strimiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 18 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Strimon, or *Emboli*, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Conteſa, ſix miles S. Emboli.

Strinden, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: three miles NE. Drontheim.

Stritbagen, a town of Limburg: eight miles NW. Rolduc, and eight ENE. Fauquemont.

Strivali, two rocky iſlands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades*; according to the ancient poets, the reſidence of the Harpies; at preſent, a few monks are the only inhabitants: 26 miles S. Zante. *Long.* 38. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 23. N.

Strizzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twelve miles SW. Amalfi.

Strocha, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles W. Rottenman.

Stroe, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles SW. Frederickſburg.

Stroemſholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, on the Malar Lake: forty-five miles SW. Upſal. *Long.* 16. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Stroglievacca, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli: eight miles N. Concordia.

Strom, a town of Norway: fourteen miles SSW. Berga.

Suroma, an iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: three miles NW. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 14. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 20 miles SE. Munſter, and 20 NW. Paderborn. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Stromberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 26 miles W. Mentz, and 48 E. Treves. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

Stromboli, or *Strongoli*, one of the Lipari Iſlands, anciently *Strongyle*. It conſiſts of one large mountain, about four leagues in circumference, on which is a volcano, whoſe eruptions are inceſſant, and ſerve as a guide to ſeamen; the height is about 500 fathoms. The iſland is notwithſtanding fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton. The inhabitants are few in number, and unſocial in their manners: 28 miles NW. Cape Vaticano. *Long.* 33. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Stromneſs, a town Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Pomona: containing about 220 houſes, and 1344 inhabitants, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: ten miles W. Kirkwall. *Long.* 0. 4. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Stromneſs, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of North Ronaldſha, one of the Orkney iſlands.

Stromoe, one of the Faroer iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, and the largeſt: being about thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth.

Stromſoe, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: eighteen miles SW. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 43. N.

Stromſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the coaſt of the North Sea, celebrated for its ſhell-fiſh. In the year 1717 it was warmly attacked by the Danes, but bravely and ſucceſsfully defended: forty-three miles NNW. Uddevalla. *Long.* 11. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 56. N.

Strong, a river of Germany, which runs into the Sempt, two miles E. Moſpurg, in Lower Bavaria.

Strongden, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim forty-two miles SSE. Drontheim.

Strongilo, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: ſix miles SW. Paros. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Strongoli, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Citra, the ſea of a biſhop ſuffragan of St. Severina. It contains four churches: ſixteen miles SSE. Cariati Vecchia, and 47 E. Coſenza

Stronſa, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about ſix miles in length from North to South, and almoſt as broad from Eaſt to Weſt, ſo indented with bays, that there is no part of the iſland above one mile from the ſea. This, with the ſmall iſland of Papa, the extent of which round the ſhores is about three miles; and with the Holms or paſture iſlands, comprehends what is now termed the pariſh of Stronſa. The iſland of Stronſa has ſix principal neſſes, viz. Huipſneſs, Gricenes,

neſs, Odneſs, Lamneſs, Torneſs, and Linkſneſs. There are two promontories, Borrowhead on the ſouth-eaſt, and Rotheſholm (Ronſumhead) on the ſouth-weſt; this was of old called Rodneip or Rodniemhead. The other parts of the ſea coaſt or ſhores about this iſland, conſiſt partly of three ſandy bays, one on the eaſt, the Miln-bay; one on the ſouth, the bay of Holland; and one on the weſt, the bay of Erigarth or Weſt Wick. The ſandy beaches of the two firſt mentioned, extend each a mile in length; that of the laſt not ſo much, except at low water of ſpring tides, and conſiſt partly of ſkerries, (flat rocks, over which the ſea flows and ebbs); which, with the ſhores of the neſſes, and ſouth-weſt promontory above mentioned, produces great quantities of tang or ſea-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. On the eaſt ſide of the iſland, little kelp can be made, as few ſkerries lie there to produce tang. The water is deep nigh the ſhore, and the rocks abrupt, owing perhaps to their having no ſhelter from the German Ocean. The ridge or riſing ground, which runs almoſt the length of the iſland from north to ſouth, hath its ſurface covered with a ſhort heath, where it has not been cut up lately for turf or fuel; the ſoil is a dry, friable, blackiſh earth; the bottom clay, mixed with ſmall ſtones, and in many places gravelly and ſhallow. The expences of cultivating ſuch a ſubject, might perhaps nearly equal its value when improved. It is the common paſture or out-freedom of all the farms and houſes adjacent to it. The ſmall iſland of Papa Stronſa lying flat with corn-fields, which have been ſtimulated by plenty of ware, to raiſe luxuriant crops of grain, lies on the north-eaſt ſide of Stronſa, ſeparated from it by a narrow ſound, over which two men can row a ſmall boat in five minutes, and adds a variegated beauty to the proſpect on that ſide. There are two commodious harbours or roadſteads in the iſland of Stronſa, ſafe for ſhipping at all ſeaſons, and in all weathers; viz. Ling, a ſound on the weſt ſide, and Papa Sound on the north-eaſt ſide of Stronſa, ſheltered by the ſmall iſland of Papa Stronſa. There are bays alſo on the eaſt, ſouth-weſt and north-weſt ſides, in which veſſels may drop anchor, and ride ſafely, if the wind do not blow ſtrong on ſhore. The vicinity of all the cultivated lands in this diſtrict to the ſea ſhore, induced of old and ſtill induces the inhabitants to uſe ſea weed as their chief, and almoſt only manure. The number of ſouls is about 887. *Long.* 2. 43. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

Stroppen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 5½ miles W. Prauſnitz.

Stroppo, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo: 13 miles SW. Saluzzo.

Stroud, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Severn, five miles S. Glouceſter.

Stroud, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated on the river Frome, which is here called Stroud-water, and particularly celebrated as a menſtruum in dying broad-cloths in ſcarlet and other grain colours. The river which runs into the Severn about five miles below Glouceſter, has been made navigable; and a canal is making to form a communication between the Severn and the Thames which paſſes by Stroud: 11 miles S. Glouceſter, and 102. W. London.

Stroud, a town of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, from which it is only ſeparated by the Medway.

Stroud's Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: four miles N. Speights town.

Struga, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: ten miles S. Akrida.

Strumble's Head, a cape of South Wales, on the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke: four miles W. Pen Anglas.

Strumenbach, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, eight miles N. Tarvis.

Strunkede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: two miles NW. Caſtrop.

Struſchinetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles N. Gitſchin.

Strwve Point, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of the county of Donegal, a little to the ſouth of Inithowen Head.

Stryen, a town of Brabant: one league and a half S. Gertrudenburg.

Stryen, a town in the iſland of Beyerlandt: eight miles from Dort.

Strzeſzyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: eighteen miles S. Rohaczow.

Strzow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 80 miles W. Lemberg.

Stuart's Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America, about ſix leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Stubbekiobing, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Falſter: ten miles NE. Nyekiobing.

Stuben, a town of Hungary, with ſome warm baths. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and ſilver: eight miles N. Cremnitz.

Stuben, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 12 miles E. Pludentz.

Stubenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles W. Hardeberg.

Stubendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles WSW. Ottmuchau.

Stuckaw, or *Zukaw*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: ſixteen miles SSW. Dantzig.

Studenitz, a village and convent of noble Dominicans of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSE. Windiſch Gratz.

Studland Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, a little to the ſouth of Pool Harbour. It takes its name from a village called *Studland*: about ſix miles S. from Pool. *Long.* 1. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Stublingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and the capital of a landgraviate, belonging to the Furſtenberg family: 22 miles N. Zurich, and 30 W. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Stuhl Weiſſenburg, or *Szekes Fejervar*, a town of Hungary. It is a royal free town, ſituated in a marſhy ground, occaſioned by the river Sarwitz. This town is not only ſtrong by its ſituation, but had alſo formerly conſiderable works, which were diſmantled in 1702. From the town run three very large cauſeways or moles, among which are churches, houſes, gardens, and meadows; inſomuch, that the inhabitants of theſe ſuburbs, as they may be called, are more in number than thoſe of the town itſelf. This was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally alſo of their interment; but at preſent its beſt houſes are gone to ruin, and the town is extremely decayed. In the year 1490, it was taken and plundered by king Maximilian. In 1540, the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of it, and three years afterwards the Turks. In 1583, 1598, and 1599, the Imperialiſts attempted it in vain; but, in 1601, carried it, though the Turks in the following year regained it. In the year 1688, it fell again into the hands of the Imperialiſts: 84 miles SE. Vienna, and 24 W. Buda. *Long.* 35. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Stum, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: ſix miles S. Marienburg.

Stumdorf, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: ſix miles S. Marienburg.

Stupinigi, a royal ſeat of the king of Sardinia, in the principality of Piedmont, near the river Sangon: four miles SSW. Turin, and four E. Rivalta.

Stura, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Cenis, five miles NW. from Le Miglera, a town of Piedmont, and runs into the Po, at Turin.

Sturbridge, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: eighteen miles SW. Worceſter.

Sturbridge, a village of England, in the county of Cambridge, celebrated for a great annual fair, which continues a fortnight: one mile and a half NE. Cambridge, in the road to Newmarket.

Sturbridge, ſee *Stourbridge*.

Sturgeon Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Sturgeon Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Sturlitz, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles SW. Novi.

Sturminſter Marſhal, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet: four miles E. Sturminſter Newton.

Sturminſter Newton, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the river Stour, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Here was formerly a caſtle: nine miles NW. Blandford, and 111 W. London.

Stutinan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: two miles S. Chrudim.

Stuttgart, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of the duchy of Wurtemberg, and reſidence of the duke, ſituated in a delightful country, on the Nacenbach, about two miles from the Neckar. The town is not large, but contains two well-built fauxbourgs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, which was removed from Beutelſpach, in the year 1321. The ſtreets are large and ſtraight, and the houſes handſome. The ducal palace is a magnificent building, and was begun in the year 1746. Stuttgart contains an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, eſtabliſhed in the year 1701, and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk ſtockings, and ribbons. The origin of this town is uncertain; in the year 1285, it was beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the emperor Rodolphus I; but, in 1287, he reduced count Eberhard to ſuch ſtreights, that he was compelled to promiſe the demolition of the walls of the city. In the years 1520 and 1567, the whole city was ſurrounded with walls; in 1546 and 1547, it ſuffered greatly by the Spaniards; in 1634, and the following years, by the Imperialiſts; and in 1688, 1693, and 1707, by the French: 40 miles NW. Ulm, and 40 SSE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Stutzenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NE. St. Polten.

Stuzzaitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 80 miles N. Saloniki.

Styrum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles ENE. Duiſburg.

Styrſa, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Suakem, or *Suaquem*, a ſmall iſland, in the

the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Nubia, with a ſeaport of the ſame name, anciently called *Theon Soter*. The iſland is ſituated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well ſecured from every wind, with five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms water. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a pacha. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Suan-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles W. Tſin-tcheou.

Subtray Mezière en Brenne, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Indre: three leagues S. Châtillon, and ſix W. Châteauroux.

Succadana, a town of the iſland of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. *Long.* 127. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. S.

Succeſs Bay, or *Good Succeſs Bay*, a bay of the Southern Ocean, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 65. 27. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. S.

Succondee, ſee *Sukkonda*.

Sucharevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: thirty-two miles N. Menzelinſk.

Suchona, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Kubenskoi, and runs into the Dwina, near Uſtiug.

Suchotzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: fifty-two miles ESE. Tichvin.

Suchtelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 21 miles N. Juliers, and 12 E. Ruremonde. *Long.* 23. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Suck, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, about ſix miles SE. from Balinaſloe, ſeparating the counties of Galway and Roſcommon during a courſe of thirty miles.

Suckaſunny, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twelve miles W. Morriſtown.

Sucy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: three leagues and a half N. Corbeil.

Suczava, or *Suchzow*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on a river of the ſame name, formerly a flouriſhing city, and the capital of the country, in which were reckoned ſixty churches, but now much declined from its former ſplendour: 84 miles NW. Jaſſi, and 130 NE. Cotoſvar. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Suczava, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Sirett, ſixteen miles SW. Batuſzani, in the province of Moldavia.

Suda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Schekſna, eight miles E. Teherepovetz, in the government of Novgorod.

Suda, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Candia: eight miles E. Canea.

Sudbury, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: ſeventeen miles W. Boſton.

Sudbury, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the north ſide of the river Stour, and the borders of Eſſex. This is ſaid to have been one of the firſt towns in which the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It contains three churches; the trade is conſiderable, and much aſſiſted by the Stour, which has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the market is on Saturday: fifty-nine miles SSW. Norwich, and fifty-ſix NE. London.

Sudenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. It is generally conſidered as a fauxbourg of Magdeburg, to which it is joined, though governed by its own magiſtrates.

Suderhadſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles SE. Meldorf.

Sudermanland, or *Sudermania*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Malar Lake, which ſeparates it from Upland and Weſtmanland, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth-weſt by Eaſt Gothland, and on the weſt by Nericia; about 100 miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. This province appears to be one of the firſt that was inhabited and cultivated in this kingdom. The ſoil is fertile, and no labour is ſpared for the improvement of it. It abounds in fine arable land, paſtures, woods, iron mines, and forges; and its lakes are well ſtocked with fiſh. Its advantageous ſituation between the main ſea and the Malar Lake, is alſo the cauſe of a conſiderable trade. There are ſeveral conſiderable lakes beſides the Malar, as the Hielmar and Bawen. The inhabitants of this country chiefly ſubſiſt by agriculture, hunting, fiſhing, and working in the mines, and carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, iron, and woodenware. On account of the pleaſantneſs and fertility of the country, the dowager-queens uſed to have their dowery, and the dukes their duchies, in this province. Nykioping is the capital.

Suderoe, one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, ſixty-one fathoms deep in the centre, and between fifty and fifty-five at the ſides. The danger at moſt times is great, but particularly ſo in ſtorms; for ſhips are irreſiſtibly drawn into it, the rudder

loſes its power, and the waves beat as high as the maſts, ſo that an eſcape from it may be deemed miraculous. Notwithſtanding this hazard, the inhabitants, at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, will venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

Suderwalle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden: ſix miles NE. Verden.

Sudkeuli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: ſixty miles E. Driſtra.

Sudogda, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: twenty-eight miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Sudza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kursk: forty miles SW. Kursk. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Sue Sambil, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: forty-three leagues SE. Suſa.

Sveaborg, a fortreſs of Sweden, built on ſeveral rocks, or ſmall rocky iſlands, in the Gulf of Finland, begun in the year 1748: about three miles from Helſindfors.

Svelmoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Svenborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen: 22 miles SSE. Odenſee. *Long.* 10. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Suen-hoa, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, near the great wall: 77 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Sventiunga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty miles ESE. Gotheborg.

Suefany, a town of Hungary: eight miles WNW. Roſenberg.

Suez, a ſeaport of Egypt, ſituated on a point of land, in the form of a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. It is not ſurrounded with walls; but the houſes are built ſo cloſely together, that there are only two paſſages into the city, of which that neareſt the ſea is open, the other ſhut by a very inſufficient gate. The houſes are very indifferent ſtructures; the khans being the only ſolid buildings in the city. Hardly any part now remains of the caſtle which the Turks built upon the ruins of the ancient Koſſum. It is very thinly inhabited. Among its inhabitants are ſome Greeks, and a few families of Copts. But, about the time of the departure of the fleet, it is crowded with ſtrangers. The ground lying around it is all one bed of rock, ſlightly covered with ſand. Scarcely a plant is to be ſeen any where in the neighbourhood. Trees, gardens, meadows, and fields, are entirely unknown at Suez. Fiſh is the only article of proviſions plentiful here. All other neceſſaries of life, for both men and the domeſtic animals, are brought from afar; from Cairo, which is three days' journey diſtant from Suez; Mount Sinai, at the diſtance of ſix days' journey; or Ghaſſo, at the diſtance of ſeven. The only water fit for drinking that is to be had here, comes from the wells of Naba, upon the other ſide of the gulf, and more than two leagues diſtant from Suez. The Arabs are the carriers; and they ſell this water at the rate of nine French ſous a ſkin; but, though reputed the beſt, it is ſtill very bad. Several veſſels are annually employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda: four or five are freighted by the ſultan with corn for Mecca and Medina, which they convey to Jidda and Jambo; fourteen others ſerve to carry paſſengers between Jidda and Suez. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is only carried on by means of caravans, which wait the arrival, and ſet out on the departure of the veſſels, that is, towards the end of April, or the beginning of May, and in the courſe of the months of July and Auguſt. That which M. Volney accompanied, in 1783, conſiſted of about 3000 camels, and 5000 or 6000 men. The merchandize conſiſted in wood, ſails, and cordage, for the ſhips at Suez; in ſome anchors, carried each of them by four camels, iron bars, carded wool, and lead; it likewiſe carried bales of cloth, and barrels of cochineal, corn, barley, and beans, Turkiſh piaſtres, Venetian ſequins, and Imperial dollars. All theſe commodities were deſtined for Jidda, Mecca, and Mocha, where they were to be bartered for Indian goods, and the coffee of Arabia, which forms the principal article of the returns: ſixty miles ESE. Cairo. *Long.* 50. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

Sufange el Bahri, a narrow iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Egypt, about ſeven miles in length. *Long.* 51. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. N.

Suffa, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: thirty miles ENE. Candahar. *Long.* 66. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Suffield, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: eight miles S. Springfield.

Suffolk, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Suffolk, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

Suffolk, a county of England, bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Eſſex, and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; about forty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty-ſeven in its mean breadth; in ſhape inclining to a creſcent, and ſuppoſed to contain about 800,000 acres. It is divided into twenty-

three

three hundreds, in which are found thirty-one towns, and 575 parishes. The surface is, in general, level, with few eminences. In the centre of the county the soil is principally a strong loam; on the north-west extremity is some fenn-land, and between the two some sand: it is chiefly a sandy soil on the sea coast; towards the south-east, between the Orwel and the Stour, to the south of Ipswich, is a tract of rich loam. The cows of this county are in much repute for the quantity of milk they give; they are not of a large size, and universally without horns: and their draught-horses are excellent: the number of sheep is estimated at 240,000. Butter forms one of the most considerable exports of the country, with a considerable quantity of grain: hemp is cultivated in the northern part toward Bungay, and there are some plantations of hops on the borders of Essex, in the neighbourhood of Sudbury. The principal rivers are the Little Ouse, Waveney, Stour, Orwel, Deben, Blyth, Alde, and Larke. The manufactures of Suffolk are inconsiderable. This county returns two members to the British parliament, as likewise do the towns of Ipswich, Aldborough, Bury St. Edmund's, Dunwich, Eye, Orford, and Sudbury. Other towns are Beccles, Bilston, Blythborough, Brandon, Botesdale, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadley, Halesworth, Haveril (in part) Ixworth, Lavenham, Lowestoff, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Neyland, Southwold, Stow Market, Saxmundham, Woodbridge, and Woolpit. Ipswich is the county town.

Suffolk, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: sixty-four miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

Suffolk Bay, or *Tromaka Bay*, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent: one mile N. Cumberland Bay.

Sugar Loaf, a mountain of the island of Cuba: 55 miles NE. St. Jago.

Sugar Loaf, a mountain of the island of Ceylon: 52 miles NE. Candi.

Sugar Loaf, a mountain or hill of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: eight miles SE. from Aſynt Point.

Sugarloaf Hills, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, near the sea coast: ten miles N. Wicklow.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, or *Segilmessa*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, the capital of a district, and at one time the capital of a kingdom, to which it gave name, now called *Tafilet*: it appears to have been known to the Romans. Leo Africanus says it was anciently called *Messa*, that is to say, *Victory*; and that a Roman general having there followed and vanquished the Numidians, restored the town, and gave it the name of *Sigillummessæ*, or *The Seal of Victory*, from whence is derived *Sugulmessa*: 72 miles E. Tafilet. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 26. N.

Suhla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Hasel. Here are manufactures of steel, fustians, and ticks: seven miles SE. Smalkalden.

Suhlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: 14 miles SW. Hoya.

Suhlingen, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs into the Aue, three miles S. Bahrenburg, in the county of Hoya.

Suhmandroog, mountains of Asia, in the country of Candahar: thirty miles SSE. Candahar.

Sviata, a cape of Prussia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Sviator, a cape of Prussia, on the coast of the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 57. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Suien-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NW. Tchu-tcheou.

Svijaga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Svijazk, in the government of Simbirsk.

Svijazk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan, at the union of the river Svijaga with the Volga: 20 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Sui-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: 20 miles S. Tai-yuen.

Suillekem, a town in the island of Bommelwaert: 1½ league W. from Bommel.

Suilliat, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Avon, near Tewkesbury.

Suilly, a small island in the Bristol Channel, near the coast of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 3. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Svinoe, one of the Faroer Islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Suippe, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons, on a river of the same name: five leagues W. St. Menehould, and four N. Châlons sur Marne.

Suppe, a river of France, which runs into the Aisne: six miles NE. Roucy, in the department of the Aisne.

Svir, a river of Russia, which forms a communication between the lakes Ladoga, and Onezskoe.

Suire, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Tipperary, and runs into the sea in Waterford Harbour.

Suisspour, a town of Hindoostan, in the

Rantampour country: thirty-six miles SSW. Rantampour, and 94 SSW. Agra.

Sué el berf, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles SSE. Saade.

Sukana, a town of Afia, in the defert of Syria, near which is a warm fulphureous fpring: 140 miles SSE. Aleppo, and 130 NE. Damafcus.

Sukene, a town of Africa, in the county of Tripoli.

Sukerabia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: four miles SSE. Othuma.

Sukkuda, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaft, in the diftrict of Anta, the trade in gold is here very conliderable. The Englifh, French, and Dutch, have factories and forts.

Sukrie, a town of Perfia, in the province of Irac: fourteen leagues N. Amadan.

Sukturfkei, a fortrefs of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutik: 128 miles SSE. Nertchinfk.

Sula, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Vitchegda, near Uft Sifolfk, in the province of Uftiug.

Sula, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Dnieper, fixteen miles NW. Gorodifche, in the government of Kiev.

Sulak, a river of Ruffia, which runs into the Cafpian Sea, about 8 miles N. Aftrachan.

Sulaffa, a town of Perfia, in the province of Choralan: 85 leagues NNE. Heral.

Sulau or *Zulauf*, a town of Silefia, which gives name to a lordfhip, in the principality of Oels: feventeen miles NNW. Oels, and 18 NE. Wohlau.

Sulaw, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles SW. Zoffen.

Suldorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSW. Magdeburg.

Sulejow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: fifty-fix miles E. Saradia.

Sulen Iflands, a cluiter of fmall iflands, in the North Sea, near the coaft of Norway. *Long.* 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Sulendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: nine miles E. Ultzen.

Sulgen or *Sulgau*, a town of Germany, in Auftrian Swabia: feven leagues NE. Salmanfweiler.

Sulgen (In), a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, near Alago, in the county of Tyrol.

Sulifkar or *Bara*, a fmall ifland in the North Sea: about fifteen leagues from the north-weft part of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 40. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Sulkenbagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: ten miles WNW. New Stettin.

Sulkuza, a town of European Turkey, in Beffarabia: fixteen miles S. Bender.

Sullane, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the Lee, fifteen miles W. Cork.

Sullfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holftein: ten miles SSW. Segeberg, and fix W. Oldeflohe.

Sullivan Iſland, an ifland of the United States of America, at the mouth of Afhley and Cooper Rivers, a little below Charles Town.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Autun: 2½ leagues ENE. Autun, and 2½ S. Arnay-le-Duc.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diftrict of Gien, on the Loire: 4 leagues NW. Gien, and 7 SE. Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, anciently called Sulmo, the birth-place of the poet Ovid. It is the fee of a bifhop, and contains eleven churches and twelve convents: 21 miles S. Civita Chieta, and 72 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

Sulocz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: eight miles NW. Malogocz.

Sulphur Iſland, an ifland in the North Pacific Ocean, difcovered by Captain Gore, in the year 1779: about five miles long, in a north-north-eaft, and fouth-fouth-weft direction. The fouth point is a high barren hill, flattifh at top; and, when feen from the weft-fouth-weft, prefents an evident volcanic crater. The earth, rock, or fand, for it was not eafy to diftinguifh of which its furface is compofed, exhibited various colours, and a conliderable part was conjectured to be fulphur, both from its appearance to the eye, and the ftrong fulphureous fmell. *Long.* 141. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Sult, a river of Spain in Valencia, which runs into the Xucar.

Sultan Hiſar, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-two miles NE. Miletz.

Sultania, a town of Perfia, in the province of Irac, built in the 13th century, on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta; many kings of Perfia made it their refidence; and it was at one time one of the largeft cities of Afia. Timer Buck took and pillaged it, but fpared the edifices confecrated to religion. The ftreets are now deferted, and the inhabitants fcarcely amount to 6000: 250 miles NNW. Ifpahan. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Lahore: fixty-two miles SE. Lahore, and 228 NW Delhi. *Long.* 73. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: fifty miles N. Allahabad, and 32 S. Fyzabad.

Sulte or *Sulze*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, containing ſome ſalt-works, and boiling-houſes: twenty-three miles E. Boſtock, and twenty four SW. Stralſund.

Sultz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where are ſome ſalt-works, ſufficient to ſupply the duchy with ſalt: twelve miles SE. Freudenſtatt, and 12 N. Rothweil. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Sultz, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, with a medicinal ſpring: four leagues SSW. Colmar, and ſeven NE. Befort.

Sultz, a river of Germany, in Lower Stiria, which riſes in the county of Cilley, and runs into the river Save, near Suſſeth, a town of Croatia.

Sultzbach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: two leagues SW. Colmar, and two NW. Ruffach.

Sultzburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Bâden, celebrated for its wine: twenty-miles NNE. Bâle, and eight S. Briſach.

Sulukar, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, ſix miles N. Iſakova.

Sulz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, on a river of the ſame name: twelve miles W. Anſpach.

Sulz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Altmuhl, near Bielngries, in the biſhopric of Aichſtat.

Sulza, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, on the river Ilm, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome ſilver mines belonging to the Prince of Saxe Gotha: fourteen miles NE. Weimar, and 9 SE. Naumburg.

Sulzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Kirſch, near Denkendorf, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Sulzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a principality, to which it gives name, united with Neuburg. It contains churches for the Lutherans and Roman catholics, and about 300 houſes. In the neighbourhood is an iron-mine. The tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, is forty-eight rix-dollars fifty-one kruitzers: forty-eight miles NNE. Ingolſtadt, and 35 NNW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Sulzbach, an Imperial village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ten miles WNW. Frankfort on the Maine.

Sulzbach, a town in Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the county of Rhingrave: three miles NW. Luatereck.

Sulzberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: ſix miles S. Kempten, and ſixteen WNW. Fueſſen.

Sulzburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, to which it gives name, united with Pyrbaum; the two lordſhips are aſſeſſed for the Roman month at forty florins, and to each chamber-term at twenty-five rix-dollars thirty-two kruitzers: twenty-nine miles WNW. Ratiſbon, and two SE. Freyenſtatt.

Sulzfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: three miles SSW. Kilzingen, and nine SE. Wurzburg.

Sulzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: ſeven miles SE. Schweinfurt, and twenty NE. Wurzburg.

Sumanys, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: thirty-ſeven miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Sumara, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſix miles SW. Jerim.

Sumatra, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 240 leagues in length, from north to ſouth, and ſixty in its greateſt breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The interior parts are full of mountains, in ſome of which are volcanoes; the coaſts are low and flat, laid out into paſtures, fields, and gardens, the principal feeds ſown are rice and millet. It is well watered by a great number of rivers, on the borders of which are often found lakes and moraſſes, which render the air unhealthy; the equinoctial line paſſes through the centre of the iſland: from the month of June to October, it rains almoſt without intermiſſion; the weſt winds blow invariably, and cauſe frightful tempeſts: the calm which ſucceeds is oftentimes more terrible than theſe, producing from the exceſſive heat, fevers of the moſt malignant kind. Sumatra contains mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, and iron: the moſt precious balſams, and odoriferous gums, wax, honey, agaric, ſapphires, bezoar, and ſome Indigo; but the chief and moſt important article of commerce attended to by the Europeans is pepper, this iſland producing the beſt in the Indies, except Cochinchina; and twenty veſſels are annually loaded with this ſpice. In this iſland are found all the fruit-trees of the Indies, and legumes: the paſtures feed great herds of buffaloes, oxen, and goats, the horſes are ſmall but numerous: ſheep which have been carried to the iſland decay, and come to nothing: eggs of fowls and ducks are in the greateſt plenty, and are articles of commerce: hogs run wild in the mountains, and

and deer: elephants are numerous in the foreſts, and of a ſuperior ſize: beſides theſe there are tygers, wild buffaloes, civet-cats, apes, few birds, but plenty of other game, ſerpents and lizards. The rivers abound in fiſh, and in crocodiles. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the principal of which are Acheen, Indrapoory, Palimban, Jambi, and Andagiri.

Sumbi, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Sumbul, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict to which it gives name, in the country of Oude: forty-five miles WNW. Bereilly, and 65 E. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumelpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 144 miles WNW. Cattack, and 280 W. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Sumeb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fourteen miles E. Pergamo.

Sumene, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: 1½ league E. le Vigan, and ſix SW. Alais.

Sumi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 68 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 52. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Summer, a ſmall river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Haſſelt.

Summers Iſlands, ſee *Bermuda*.

Sumraut, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, on the ſea coaſt: forty-ſeven miles S. Junagar.

Sumner, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolina.

Sumra, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli: thirteen miles NE. Tripoli.

Sumſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixteen miles S. Kemi.

Sunbury, a ſeaport town of United America, in the State of Georgia, with a ſafe and commodious harbour: twenty-five miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 44. N.

Sunbury, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ninety-two miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Suncheuli, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Laricazes, in which is a gold mine.

Sund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 26 miles N. Cariſtadt.

Sunda Iſlands, a name given to ſeveral iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

Sunda (Straits of), the ſtrait or paſſage of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, which lies between the iſlands of Sumatra and Java.

Sundaeu, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural: ſixty miles S. Uralſk.

Sundal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the Driva: ſixty-ſix miles SSW. Drontheim.

Sundar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 22 leagues S. Kin.

Sundbach, or *Landmat*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Linth, near Welſen.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country of Hindooſtan, interſected by the Mouths of the Ganges, in the ſouth part of the country of Bengal. This diſtrict is in extent equal to the principality of Wales; and is ſo completely enveloped in woods, and infeſted with tygers, that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miſcarried. Its numerous canals are ſo diſpoſed, as to form a complete inland navigation, throughout and acroſs the lower part of the Delta; without either the delay of going round the head of it, or the hazard of putting to ſea. Here ſalt, in quantities equal to the whole conſumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility: and here alſo is found an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat-building. The breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles; to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that bounds it, we ſhall have about 200 miles for the diſtance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the ſea.

Sunderdeo, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

Sunderland, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, where it runs into the German Sea. The harbour is too ſhallow for large veſſels, ſo that they are obliged to take in their loadings in the open road, though many attempts have been made to remedy the evil. Sunderland has been greatly enriched by the coal-trade, and its ſalt pans, which with the number of ſhips employed in carrying not only coals and ſalt, but glaſs and other merchandiſe, to divers parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, makes it a fine nurſery of ſeamen. The veſſels of Sunderland are generally ſmaller than thoſe of Newcaſtle; but then they have this advantage of the Newcaſtle-men, that, in caſe of a contrary wind, particularly at north-eaſt, which though fair when at ſea, yet ſuffers not the ſhips at Newcaſtle to get out of the Tyne, the ſhips at Sunderland, riding in the open ſea, are ready to ſail as ſoon as they have got their lading; ſo that they have been known to go away and deliver their coals at London, and get back again, before the ſhips at Shields, which were laden when they departed, were able

able to get over the bar. There are abundance of able seamen here, who are reckoned among the colliers the best seamen in the country. As to the Sunderland coal, it is observed to burn slowly, to have much pyrites with it, and that it turns to a heavy reddish cinder, which appears by the loadstone to be iron ore: thirteen miles NE. Durham, and 270 N. London. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Sunderland, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, on the east side of the Connecticut, opposite Deerfield: 69 miles W. Boston, and 127 NNE. New York.

Sunderland Fort, a fort of the island of Barbadoes: one mile N. Speights' Town.

Sunderland Point, a cape of England, in the county of Lancaster, at the mouth of the river Lune: five miles SSW. Lancaster.

Sunderland Point, a cape on the east coast of England, and county of Northumberland, in the German Sea. *Long.* 1. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Sundgaw, heretofore a district of Germany, on the left side of the Rhine, now the southern part of the department of the Lower Rhine, belonging to France.

Sundi, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, on the borders of the river Zaire.

Sundswall, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpad, on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. The harbour is about a league in length, and is very convenient. The chief trade is in tar, bark of birch-trees, deals, linen, &c.: twenty miles S. Hernosund. *Long.* 17. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 47. N.

Sunergong, or *Sunnergaum*, or *Sonargong*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, formerly a considerable city, and celebrated for its manufacture of cotton, situated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter: fourteen miles SE. Dacca.

Sunk Island, an island on the river Humber, about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, ten miles NW. Spurn Head.

Sunning, a village of England, situated on both sides of the river Thames, partly in the county of Berks, and partly in the county of Oxford. It was anciently the see of a bishop, removed to Salisbury: five miles E. Reading, and thirty-five W. London.

Sunbarete, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauleon: 2½ leagues S. Mauleon.

Su-nim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Be-tche-li: twenty-seven miles SE. Pao-ting.

Sunnapee, a lake of the United States of America, in Vermont: twenty-four miles NW. Concord.

Sunning Hill, a village of England, in the county of Berks, celebrated for a chalybeate spring: eight miles E. Wokingham, and twenty-four W. London.

Supa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sem, near Lgov, in the government of Kursk.

Superga, or *Supergue*, a religious foundation of Piedmont, situated on a high hill, from which the king Victor Amadeus, and prince Eugene, in 1706, reconnoitred the French trenches, and camp before Turin, and concerted measures for the relief of the city: four miles WNW. Chieri, and three NNE. Turin.

Superiour Lake, or *Upper Lake*, the largest lake known on the continent of North America, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water in the world, being computed 1500 miles in its circumference. The surrounding coast is rocky and uneven. There are in it many islands; two of them very considerable, one not less than a hundred miles in length, and in some places forty broad. The lake abounds with fish, particularly trout and sturgeon. *Long.* 84. 40. to 91. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 46. 4. to 48. 45. N.

Supino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Molise, formerly the see of a bishop removed to Boiano: thirteen miles SSE. Molise.

Suplitzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meissen.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now no more than a village, situated on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. This head is a solid rock, covered with a brown cultivable earth, which forms a small plain of about 800 paces long by 400 broad. The isthmus, which joins this plain to the continent, is of pure sea-sand; this difference of soil renders the ancient insular state of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the shore by a mole, very visible. The sea, by covering the mole with sand, has enlarged it by successive accumulations, and formed the present isthmus. The village of Sour is situated at the junction of this isthmus with the ancient island, of which it does not cover above one-third. The point to the north, is occupied by a bason, which was a port evidently formed by art, but is at present so choked up, that children pass it without being wet above the middle. The opening at the point is defended by two towers, corresponding with each other, between which formerly passed a chain fifty or sixty feet long, to shut the harbour. From these towers began a line of walls, which, after surrounding

ſurrounding the baſon, incloſed the whole iſland; but, at preſent, we can only follow its traces by the foundations which run along the ſhore, except in the vicinity of the port, where ſome repairs were made about thirty years ago, but theſe are again fallen to decay. Farther on in the ſea, to the north-weſt of the point, at the diſtance of about 300 paces, is a ridge of rocks on a level with the water; the ſpace which ſeparates them from the main land in front, forms a ſort of road, where veſſels may anchor with more ſafety than at Saide; they are not, however, free from danger, for they are expoſed to the north-weſt winds, and the bottom injures the cables. That part of the iſland which lies between the village and the ſea, that is, the weſtern ſide, is open; and this ground the inhabitants have laid out in gardens. The whole village contains only fifty or ſixty poor families, which live obſcurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fiſhery. Formerly they were defenceleſs towards the land, but the Motoualis, who took poſſeſſion of it in 1766, incloſed it with a wall of twenty feet high, which ſtill ſubſiſts. The moſt remarkable building is a ruin at the ſouth-eaſt corner. This was a Chriſtian church, built, probably, by the Cruſaders; a part of the choir only is remaining; cloſe to which, amid heaps of ſtones, lie two beautiful columns, with ſhafts of red granite, of a kind unknown in Syria. Djezzar, who has ſtripped all this country to ornament his moſque at Acre, wiſhed to carry them away, but his engineers were not able even to move them: 18 miles SSW. Saida, and 80 N. Jeruſalem.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 15 miles N. Stroemſholm.

Sura, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the North Sea, oppoſite Chriſtianſand.

Sura, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Vaſil, in the government of Nizegorod.

Suradſie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixteen miles ESE. Doran.

Suran, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 miles NE. Slobodſkoi, in the government of Viatka.

Suran, a town of Hungary, formerly celebrated for its ſtrength, now defenceleſs: four miles NE. Neuheuſel.

Surat, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, ſituated in a large and fertile plain, on the ſouth bank of the Taptee. On the land ſide it is encompaſſed with two brick walls, which divide it into the Inner and the Outer Town. The citadel ſtands within the inner, on the ſhore of the Taptee, and is divided by trenches from the town. One may walk round the outer walls in two hours and a half; the ſpace which it incloſes is chiefly occupied by gardens, having but a very few houſes. The larger houſes are flat-roofed here, as through the reſt of the eaſt, with courts before them. The houſes of the common people are high-roofed. Although Surat has been long under the dominion of the Mahometan Moguls, yet here is no handſome moſque with towers, as among the Turks and Arabians. The ſquares of this city are large, and the ſtreets ſpacious, but not paved, ſo that the duſt is very troubleſome. Each ſtreet has gates of its own, with which it is ſhut up in times of turbulence. At Surat proviſions are plenteous and cheap; the air, too, is wholeſome, notwithſtanding the warmth of the climate. Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 98 in the month of March, while the wind blew from the north. In the month of May, the thermometer ſtood at 93 degrees at Bombay, which lies two degrees farther to the ſouth. One thing unfavourable for Surat is, that ſhips cannot enter the harbour, becauſe the Taptee is full of ſand-banks. This river is too low in the dry ſeaſon; and in the rains ſwells too ſuddenly, to ſuch a height, as to overflow all the neighbourhood. Were the river confined by dikes, the ſtream which, during the rains, often riſes eight-and-twenty feet above its ordinary level, would carry away all the ſand, and thus clearing the channel, would afford ſhips acceſs to the very walls; but the deſpotic governments of Aſia neglect every thing that might contribute to the general good of their ſubjects. General toleration and entire liberty are enjoyed in this city by all religious profeſſions; and its inhabitants are accordingly very numerous. The Europeans reſiding here eſtimate the population of the city at a million of ſouls; but M. Niebuhr thinks this calculation is evidently above the truth, by two-thirds. One thing ſingular in Surat is, that here is no hoſpital for human beings, but an extenſive eſtabliſhment of this nature for ſick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horſe, or any other domeſtic animal, to periſh as uſeleſs, the Indians voluntarily aſſume the care of it, and place it in this houſe, which is full of infirm, decrepid cows, ſheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Indians keep a phyſician to look after theſe animals. The environs of Surat are not without gardens, which are the property either of Europeans, or of natives of the country. The fineſt of thoſe belonging to Europeans, is the property of the Dutch Eaſt-India company. Its aſpect is rich and charming. The principal inhabitants of Surat are Mahometans, and moſtly ſtrangers, although employed in the ſervice of the government. They are equally zealous in the obſervance of their law, as the Turks and Arabians. Although

Although of the ſect of the Sunnites, they tolerate the Shiites, and even permit them to celebrate the feſtival of Haſſein. They make no ſcruple of drinking wine publicly, or of lending money upon intereſt. All people of diſtinction in Surat, and through the reſt of India, ſpeak and write the Perſian language. Hence has this language been received at the courts, and the knowledge of it is very uſeful for the diſpatch of buſineſs. In trade, corrupt Portugueſe is the language uſed; and this is in India, what the Lingua Franca is in the Levant. The Hindoos, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, compoſe the moſt conſiderable part of the population of Surat. They are almoſt all of the caſt of the Banians; and hence their ſkill and dexterity in matters of calculation and œconomy often raiſe them to places of conſiderable truſt, in the collection of the taxes and cuſtoms for the Mahometans. Theſe Banians, being born to trade, have engroſſed the commerce of India to ſuch a degree, that all foreign nation are obliged to employ them as brokers; in which employment they give better ſatisfaction than the Jews in Turkey. Europeans have never found reaſon to repent the intruſting even of their whole fortune to the Banians, who continue to give aſtoniſhing proofs of their probity and fidelity. Some of them are very rich, but they live all in a ſtyle of moderate ſimplicity, wearing for dreſs only a plain robe of white cotton. At Surat are numbers of Perſees, or Perſians, who are ſkilful merchants, induſtrious artiſans, and good ſervants. In the ſame city are alſo Armenians, Georgians, and Jews; but of none of theſe any conſiderable number. The Indian Catholics, commonly called Portugueſe, from their ſpeaking the India dialect of the Portugueſe language, are numerous. At Surat, the day is reckoned from ſunſet to ſunſet, and is divided, not into twenty-four hours, but into ſixty garris. Here are no clocks; the progreſs of the day is meaſured by different means. In a conſpicuous ſituation, a man ſtands to put a cup of copper, pierced with a hole in the bottom, from time to time under water; every time the cup ſinks, a garri is counted, and the man announces its lapſe, by ſtriking the number which it makes, upon a plate of metal, that ſounds like a clock. Each garri conſiſts of 24 of our minutes. In the houſes of the great too, where clocks and watches are not wanting, this old faſhion of meaſuring time is ſtill kept up. Surat, and the great diſtrict of which it is the capital, belonged, for a long time, to the Great Mogul, who, to keep ſo diſtant a province the more effectually in obedience, put it under the government of two nabobs, independent on one another. The one reſided in the city, and was properly the governor of the province; the other had the command of the citadel, and enjoyed the title of admiral, with a ſmall revenue, appropriate to the maintenance of a ſmall fleet, for the defence of the coaſt againſt pirates. After Shah Nadir's expedition into Hindooſtan, the diſtant nabobs, of this vaſt empire aimed all at independence, and left the mogul nothing but a ſhadow of authority; aſking him, only for form's ſake, to confirm them in their places. Teg Beg Khan, nabob of Surat, a rich and powerful man, followed this example, and procured his brother to be declared nabob of the citadel. The two brothers then looked upon the whole province as their patrimony, and acquired immenſe wealth. Teg Beg Khan dying in 1746, without children, left his fortue to his relations, by which ſeveral of them were raiſed to a condition which enabled them to aſpire to the government of the city. His brother died in the following year; and his widow, a woman extremely rich and ambitious, ſtrove to make her ſon-in-law nabob at once of the town and citadel. The conteſt of the different competitors for the ſupreme authority, produced a civil war in the town of Surat. Each of the rivals raiſed as many troops as he poſſibly could; with theſe he cantoned and intrenched himſelf in his houſes and gardens, and, from time to time, endeavoured to ſurpriſe or drive away his opponents. During theſe hoſtile operations, which were not attended with great ſlaughter, the inhabitants were content with ſhutting the gates, neareſt to the ſcene of action, and continued to go about their ordinary affairs, without fear of being pillaged. Nay, they were ſure of receiving compenſation whenever any caſual injury was done to any perſon, through means of the diſturbances. Hence trade ſuffered no interruption. Some of the rival candidates, imprudently called in the Mahrattas; and they, without doing any thing for any party, made the victors pay for their aſſiſtance, although they had apparently favoured the vanquiſhed. Since that time, the Mahrattas have enjoyed a third part of the amount of the cuſtoms of Surat; and one of their officers conſtantly attends to receive this tribute. The Engliſh and Dutch had always kept their factories in a ſtate of defence, and on the occaſion of the diſturbances, they increaſed their military preparations. The nobles of the country then had recourſe to thoſe powerful traders. Each of the two European nations took part with one of the competitors, furniſhed him with ammunition, intrenched themſelves in their factories, and fought againſt each other, although not openly at war. The nabob protected by the Engliſh, was at laſt expelled from the city. But, in 1758, he returned, and his mother-in-law, the rich widow, above mentioned, made ſo good an uſe of her trea-

fures, that the nabob for whom he had been expelled, was obliged to yield to him the government of the city. When the Engliſh ſaw the city in the hands of their creature, they began to think ſeriouſly of gaining poſſeſſion of the citadel. The council of Bombay, in 1759, ſent Mr. Spencer, one of their members, a man of ability, and beloved by the Indians, to Surat, with a conſiderable force. The nabob opened the gates of the city to the Engliſh, and allowed them to lay ſiege to the citadel undiſturbed. It was taken in a few days. To avoid giving offence to the Indians, the Engliſh declared, that they made the conqueſt in the name of the great mogul, and waved his flag from the walls of the citadel. This expedition thus accompliſhed, Mr. Spencer ſent a long repreſentation to the court of Delhi, in which he ſtated the reaſons which had induced the merchants of Surat, to put themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh, and to expel the uſurping nabob from the citadel. He aſſerted, that theſe petty tyrants had ſuffered the fleet neceſſary for the protection of trade to fall into a ſtate of decay, and that none but the Engliſh could reſtore it. He offered, at the ſame time, that if the mogul would grant to the company the poſt of admiral, with the revenues annexed to it, they would maintain a fleet which ſhould give full ſecurity to trade. Theſe facts were atteſted, and the propoſals ſeconded by the principal inhabitants of Surat, who ſigned the memorial. The great mogul, who in his preſent weakneſs, durſt not ſend a governor to the province, but conſidered it as loſt, readily granted the company's requeſt: and a member of the council of Bombay now diſcharges the office of nabob, and admiral at Surat. Upon this title, the company enjoy a third of the revenue from the cuſtoms of this city, with other funds of income, ſtill more conſiderable, which enables them to keep on foot a body of troops, with ſome ſhips of war. The Engliſh are the actual ſovereigns of Surat. They keep the nabob of the city in a ſtate of abſolute dependence, allowing him only an income on which he may live ſuitable to his dignity. The Indians are in part content with their new maſters. The merchants are no longer in danger of the avaricious extortions of the nabobs, yet they complain of the ſelfiſh ſpirit of their maſters. The Indians dare not ſail without a paſſport from the admiral. The great trade carried on at Surat, renders this city the ſtore-houſe of the moſt precious productions of Hindooſtan. Hither is brought from the interior parts of the empire, an immenſe quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ſhips to the Arabic Gulf, the Perſian Gulf, the coaſt of Malabar, the coaſt of Coromandel, and even to China. The provinces near this city are full of manufactures of all ſorts. Of foreign nations, the Dutch have next after the Engliſh, the moſt conſiderable eſtabliſhment at Surat. They have here a director, ſeveral merchants, a number of writers and ſervants, and a few ſoldiers. Their trade has, however, declined, till it has become trifling. The affairs of the French are yet in a worſe ſtate. This nation are here in no eſtimation, but what is paid to their capuchin friars, who are generally beloved and reſpected at Surat. Theſe good regular clergy have done eſſential ſervice to the public, by keeping a regiſter of all events that have happened in Hindooſtan, from 1676 to the preſent time. Such, nearly, is alſo the condition of the Portugueſe in India. In all appearance, the Engliſh muſt ſhortly engroſs the whole trade of this city. Being at once ſovereigns and rich merchants, they have every means in their power, by which foreign nations can be excluded, or the Indians reſtrained from this ſource of opulence: 112 miles S. Amadabad, and 200 WNW. Aurungabad. *Long.* 72. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Suraz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotzk: eighty miles E. Polotſk. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Surazſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: ſeventy-two miles NNW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 36. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Surco, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric and juriſdiction of Lima.

Suren, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the lake of Sempach, and runs into the Aar, two miles NE. Arau.

Surgères, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: four leagues NE. Rochefort, and ſeven N. Saintes.

Surgonja, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 180 miles SSW. Patna, and 276 W. Calcutta.

Surgonja, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſituated to the weſt of Bahar.

Surgut, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby, built in the year 1593. It is ſurrounded with palliſadoes; and the Oſtiaks, who live in this country, pay tribute here. The adjacent country abounds with ſables; black, white, and red foxes, and fine grey furrs; and has plenty of excellent fiſh, but produces no corn. The inhabitants of this city have the nick-name of Griwnic, becauſe moſt of them are obſerved to ſquint: 284 miles NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

Surgy,

Surgy, a town of France, in the department of Nyevre: one league N. Clamecy.

Surinam, a ſettlement of South America, and part of the country of Guiana, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the eaſt by the river Marawina, on the ſouth by a country of Indians, and on the weſt by the river Corentyn; about 150 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 60 from north to ſouth. The principal rivers that belong to this ſettlement, are the river Surinam, from which the colony takes its name, the Corentyn, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina. Of thoſe rivers, the firſt only is navigable, the reſt, not excepting the Marawina, being, though very long and broad, ſo ſhallow, and ſo extremely crowded with rocks and ſmall iſlands, that they are of little conſequence to Europeans; nor are their banks inhabited, except by ſome of the Indians, or natives of the country. Into all theſe rivers, the courſes of which are not ſtraight, but ſerpentine, are diſcharged a number of very large creeks or rivulets, the banks of which are inhabited by Europeans, and cultivated with ſugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo plantations, which form the moſt delightful proſpects that can be imagined, to thoſe who travel by water, the univerſal mode of journeying in this country, as the ſoil is in general ill adapted for the conſtruction of roads; and in ſome places, the woods, &c. are abſolutely impenetrable. In the river Marawina, is frequently found a curious ſtone or pebble, which is known by the name of the Marawina diamond, and which being poliſhed, bears a very near reſemblance to that moſt valuable gem, and is conſequently often ſet in rings, &c. &c. Though ſituated like Guinea, under the torrid zone, the heats in Guiana, are much more ſupportable than thoſe on that part of the African coaſt. The ſcorching rays of the ſun are, in Guiana, daily tempered by cooling breezes from the ſea, while in Guinea, the intenſe heat is increaſed by the wind blowing continually over the land, and in its paſſage traverſing numerous ſandy deſerts. The rainy and dry ſeaſons which divide the year, as cold and warm weather divide it in Europe, may be termed the winter and ſummer of this country. There is, however, one remarkable difference, between the European ſeaſons and thoſe in Guiana, which is, that Guiana has annually two winters and two ſummers, which are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the appellation of the greater and the ſmaller, not becauſe the rains are leſs violent in the two latter ſeaſons, or the heat leſs intenſe, but from an opinion which has prevailed, that their period of duration is about half as long as that of the former. This diſtinction however, appears to be more imaginary than real, as far as reſpects the rainy ſeaſon. The continuance of the rains, during the time when the ſun is vertical in this climate, is neceſſary to the exiſtence of animal and vegetable life, which without theſe ſeaſonable refreſhments, muſt languiſh and expire under the fervid influence of its rays. In general, the ſoil is abundantly fruitful; the earth during the whole of the year is adorned with continual verdure, the trees loaded at the ſame time with bloſſoms and ripe fruit, and the whole preſenting to the view the delightful union of ſpring and ſummer. This general appearance of fertility, may be aſcribed not only to the rains and warmth in this climate, but alſo to its low and marſhy ſituation, which prevents the intenſe heats from deſtroying vegetation, and from the extreme richneſs of the ſoil, particularly in thoſe parts which are cultitivated by European induſtry. It muſt indeed, be confeſſed, that ſuch ſituations are far from being favourable to health; but the ſpirit of gain, is a very powerful principle, and the certainty of preſent profit will generally be conſidered as a weighty counterpoiſe to thoſe evils, which, if ever encountered, appear at a conſiderable diſtance; and as they are ſometimes eſcaped, may be always eſteemed as uncertain. The uncultivated parts are covered with immenſe foreſts, rocks, and mountains; ſome of the latter enriched with a great variety of mineral ſubſtances; and the whole country is interſected by very deep marſhes or ſwamps, and by extenſive heaths or ſavannas. The ſtream along the coaſt flows continually towards the north-weſt, and the whole ſhore is rendered almoſt inacceſſible from its being covered with dangerous banks, quickſands, bogs, and rocks, with prodigious buſhes, and a large quantity of bruſh-wood, which are ſo cloſely interwoven as to be impenetrable. That part of Terra Firma which is called *Guiana*, or *The Wild Coaſt*, and in which lies the colony of Surinam, is ſaid by ſome to have been firſt found out by the juſtly celebrated Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498, when he was ſent home in chains; though others contend, that it was not diſcovered till the year 1504, by Vaſco Unes, a Spaniard. In 1579, it was viſited by Sir Walter Raleigh, under queen Elizabeth, who alſo ſailed up the river Oronoque above 600 miles, in ſearch of the ſuppoſed El Dorado, and in hopes of diſcovering the gold mines, of which he had the moſt lively expectations, from ſamples of a marcaſite, which the Spaniards call madre de oro. In the year 1634, a captain Marſhal, and about ſixty Engliſh, were diſcovered in Surinam, employed in planting tobacco, according to the relation of David Piterſe de Vries, a Dutchman, who converſed with them upon

the ſpot. In 1640, Surinam was inhabited by the French, who were obliged to leave it ſoon after, on account of the frequent invaſions which they juſtly ſuffered from the Carribbean Indians, for having, like their neighbours the Spaniards, treated them with the moſt barbarous cruelties. In the year 1650, this colony being vacant, Francis lord Willoughby of Parham, by king Charles the Second's permiſſion, ſent thither one veſſel, equipped by himſelf, to take poſſeſſion of it, in the name of his royal maſter; a little after which he diſpatched three veſſels more, one of them carrying twenty guns. All theſe were well received by the Indians or inhabitants of the country, with whom they entered into friendly treaties, and a kind of negociation. In the year 1662, the colony of Surinam was granted by charter of Charles II, to Francis lord Willoughby, and at that lord's deſire, to be divided with Lawrence Hide, ſecond ſon of Edward earl of Clarendon, for them and their deſcendants for ever. In the year 1665, Surinam was ſucceſsfully cultivated, moſtly by planting tobacco. They had alſo raiſed above forty fine ſugar-plantations, and erected a ſtrong fortreſs of hewn-ſtone for their defence. It is proper however to remark, that ſome ſuppoſe theſe improvements were effected by the Portugueſe, though at what period is uncertain; while the French ſtrenuouſly diſpute the point, and inſiſt that they were the work of monſieur Ponſert de Bretigny, when France had poſſeſſion of that country. However this may be, the fortreſs is ſituated about ſixteen or eighteen miles from the mouth of the river Surinam; and theſe induſtrious ſettlers found themſelves perfectly happy, in a ſmall town which they had built under the walls. Their felicity was not of long duration; for in the wars between Charles II and the United Provinces, the Dutch having been driven, in 1661, from the Brazils by the Portugueſe, took the colony of Surinam from the Engliſh, in the year 1667, under the command of a captain Abraham Criuvon, who was diſpatched for that purpoſe, with three ſhips of war and 300 marines. The Engliſh commander, William Byam, loſt the ſettlement of Surinam by ſurprize, when above 600 of the beſt men in the colony were at work on the ſugar plantations. This neglect appears from the trifling loſs of the Dutch, who in ſtorming the citadel, had but one man killed. They immediately planted the prince of Oranges, flag on the ramparts, and gave now to this fortreſs, the name of *Zelandia*, and that of *Middleburgh* to the town of Paramaribo, after making the inhabitants, amongſt other contributions, pay 100,000 pounds weight of ſugar, and ſending a number of them to the iſland of Tobago. This event took place in February, and in July following the peace was concluded at Breda; but moſt unluckily for the new poſſeſſors of Surinam, it was concluded unknown to the Engliſh commodore, ſir John Harman, who in October that ſame year, having firſt taken Cayenne from the French, entered the river with a ſtrong fleet of ſeven ſhips of war, two bomb-ketches, &c. and retook the colony from the Dutch, killing on this occaſion above fifty of their men, and deſtroying nine pieces of cannon in fort Zelandia. The new inhabitants were now in their turn laid under contribution, and the Dutch garriſon were tranſported to the iſland of Barbadoes. At the diſcovery in Surinam, that the peace had been concluded between the contending powers, before commodore Harman retook the colony from the Dutch, conſiderable tumult and diſorder took place among the inhabitants, who knew not whom they ought to acknowledge as their lawful ſovereign. At length, by an order of king Charles, the ſettlement was ceded to the Dutch, in 1669, when 1200 of the old inhabitants, Engliſh and negroes together, left it, and went to ſettle on the iſland of Jamaica. At the cloſe of the ſucceeding war, it was agreed by the treaty of Weſtminſter, that Surinam ſhould be the property of the Dutch for ever, in exchange for the province of New York, which accordingly took place in the year 1674. The principal animals of prey are tigers; apes are abundant, as likewiſe parrots, ſcorpions; a great variety of inſects and ſerpents of an amazing ſize. The rivers abound with alligators, and in the Surinam is found that wonderful fiſh the electrical eel: Paramaribo is the chief town. *Long.* 53. 40. to 56. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 45. to 6. N.

Surinam, a river of South America, which riſes in a ridge of mountains, in the government of Terra Firma, and after a winding courſe of about 150 miles, from ſouth to north, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in *Lat.* 6. 25. N.; *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. It has ſand banks at its mouth, over which there is about three fathoms water in high tides. But above theſe banks the water is much deeper, and the river navigable for large veſſels, above thirty leagues up the country.

Suringia, a ſea-port of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

Surkuk, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles N. Caſtamena.

Surma, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty-two miles N. Schires.

Suroy or *Soroe*, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: forty-four miles long, and eight broad. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 70. 34. N.

Surry, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Middlesex; on the east by Kent, on the south by Sussex; on the west by Hampshire, and on the north-west by Berkshire; about thirty-nine miles in length, from east to west, and twenty-six from north to south. It is divided into thirteen hundreds, which contain eleven towns, and 140 parishes. It is computed, that the whole is nearly equal to 482,000 acres, of which upwards of 90,000 acres are unincloſed commons or heaths. The soil is various, sandy, gravel, chalk, loam, and mould of different depths, principally with chalk and gravel underneath. In the interior parts, the air is mild, and the crops abundant; to the south-west the air is cold. The manufactures of this country are considerable, starch, snuff, tobacco, leather, gun-powder, hats, pottery, paper, vinegar, &c. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis are large distillers, callicoe-printers, wax-bleachers, &c. The principal rivers are the Wandle, Wey, and Mole. The towns are Southwark, Guildford, Reigate, Haslemere, Chertsey, Croydon, Darking, Egham, Ewel, Farnham, Godalmin, and Kingston: the four first with the county send each two members to the British parliament; as likewise do Blechingley and Gatton, though they are only small places. The villages are numerous and rich, such as Richmond, Putney, Battersea, Wandsworth, Clapham, Peckham, Camberwell, Dulwich, and many others. Near Egham is Runnymead, where king John signed the celebrated Magna Charta, in the year 1216. Southwark is the most considerable place in Surry, but Guildford is the county town, though the assizes are held also at Croydon and at Kingston.

Surry, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

Surry, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire: 72 miles NW. Boston, and 160 NNE. New York.

Sursee, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach: 13 miles NW. Lucerne, and 26 E. Loleure.

Surskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel: 140 miles ESE. Archangel.

Surfooty, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi: 114 miles NW. Delhi.

Surfooty, a river of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, which runs into the Indian Sea, forty miles SW. Junagur.

Surfooty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the northern parts of the country of Delhi, and joins the Caggar, 105 miles NW. Delhi. This is one of the seven sacred rivers of the Hindoos.

Surfwutty, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Puddar, 26 miles W. Pattun.

Surtainville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valognes: 4½ leagues W. Valognes, and 4 SSW. Cherburg.

Surunga, or *Suisju*, a seaport town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, and capital of a province of the same name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

Surwiliski, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles SSE. Wilna.

Sury le Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montbrison: four leagues NW. St. Etienne, and two SE. Montbrison. *Long.* 21. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Sury en Vaux, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sancerre: one league N. Sancerre, and 4 NE. Henrichmont.

Surzur, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vannes: two leagues SE. Vannes.

Sus, a river of Africa, which rises from Mont Atlas, in the empire of Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to the province which it bounds on the south.

Sus, or *Sous*, or *Suz*, a country of Africa, situated to the south of Morocco, of which it is a province, and from which it is separated by a part of the Atlas. It is bounded on the east by Darah, on the south by Nun, and on the west by the Atlantic. The soil is in general good; and it was formerly a province of great trade, from its connection with the southern districts; but the emperor of Morocco having destroyed Santa Cruz, it has no longer the same resources, or conveniences of commerce. The inhabitants of this country are generally esteemed more industrious, and more brave, than the rest of Morocco: and many of them, especially in the mountainous districts, acknowledge no obedience to the emperor, but are governed by their own scheiks. Their principal riches are cattle, camels; the vegetable productions of the country, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Tôma, Teceut, and Messa.

Susa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the east coast, near which are considerable remains of ancient buildings; the chief mart of this kingdom is for oil and linen, and may be reckoned one of the most considerable and wealthy towns of the Tunisæns. Here are several vaults, granate pillars, and other tokens of its having been formerly a place of some repute; probably one of those towns which submitted to Cæsar, in his march to Ruspina: 24 miles E. Cairoan, and 54 S. Tunis.

Susa,

Sufa, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: twenty leagues NNW. Herat.

Sufa, or *Sufter*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Suſa, where the kings of Perſia had a magnificent palace for their winter reſidence, where they kept their royal archives and a part of their treaſures. Alexander found immenſe riches here. At preſent here are ſome manufactures of ſilk, ſtuffs, and rich cloth: 50 leagues W. Iſpahan, and 33 N. Baſſora.

Sufchanabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: twenty leagues S. Ferabad.

Sufell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles ESE. Eutyn.

Suſquehana, a river of the United States of America, which riſes, by two branches, in the northern part of Pennſylvania; theſe branches unite at Sundbury, after which it runs ſoutherly, paſſes by Harriſburg, croſſes the Blue Mountains, enters the ſtate of Maryland, and, being joined by ſeveral large rivers, forms the Cheſapeak.

Suſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: five leagues SE. Limoges.

Suſſex, a county of England, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent, on the north-eaſt by Kent, on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by Hampſhire; about 75 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 20 in its mean breadth, from north to ſouth. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this country was a kingdom. It is divided into ſix parts, called Rapes, and theſe into 61 hundreds, in which are one city, Chicheſter, 20 towns, and 312 pariſhes. The ſoil, towards the north, is generally a clay, with ſome ſand running through the county from eaſt to weſt. This is bounded by a ſtiff rich loam, and afterwards by chalk, on a range of hills, called the *South Downs*, which extend from the county of Hants to Eaſt Bourne in an unbroken chain, at leaſt fifty miles, though ſeldom five miles in breadth. To the north of Chicheſter is a narrow ſtrip of gravel; and to the ſouth, bordering on the ſea, ſome rich loam. Suſſex has long been remarkable for timber, eſpecially oak; and the ſheep, fed on the South Downs, have been particularly celebrated for the excellency of the mutton. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. The towns are Arundel, Bramber, Eaſt Grinſtead, *Haſtings*, Horſham, Lewes, Midhurſt, *Rye*, *Seaford*, Shoreham, Steyning, and *Winchelſea*; all which, with the county and city of Chicheſter, return each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Thoſe in *Italics* are Cinque Ports. Other towns are Battel, Brighthelmſtone, Cuckfield, Eaſtbourne, Hayliſham, Newhaven, Petworth, and Tarring.

Suſſex, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: twenty-three miles NNW. Morriſtown.

Suſſex, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Suſſeren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: nine miles SSW. Ruremond, and ſixteen NNE. Maeſtricht. *Long.* 23. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Suſters, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: twelve miles SE. Tonſberg.

Sutema, or *Sutamor*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Suterra, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 16 miles NNE. Girgenti.

Suthauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: two miles SSW. Oſnabruck.

Sutherland Point, the ſouth point of entrance into Botany Bay, ſo called from *Forby Sutherland*, one of captain Cook's ſeamen, who was buried there in the year 1770.

Sutherlandſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the weſt and north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the county of Cairhneſs, and on the ſouth-eaſt by the Frith of Dornoch, and on the ſouth and the ſouth-weſt by the county of Roſs. It is uſually divided into Strathnavern and Sutherland Proper, the former containing the northern, the latter the ſouthern part. In length about fifty miles, from north to ſouth, and forty-ſix where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt. It is mountainous, with fertile vallies between, which abound with cattle and game. In the mountains are quarries of marble, free-ſtone, ſlate, and other ſtone fit for building, lime-ſtone, &c. The coaſt contains a great number of bays and lochs which abound in fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, ſwans, and other water fowl. Dornoch is the chief town.

Sutri, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Nepi: twenty-two miles NW. Rome.

Suttiko, or *Settiko*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

Sutton, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: thirty-three miles SW. Boſton.

Sutton Colefield, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: ſeven miles N. Birmingham, and 111 NW. London.

Suwaida, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 30 miles N. Medina.

Suyatyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: forty-four miles SE. Halicz.

Suza, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquiſate, now a diſtrict, or province of Piedmont,

Piedmont, on the river Dora Riparia, in a vally to which it gives name, at the foot of the Alps, anciently called *Secusium*, or *Segusium*, or *Segussina*. It was the capital of the kingdom of Cottius, and the place of his ordinary residence. It has frequently been sacked by armies, which have passed and repassed from France into Italy: being situated on the frontiers of France and Savoy: as by the Gauls under Brennus, by the Carthaginians under Hannibal: so likewise Flavius Valens, the friend of Vitellius against Otho, destroyed Suza and several other neighbouring towns: the Vandals when they passed the Alps, laid the whole country waste. It was plundered and destroyed by the soldiers of Constantine, after he had defeated Maxentius. The Goths, the Lombards, the Saracens all severally plundered this place. Nevertheless, all these misfortunes were not to be compared to what it suffered under the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, when he passed from Germany into Italy; who destroyed it to its foundation, and reduced it to ashes. It anciently gave the title of marquis to the descendants of Charlemagne, and came to the dukes of Savoy, by a marriage with Adelige or Adelaide the only daughter of the last marquis. It was taken by the French, in the year 1690, and restored in 1696. It is at present small and poor, with single walls, but defended by a citadel with a strong garrison. It contains three parish churches, and several religious houses. Near it is a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Augustus. Suza is governed by two syndics, ten counsellors, chosen from the Bourgeois, and a secretary. Four other neighbouring towns are united to support the public charges. In the election of a judge, the council return three of the inhabitants to the prince, who makes choice of one of the three. He judges in the first instance, from whence an appeal may be made to the governor of the province, or the senate of Piedmont. The inhabitants speak French and Italian: twenty-three miles WNW. Turin, and 19 NE. Briançon. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Suza, a marquisate of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, about thirty miles long, and ten broad, watered by the Dora and the Cinisella. The principal towns are Susa, Giavenna, Avigliana, and Novalese.

Suzao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues NE. Bragança Nova.

Suzara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fourteen miles S. Mantua.

Suzavin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: thirty leagues E. Amadan.

Suzay, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys: one league and a half ENE. Grand Andelys.

Suzdal, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Nerl, the see of a bishop. Peter I, after divorcing his wife, Eudoxia Feodorowna, confined her in the convent of St. Basil in this town: 24 miles NNE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Suze (La), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Mans: three leagues SW. le Mans, and four N. la Fleche.

Suze, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Lake of Bienne, about a mile below the town of Bienne.

Suze la Rousse, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montelimart: six leagues S. Montelimart.

Swabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, on the east by Bavaria, on the south by Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and the Tyrolese, and on the west by France, from which it is separated by the Rhine; about 120 miles from east to west, and eighty from north to south. The ancient county of Swabia was rather more extensive. The name is supposed to be derived from the Suevi, who first inhabited the country between the Weser and the Oder, but afterwards crossed the Elbe to the Mayne and Danube, and in the time of Julius Cæsar to the Neckar and the Rhine. In the 5th century, this country was conquered by the king of the Franks, who erected it into a dukedom, which Charles the Great abolished: but was restored by Conrad I. The title became hereditary about the year 1094; the dukes of Swabia being at the same time dukes of Franconia; but with very limited prerogatives: of these dukes many of them became kings of Germany: the dukes became extinct about the middle of the 13th century. In the middle ages, Swabia was divided into a great number of gaus, in Latin *pagi*, the names of some of which are still in use. The greatest part of Swabia belongs at present to the circle of that name, a considerable part also to that of Austria, and a lesser part to the upper circle of the Rhine. The states of Swabia, at the diet, are divided into five branches, viz. 1. The ecclesiastical princes and abbots. 2. Temporal princes and abbots. 3. Prelates. 4. Counts and barons, and, 5. Free imperial towns. The ecclesiastical princes and abbots are Constance, Augsburg, Ellwangen, and Kempten. The temporal princes and abbots are Wurtemberg, Baaden-Baaden, Baaden-Durlach, Baaden-Hochberg, Zollern-Hechingen and Haigerloch, Zollern-Sigmaringen: the abbies of Lindau and Buchau, Averberg, on account of Thengen, Furstenberg-Heiligenberg, Oetingen, Schwarzenberg,

Schwarzenberg, on account of Sulz Lichtenſtein, and Furſtenberg-Stuhlingen. The prelates are Salmanſweiler, Weingarten, Ochſenhauſen, Eichingen, Yrſee, Urſperg, Kayſerſheim, Roggenburg, Roth, Weiſſenau, Schuſſenried, Marchthal, Peterſhauſen, Wettenhauſen, Zwiefalten, and Gengenbach; with the abbeſſes of Heggbach, Gutenzell, Rothmunſter, and Baindt. Counts and barons, as the Commanderies, Alſchhauſen, the three lines of the houſe of Oettingen Wallerſtein, which enjoy only one vote; Furſtenberg-Mosskirch, the elector of Bavaria, on account of Wieſenſteig; Furſtenberg for Baar; Furſtenberg for Hauſen, in the Kinzingerthal, Montfort, Truchſeſz-zeil, and Wurzach, together with Truchſeſz-Wolfegg and Walſee, Truchſeſz-Scheer, Durmetingen and Trauchburg, Konigſegg-Rothenfels, Koniſegg-Aulendorf; the elector of Bavaria for Mindelheim, Furſtenberg for Gundelfingen, Baaden-Baaden for Ebernſtein, the lines of Marx-Fugger and Hans-Fugger, as alſo of Jacob-Fugger-Hohenems, Wurtemberg for Juſtingen, St. Blaſii for Bondorf, Traun for Egloff, Stadion for Thanhauſen, Hohen-Gerolzeg and Taxis for Eglingen. The free imperial towns, namely, Augſburg, Ulm, Eſzlingen, Reutlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Neberlingen, Rothweil, Heilbronn, Gmund, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelſbuhl, Biberach, Ravenſburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Wangen, Iſni, Leutkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfullendorf, Buchhorn, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau, Offenburg, Gengenbach, Zell in Hammerſbach. The three laſt of theſe ſtyle themſelves the united towns; as Eſzlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, Memmingen, and Lindau, are called the ſix correſponding towns. The princes ſummoned to the diet of the circle are, the biſhop of Conſtance and the duke of Wurtemberg, but the latter is ſole director. He previouſly, however, communicates to the former the deliberations which are to come before the circle. The diets of the circle are commonly held at Ulm, and in time of peace twice a year. Each of the five benches has its director, but without any peculiar privilege above the reſt of his order. The directors of the five benches ſet their ſeals to all the receſſus, or acts of the circle, and other diſpatches. The biſhop of Conſtance is the perpetual director of the bench of eccleſiaſtical princes, as the duke of Wurtemberg is that of the temporal princes. The directors of the benches of prelates and counts are choſen only for life. Ulm indeed, is perpetual director of the bench of the Imperial towns; but Augſburg always votes firſt. The chancery and record office belonging to the circle are Stutgardt, the reſidence of the directory of Wurtemberg. In the year 1681, the military force of the empire, by a decree of the diet, was ſettled in time of peace, at 40,000 men, and the quota of the circle of Swabia alone, came to 1321 horſe, and 2707 foot; and in the year 1707, at the diviſion of the 300,000 florins, which was the ſum granted for that purpoſe, its proportion was rated at 31,271 florins, fifty-eight kruitzers, five deniers. The number of troops in this circle, conſtantly kept on foot, conſiſts of four regiments of infantry, each compoſed of twelve companies, one regiment of dragoons, and one of cuiraſſiers, each conſiſting of eight ſquadrons. The commander of the circle is ſtyled general field-marſhal. With reſpect to religion, this circle is reckoned among the mixed ones. At preſent it nominates to the Imperial chamber two aſſeſſors, one of whom is Catholic, the other Lutheran. Under the emperor Frederick III the circle of Swabia was, for the ſake of the peace of Germany, divided into four quarters, which diviſion ſtill continues, and on many occaſions has been found to be beneficial. The head of the firſt is the duke of Wurtemberg, of the ſecond the marggrave of Baaden, of the third the biſhop of Conſtance and the abbot of Kepten, and of the fourth the biſhop of Augſburg.

Swabia (Auſtrian), is compoſed of the ancient hereditary eſtates of the houſe of Habſburg, and the remains which have fallen to Auſtria, ſince it has been elected to the empire. Maximilian I was the firſt prince of this houſe, which took the name of the prince of Swabia. It pays annually more than 400,000 livres to the military cheſt of Auſtria. Theſe eſtates are compoſed of Burgau, Nellenburg, the prefectorate of Swabia, Hohenberg, the Ortenau, Briſgau, and ſome towns and convents.

Swaffham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, containing about 300 houſes, with a weekly market on Saturday. 15 miles SE. Lynn, and 94 NNE. London.

Swaine, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ilmen, four miles weſt of Muldſchen.

Swale (Eaſt and *Weſt)*, the two branches of the Medway; the Eaſt Swale branches off to the right, and runs ſouth of the Iſland of Sheppey, and joins the Thames, below Shelneſs. The Weſt Swale, or main ſtream, proceeds due north, and joins the Thames at Sheerneſs.

Swale, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouſe, near Burrow-bridge.

Swallow Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of Egmont Iſland, between Hanway's Point and Swallow Point.

Swallow Iſland, one of thoſe called *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean: about ſix leagues in length. *Long.* 164. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 8. S.

Swallow Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the Iſland of Egmont, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Swally, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Cambaya: fifteen miles W. Surat.

Swalm, a town of Upper Guelderland: one league and a half N. Ruremond.

Swan Iſland, an iſland of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, ſituated in the Kenebec kriver: four miles S. Pownalſburg.

Swan Lake, a lake of Canada, fifty-ſeven leagues NNW. Quebec.

Swanage Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Dorcheſter, a little to the ſouth of Studland Bay.

Swanſea, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on a bay in the Briſtol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, for which reaſon it is called *Aber-Tau*. The town is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in coals, pottery, and ſmelting of copper and lead ores. Veſſels are continually ſailing from this place to Briſtol, for grocery and other ſhop-goods. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Swanſea, in conjunction with Cowbridge and ſeveral other places, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament: fifty-five miles E. Haverford Weſt, and 205 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Swanjea, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the river Taunton: thirty-ſix miles S. Boſton.

Swanſhals, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-five miles WSW. Linkioping.

Swarlan, a river of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, which runs into the Hielmas Lake, near Orebro.

Swaria, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: four miles NE. Nykoping.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Uddevalla.

Swartow, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which joins the Trave, three miles N. Lubeck.

Swartſluys, a fortreſs in the province of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Vecht, in a marſhy country, defended by five baſtions: twenty-eight miles W. Coverden, and thirty three N. Zutphen.

Swatka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles W. Politzka.

Sweden, a country of Europe, known to the Romans by the name of *Scandinavia*, is bounded on the north by Norwegian Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Scaggerac and Norway. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland: each of which is again ſubdivided into provinces. The Swedes likewiſe added to their dominions Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, Pomerania, the iſles Oeſel and Rugen, Wiſmar and its territories, Bremen and Werden; but of all theſe, none now are left them but Farther Pomerania; even Finland itſelf has been diſmembered. The five parts of which Sweden is eſſentially compoſed, yet form the largeſt ſtate in Europe, next to Ruſſia. Geographers are not agreed reſpecting its ſuperficial content. Buſchin fixes it at 13,500 ſquare German miles, and his account ſeems to approach neareſt to truth. The kingdom of Sweden is ſituated between the twenty-eighth and the forty-eighth degree of longitude from Ferro, and the fifty-fifth and ſeventieth of northern latitude. The winter here is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the ſummer ſhort and hot. The Swedes experience a rapid change from the former of theſe ſeaſons to the latter; ſpring and autumn being almoſt unknown; during the long nights of winter, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the ſnow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In ſummer, the ſun remains ſo long above the horizon, that the night conſiſts only of a ſlight twilight; vegetation then acquires its full vigour, and nature ſeems to regain that time which ſhe has loſt during the froſty ſeaſon. Though Sweden is ſituated under a rigorous climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than thoſe countries of Aſia and America, which have the ſame latitude. Thunder is ſeldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles; and earthquakes never ſpread terror and conſternation. Some of its learned men pretend, that the traces of extinguiſhed volcanoes are to be ſeen in it, but the proofs which they bring are far from being convincing. The pure and ſharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preſerves them from epidemical diſeaſes. They often attain to a very great age: Linnæus reckons that there are in Sweden 1300 ſpecies of plants, 200 of which are uſed in medicine, and 1400 ſpecies of animals. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor-fowl, cocks of the wood, together with freſh and ſalt-water fiſh, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, does, roebucks, ſables, beavers, and polecats, are more uncommon. It has been remarked, that no beeches grow beyond Eaſt Gothland, and no oaks beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir, however, are the principal foreſt-trees. With regard to mineral productions, Sweden is very rich, eſpecially in iron and copper, with abundance of lead, marble, alum, limeſtone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifactions, porphry, amethyſts, load-ſtone, ſlate, talk, quickſilver, ſulphur,

ſulphur, mother of pearl, &c. and in ſome places ſilver. The moſt remarkable mountain, is the *Sevebergbygn*, which, in Weſt Gothland, begins to riſe above the level of the ſea; it extends towards the north, between Norway and Norland, and ſeparates theſe two countries by ſummits, covered with eternal ſnow. According to Mr. Bergman, it ſtretches as far as the northern part of Aſia. All the mountains of Sweden are compoſed of gravel, freeſtone, calcareous ſtone, ſlate, different kinds of petrifactions and granite: the baſis of the greater part of the mountains is granite. The ſoil of the plains and vallies which lie between the hills and mountains, is very proper for cultivation; and commerce and navigation are greatly aſſiſted by numerous rivers, bays, and lakes. A Swediſh author, who has written on the mineral ſprings of Sweden, reckons up 360; they abound in every province of the kingdom. Sweden contains, altogether, 105 cities, or large towns, the principal of which is Stockholm. About half a century before the Chriſtian æra, Gylfe, of the race of Forniother, reigned in Sweden; at the ſame period Sigge, afterwards ſurnamed Oden the Divine, fell upon the northern part of Europe, and conquered thoſe vaſt countries, at the head of a ſwarm of barbarians, whom he had collected between the Tanais and the Boriſthenes. The conqueror divided his conqueſts among his ſons. Ynge obtained Sweden, and became the founder of the family of the Ynglingars; Ingiald Illrode, the laſt prince of that family, reigned in the ſeventh century: he had the title of king of Upſal, which was the place of his nativity. Ivar Widſame, or the Conqueror, extended the boundaries of the kingdom, and his family continued on the throne for ſeveral centuries. Olof Schætkonung, or the Infant, cauſed himſelf to be baptized, and found means to introduce Chriſtianity into the kingdom, about the beginning of the eleventh century. The crown, before hereditary, became elective, under the race of Stenkil Magnus, ſurnamed Smeek, or the Fooliſh, elected in the year 1318, obtained by inheritance the kingdom of Norway, and loſt, by his ſimplicity, ſeveral of the provinces of Sweden. His ſon Hekan, or Hako, became king of Norway, refuſed the crown of Sweden; but he afterwards obtained that of Denmark, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Waldemar. The Swedes, diſcontented with Magnus Smeek, depoſed him, and choſe in his room Albert of Mecklenburg; but this foreign prince wielded the ſceptre with ſo much ſeverity, that his ſubjects, haraſſed by the yoke of oppreſſion, called in Margaret, the widow of Hako, who ſoon after propoſed to make only one ſtate of the three northern kingdoms, and to unite them under the ſame ſceptre. This union was concluded at Calmar, in the year 1397; and the deputies of the three kingdoms ſtipulated, that each of them ſhould be governed according to its own laws. Eric XIII, whom ſhe choſe for her ſucceſſor, openly purſued a ſyſtem of oppreſſion: he treated Sweden like a conquered country, and entruſted the adminiſtration of the kingdom to Danes, who committed the moſt horrid barbarities. Incenſed at this treatment, the Dalecarlians revolted. Engelbrecht, who was born amongſt them, and well known by his eminent qualities, put himſelf at their head, attacked the tyrant's guards, and avenged the nation. Eric now promiſed to govern according to the Swediſh laws; but as there is no depending on the word of a perfidious deſpot, Engelbrecht was aſſaſſinated by a rival, jealous of his influence, and oppreſſion once more reſumed its courſe. The Dalecarlians again revolted, and engaged the inhabitants of the other provinces to join them. The tyrant, therefore, appeared in Sweden, at the head of his troops; but was obliged to ſeek ſhelter in Denmark. The Danes equally oppreſſed by his tyranny, did not long afford him an aſylum; he was baniſhed from that country, and Chriſtopher of Bavaria aſcended the throne. On the death of this prince, which happened in the year 1448, the Swedes and Norwegians gave the ſceptre to Charles Knutſon, of an ancient and illuſtrious family, and allied to that of the old Swediſh kings: but the Danes decreed it to Chriſtian I, of the family of Oldenburg. The archbiſhop of Upſal, a powerful and ambitious prelate, by forming intrigues againſt Charles, put Sweden into the hands of Chriſtian, who not being able to govern a people proud of their privileges, was ſoon ſtripped of his authority. By this revolution, Charles again obtained the diadem; but being dethroned a ſecond time, he was re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1461, and reigned in peace till his death, which happened in 1470. Chriſtian II, or Chriſtian the Nero of the North, was crowned king, in the year 1519; and he ſoon ſignaliſed his power, by horrid cruelties, which incenſed the whole nation againſt him; Guſtavus Ericſon Vaſa, a fugitive in his own country, formed a deſign of delivering it; and, under him, Sweden recovered its independence. He cauſed the ſceptre to be declared hereditary in his family, in the year 1544, and died in 1560. Guſtavus was ſucceeded by his ſon Eric XIV, who did not poſſeſs the ſame qualities as his father. He was depoſed, and being thrown into priſon, was there poiſoned by the order of his brother John. John had married Catherine Jagellon, whom he loved and conſulted. That princeſs had great influence in the council; and being a zealous

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ſupporter of the Catholic religion, which ſhe profeſſed, ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to render Sweden dependent on the holy See. Lutheraniſm, however, had taken too deep root; and the efforts which the king made to deſtroy it, tended only to eſtabliſh it more. John died in 1572, very little regretted, becauſe he was unworthy of the eſteem of his ſubjects. His ſon Sigiſmund, already king of Poland, ought to have ſucceeded him; but Charles, duke of Sudermania, the youngeſt of Guſtavus's ſons, taking advantage of the diſpoſition in which the people then were, cauſed himſelf to be elected regent of the kingdom. Sigiſmund undertook to conquer Sweden; but the duke defeated his army, and afterwards mounted the throne. Guſtavus II was as great in peace as in war: he ſucceeded his father in 1611, and ſhowed himſelf a model for heroes and kings. Chriſtina, the daughter of Guſtavus, and Mary Eleonora of Brandenburg, was very young, at the time of her father's death. The peace of Bromſebro was concluded in the year 1645; that of Weſtphalia in 1648; and both theſe added to the glory, the territories, and the political influence of Sweden. When Chriſtina came of age, ſhe ſhowed herſelf worthy of the throne which ſhe occupied as long as the wiſe Oxenſtierna was her miniſter and confident; but when ſhe neglected the counſel of that reſpectable veteran, ſhe no longer met with the eſteem and affection of her ſubjects: and Chriſtina, fatigued with the cares of government, quitted her throne, her country, and her religion, and retired in 1654. Charles Guſtavus, or Charles X, ſon of John Caſimir, of the Palatinate family of Deux Ponts, and of Catherine, daughter of Charles IX, was appointed by Chriſtina to ſucceed her, and the States confirmed this choice. All the northern powers took up arms againſt this kingdom, and the emperor of Ruſſia, and the elector of Brandenburg joined its enemies. Charles, however, laid ſiege to Copenhagen; but being repulſed, death ſoon after put an end to his career. The peace of Oliva, concluded in 1660, immediately after the death of Charles X, reſtored tranquillity to the north. Charles XI was mediator at the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, in which year he died; and Charles XII aſſumed the reins of government. The duke of Holſtein, who had married his eldeſt ſiſter, Edwig Sophia, being attacked by Denmark, Charles marched to his aſſiſtance, ſtruck a terror into the Danes, and concluded, in 1700, the peace of Travendal. More formidable enemies, Auguſtus II, and Peter I, czar of Ruſſia, threatened Sweden. Charles therefore entered Livonia, and with 8000 Swedes attacked and defeated 80,000 Ruſſians, near Narva, on the 20th of November, 1700. From Livonia he haſtened to Poland, where he gained ſeveral victories, dethroned Auguſtus, and cauſed Staniſlaus Lezinſki to be elected in his ſtead. Soon after he marched into Saxony, made the dethroned king ſign a peace, and obtained for the Proteſtants of Sileſia, the free exerciſe of their religion. The Swediſh hero repaired next to Poland, with a deſign of depriving Peter I of his crown. But the fortune of Charles began to change, and on the 27th of June, 1709, was fought the battle of Poltava: repulſed and wounded, he paſſed the Dnieper, and ſought for an aſylum in the territories of the Turks; his enemies ſoon took advantage of his misfortunes. Auguſtus recovered Poland; Peter ſeized upon Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, and a part of Finland; and the king of Denmark, Frederic IV, landed an army in Scandinavia. To reſiſt ſo many enemies was difficult. The Swedes, however, made efforts, and the danger in which they beheld their country inſpired them with courage. Count de Stenback, having in haſte collected a body of peaſants, oppoſed them to the Danes, who were beat at Helſinborg, in 1710. Charles, in the mean time, was carrying on an unſucceſsful negociation at the Porte. Being ſolicited to quit the Turkiſh dominions, he obſtinately refuſed; maintained a ſiege againſt an army ſent to attack him; was taken priſoner, and conducted by force to Demotica. At length, finding that it was impoſſible for him to accompliſh his end, he ſet out with one of his generals, and arrived at the gates of Stralſund, ſo haraſſed by fatigue, that his ſubjects did not know him. Two other powers, England and Pruſſia, having declared againſt Sweden, George I, and Frederic William I, united themſelves with the enemies of Charles. This monarch, however, always firm and undaunted, ſhut himſelf up in the city of Stralſund, which he defended for ſome time. Being at length forced to abandon it, he went on board a ſmall bark, and ſet out for Sweden; but inſtead of going to Stockholm, he undertook an expedition to Norway, and afterwards returned to Scandinavia. A ſecond expedition into Norway became fatal to him; he laid ſiege to Frederickſhalt, and going to reconnoitre one of the trenches, was killed by a muſket bullet, on the 30th of November, 1718. When the States aſſembled, they decreed the crown to Ulrica Eleonora, his youngeſt ſiſter, on condition that ſhe renounced ſovereignty. The duke of Holſtein, a young prince, endowed with many engaging qualities, and who married Charles' eldeſt ſiſter, had a legal right to the throne, and found many partiſans. But the efforts which they made in his favour were not attended with ſucceſs. Peace was at length concluded, but on very diſadvantageous terms. Sweden loſt

Bremen, Verden, part of Pomerania, and a right to the duties of the Sound; and by way of indemnification, received ſome millions of crowns. In the mean time, the diet having aſſembled at Stockholm, on the 24th of January, 1720, Ulrica Eleonora propoſed to abdicate the throne, and reſign it to Frederic of Heſſe Caſſel, her huſband, who indeed became king, by renouncing ſome more of the royal prerogatives, and ceding Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, part of Carelia, and Finland to Ruſſia. An alliance entered into with France, in 1738, inveterate national hatred, and ſeveral other cauſes of diſcontent, produced a freſh rupture with Ruſſia. At a peace which was concluded at Abo, in the year 1743, Sweden ceded part of Finland, and Adolphus Frederic, of the family of Holſtein-Gottorp, and deſcended by the female line from the family of Vaſa, was declared ſucceſſor to the throne. In the year 1772, Guſtavus III, contrived to make his government deſpotic. In the year 1792, he was aſſaſſinated at a ball, by a nobleman, of the name of Ankerſtrom, a captain of the guards, who confeſſed himſelf the perſon who had endeavoured to deliver the country from a monſter and a tyrant. The productions of Sweden will be ſeen in the account of each province. The doctrine of Luther was early introduced into Sweden, and is the national religion. Sweden is covered with foreſts, which abound, above all, in Nordland and Finland. There are few kinds of fiſh, which are not found in the waters by which Sweden is ſurrounded or interſected. That ſpecies named ſtroemming, in the language of the country, and known no where elſe, is ſo abundant in ſeveral parts of the Baltic, that it forms the principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The herrings, which for ſome centuries had deſerted the coaſts of Sweden, again made their appearance there about fifty years ago. The principal fiſheries are in the province of Bahus: they produce annually about 300,000 tons, each of which contains 1000 herrings. The Swediſh herrings, however, are never ſo good as thoſe of Holland: when they arrive on the northern coaſts they are old, and worn out with the fatigues of their voyage; beſides this, the Swedes are not ſo well acquainted with the art of ſalting and packing them as the Dutch. A natural ſource of wealth ſtill more important to Sweden, is its mines. The richeſt iron-mine in the kingdom, that of Danmora, is ſituated in the province of Upland, which in every reſpect is one of the beſt in Sweden. This mine, the greateſt depth of which is eighty fathoms, occupies a conſiderable extent of territory, and the ore is conveyed to the ſurface of the earth, through ſeveral pits or openings made for that purpoſe, by means of caſks fixed to large cables, which are put in motion by horſes. The workmen, ſtanding upon the edges of theſe caſks, and having their arms claſped round the cable, deſcend and aſcend with the utmoſt compoſure: they remain in the mine no longer than the time required for their daily labour. The water is drawn from the bottom of it by a wheel twenty-two yards in diameter, and is afterwards conveyed along an aqueduct 2500 yards in length. At certain diſtances from Danmora, are ſeveral furnaces with villages, well built and extremely populous. There are iron mines in the greater part of the provinces of this vaſt kingdom, but they cannot be opened without hurting other branches of national induſtry; beſides, ſome of them are ſituated in ſuch a manner, that the expences of working them would be too conſiderable. Thoſe wrought at preſent produce annually upwards of 57,000 tons of iron. Theſe mines employ in the whole kingdom, about 25,600 perſons, and it has been calculated that the furnaces and forges of the kingdom, which give iron that degree of perfection which is neceſſary before it can be uſed, conſume annually 2,400,000 loads of charcoal. In the province of Dalecarlia, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Fahlun, are ſituated thoſe gloomy and obſcure caverns, which contain the beſt copper in Europe. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are much cultivated; rearing of cattle is well underſtood, and agriculture owes much to the Royal Academy, at Stockholm. Manufactures were long unknown, at preſent the troops are clothed with cloth made in the country: the making of hats was introduced at a vaſt expence, but was not attended with ſucceſs: the manufacture of ſilk is in a languiſhing ſtate, thoſe of cotton ſucceed better, as likewiſe that of Morocco leather: but the art of preparing timber and metals is a buſineſs the Swedes beſt underſtand, and moſt approve. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at near 3,000,000.

Swedler, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles S. Kapſdorf.

Sweepſtake's Foreland, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 40. S.

Sweet Herb Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Swelly, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle; three miles N. Lifford.

Swetara, a river of United America, which runs into the Suſquehannah.

Swierzno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-ſix miles E. Novogrodek.

Swift, a river of England, which rises in the county of Leicester, and runs into the Avon, near Rugby, in Warwickshire.

Swinan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschau: 12 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

Swilly, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Swilly Lough.

Swilly, a small island or rock in the South Pacific Ocean, about four leagues and a half south from the South Cape of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 55. S.

Swilly Lough, a bay of Ireland, on the north coast, in the county of Donegal, eighteen miles in length, and from one to four in breadth, but upwards of thirty round; the south part 6 miles from Lough Foyle.

Swindon, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Monday: ten miles N. Marlborough, and eight-four W. London.

Swinemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the island of Usedom, situated at the northern extremity of the island, at the mouth of the Peena, built in 1775, on the ruins of a fortress called *Swine Schanz*, which was destroyed by the Swedes, in the year 1757. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Swinesund, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: five miles SW. Frederickshald.

Swinge, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, which passes by Stade, and runs into the Elbe.

Swinhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: forty miles S. Linkoping.

Swinton, a town of England, in the county of York, near a navigable canal, on the river Don, with a considerable manufacture of pottery and earthen ware. In the neighbourhood is a considerable iron forge: nine miles SW. Doncaster, and 165 N. London.

Swirsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania: seven miles ESE. Polnow.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*. Under this name modern geographers include all the country occupied not only by the Swiss, or Thirteen Cantons of the league, but by other estates in alliance with or subject to them; in which sense the greatest extent from east to west will be about 180 miles, and from north to south 140. On the north it is bounded by Swabia, on the east by the Tyrolese and Austrian Swabia, on the south by Savoy and Italy, and on the west by France. Switzerland may justly be considered as some of the elevated land in Europe, as many principal rivers take their rise here, and run in different directions to the extremity. The greater part is composed of mountains, with narrow vallies between: these mountains are composed of stupendous rocks, two, four, or six masses, piled on each other, and from four to ten thousand feet in perpendicular height. One peak, on a mountain called the *St. Gothard*, is, by Du Cret, computed at 16,500 French feet. The lower part of these high mountains are covered with woods and pastures, the herbage in which is of a remarkable length and richness. The middle consists of Alps, or Alpinges, abounding in a great variety of odoriferous herbs, thickets, and bushes, with excellent springs, in summer resorted to by herdsmen, with their cattle. The third part of these mountains consists almost entirely of craggy and inaccessible rocks, some of which are quite bare, without herbage growing upon them, or even so much as grass, whilst others are continually covered with snow and ice. The vallies between these icey and snowy mountains, form an appearance like so many smooth frozen lakes, and from them vast fragments of ice, called glaciers or firns, often fall down into the intervals of the more fruitful eminences. It is from these masses and the thawing of the ice in general, that the greatest part of the streams and rivers in Switzerland are derived. The ice hills begin in the canton of Glarus, and after passing through the territory of the Grisons, and thence into the canton of Uri, terminate in the district of Bern. The highest of these mountains are those in the canton of Uri, namely, St. Gothard, Firka, Crispalt, and Luckmanier, which send forth rivers towards all parts of Europe. This is the most dreary part of all Switzerlands and on the summits of the mountains one eternal cold almost prevails, with hard gales of wind and very damp fogs, whereas the vallies, excepting some towns and villages, with a few fields, and still fewer vineyards, thick woods, and rich pastures, are overrun with lakes and other waters, and the summer heats there are frequently so insupportable, that the inhabitants betake themselves up to the mountains: though in winter the houses again are almost buried with snow. In many places, within a small compass, the four seasons are seen at once, and sometimes summer and winter are so near each other, that one hand may take up snow, and the other gather growing flowers. During the greatest part of the year, the clouds lie beneath the peaks of the highest mountains, insomuch, that from thence they appear like a sea, the peaks projecting among them like islands. Sometimes, too, they break, and thus display a view of the country beneath. From the rising and sinking of these clouds, the inhabitants form pretty certain conjectures with respect to the weather. Not one of the above mountains is without a cataract or waterfall, and as the eye, by reason of the intervention of the clouds, is not always able

to

to reach the beginning of them, they look as if poured down from heaven upon the rocks. Among theſe mountains, are many excellent ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal, others warm, and others again cold baths, celebrated for their extraordinary virtues. Of theſe ſummits, too, ſome form a part of the Alps, ſo frequently mentioned in the Greek and Roman writers, the Appennine (or Alpes Summæ, now St. Gothard and Criſpalt) with the Alpes Lepontiæ, the Alpes Rhetiæ, &c. Very different from this is the remaining and ſmaller part of Swiſſerland, including the county of Thurgau, which is a part of the cantons of Zurich, Schafhauſen, Bern, Bâle, Soleure, and Friburg, for though this diſtrict is not without mountains, ſome of which are even 2000 or 2500 feet high, yet it is much more level than the above-mentioned part, and the lower parts of the mountains, and ſometimes alſo the very ſummits are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and paſture-grounds. Here are, likewiſe, no Alps, nor rocky precipices, no cataracts, few trees, and in ſummer neither ſnow or ice. The mountains, inſtead of being interrupted by vaſt chaſms or abyſſes, are generally entire, and compoſed of a few ſmall eminences, the ſummits of which, far from ſhooting out into peaks, are flat or round, to the extent of many miles, without any conſiderable inequality, and frequently afford not only paſturage, but alſo arable ground. It is only during long rains, that in theſe parts the clouds ſink below the eminences. Great numbers of petrifactions, more particularly of marine ſhells and plants, are found among them. The fields, too, though generally ſtony, are fertile, and the meadows in moſt places are planted with fruit-trees. This more level part of Swiſſerland is watered only by a few rivers, but thoſe large. Slate, black, and variegated marble, porphyry, gypſum, alabaſter, cryſtal, ſaltpetre, ſalt, coal, &c. abound here, with ſilver, copper, lead, and iron ores. Gold-duſt is found in the ſands of ſeveral rivers. The levels and vallies produce grain, but that not in a ſufficiency to anſwer all their demands of home conſumption. Barley is ſowed on the very ice-mountains, the oats in a warmer ſoil, rye in a warmer ſtill, and the warmeſt of all is aſſigned to ſpelt. In moſt parts a threefold produce is accounted a tolerable harveſt. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are much cultivated and worked, though not in ſufficient quantity. The Vaudois, the cantons of Bern and Schafhauſen, the Valteliæ, and the Valais, produce the beſt wines in Swiſſerland, and of various ſorts. Apples, pears, nuts, cherries, plumbs, and cheſtnuts, are plentiful; and the part towards Italy abound in peaches, morelles, almonds, figs, citrons, pomegranates, and others of the more delicate fruits: ſaffron is cultivated in the Valais. The inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from their cattle; both the vallies and Alps, or middle parts of their enormous mountains, yielding excellent fodder. In the beginning of the ſummer, the cattle are driven up among the Alps, and there committed to the care of certain perſons ſtyled Sennes, who are either accountable to the owners for the milk, butter, and cheeſe, or agree to pay them a certain ſum for the temporary profit thereof. The Sennes on all the Alps, likewiſe, keep hogs, which are fed with the whey after making the butter and cheeſe. The Swiſs cheeſe is much eſteemed in other parts of Europe, but the beſt is that of Bern, and Griers in the canton of Friburg. Great numbers of horſes are brought up here for the French cavalry. Of wild animals, the chamois and the marmozet are the moſt remarkable. Among the Alps, is found a ſpecies of hares, which in ſummer perfectly reſemble other hares, but in winter become all over white, inſomuch, that they are ſcarce diſtinguiſhable among the ſnow. Here are, alſo, yellow and white foxes in great numbers, which in winter come down to the vallies. The lammergeyer, which delights in the higheſt peaks, is a large bird of the eagle kind, and its wings are fourteen feet in breadth. This bird preys alike on wild and tame animals. There are beſides ſeveral edible fowls here, ſuch as the morecock, the rail, the ſnipe the partridge, and ſome others. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Rhône, the Reuſs, the Aar, the Adda, and the Teſino, with many others that join them. The principal lakes are thoſe of Geneva, Neufchâtel, Biel, Zurich, the Waldſtatter, Thun, and Brien, with many more. That part of the Lake of Conſtance which waters the borders of Thurgau and the abby of St. Gall, belongs alſo to Swiſſerland. Swiſſerland is better cultivated and more populous than foreigners uſually imagine, though, in proportion to its extent, the number of towns, villages, and people, here falls much ſhort of that in many other European countries. In ſeveral provinces there is not ſo much as one ſingle town, and in the whole country very little more than a hundred. The Proteſtant cantons are ſaid to be better inhabited, and more wealthy than the Roman Catholic. The total number of the inhabitants is computed at two millions; which are divided into three claſſes, the peaſants, nobles, and burghers. The inhabitants in general ſpeak German, and this is likewiſe the language in which all their ſtate and public affairs are tranſacted, as alſo thoſe in the republic of the Griſons and the Valais. In a part of the town of Friburg and its dependencies, with thoſe of Bern and the

the city of Geneva, as alſo in part of the Upper and all the Lower Valais, and the principality of Neufchâtel, the French is uſed, but that generally the Patois, or a corrupted language. In ſeveral diſtricts of the Griſons they ſpeak the Romanſh. In the Upper Griſons, and ſeveral diſtricts, as alſo in the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, the Italian language prevails, with different degrees of purity. The ſciences are cultivated in Swiſſerland, with an application equal to that of any other nation, and the many eminent ſcholars it has produced are illuſtrious proofs of genius. The manufactures of Swiſſerland are various, and conſiderable in linen, ſilk, cotton and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, and many others; beſides which the principal exports are cheeſe, butter, cattle, ſheep, horſes, and ſome wine, conveyed from place to place by means of pack-horſes, the roads often being impracticable for carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, ſalt, and ſome manufactures. The ancient Helvetians were a Gauliſh or Celtic people, and Helvetia, which received its name from them, was divided into four cantons or territories. Julius Cæſar was the firſt who reduced the inhabitants under the dominion of the Romans, and theſe founded colonies here under the names of Julia Equeſtris, Auguſta Rauracorum, and Aventicum. Their dominion continued till the 5th century, when the country was over-run by the Burgundians and Germans; but ſoon after the Franks made themſelves entire maſters of it. On the deceaſe of Louis I, king of the Franks, and emperor of the Romans, the ſouth or Burgundian part of Helvetia, devolved to the emperor Lotharius, and the northern, or that of Allemain, to king Louis the German. Lotharius II, ſon to the former, and king of Auſtraſia, retained the ſouth part of Helvetia, which, together with Burgundy or Franche Comté, was ſtyled the Leſſer Burgundy. After his demiſe, this ſouthern part alſo devolved to Louis the German, who thus became poſſeſſed of all Swiſſerland, and from him it deſcended to his ſon, Charles the Fat. In 888, Rodolphus, duke of the Leſſer Burgundy, took on him the title of king, but the north part of Swiſſerland continued under the dominion of the emperor Arnolphus. Rodolphus II, ſon to the former, obtained a grant of the Argau from the emperor Henry I. This prince was ſucceeded by his ſon, Conrad, as the latter again was by his ſon, Rodolphus III, who, in 1032, by a formal will, bequeathed his kingdom of the Leſſer Burgundy to the emperor, Conrad II, whereby all Swiſſerland once more became united to the German empire. In the 13th century, it became a third time a nominal province of the German empire, which, however, was poſſeſſed of little real authority here. A great part of the country was in the hands of the clergy, and the remainder in general of particular nobles. The inhabitants of Uri, Schweitz, Unterwald, and the territory of Haſli, were, from time immemorial, poſſeſſed of the right of being governed by their own magiſtrates, with other important privileges, and, in the 12th century, the three firſt entered into an alliance, which they ſolemnly renewed every tenth year. They had always declared themſelves averſe to the authority of the emperor's ſtadtholder in Swiſſerland, till, in 1209, Otho IV compelled them to receive Rodolphus III, count of Habſburg, as his repreſentative, though he was to take an oath that he would govern according to law and equity, and make no encroachments upon their rights and liberties. This nobleman ſeems to have been little obſervant of that engagement; for, in 1231, we find them unanimouſly addreſſing the emperor, Henry VII, to recal him, which he accordingly did, farther confirming to them all their privileges. In 1249, the like was done by his ſucceſſor, Frederick. In 1257, during the interregnum, in conſideration of his great power, they choſe for their protector Rodolphus V, count of Habſburg, who, in 1273, became emperor of Germany. At the ſolicitation of his ſon, Albert, duke of Auſtria, he intended to have erected a particular dukedom in Swiſſerland, which deſign did not tranſpire till ſeveral years after, when it appeared that he had purchaſed of the abbot of Murbach the town of Lucern, with his revenues and prerogatives in ſeveral villages in the territory of Schweiz. Theſe three diſtricts, on the death of Rodolphus, faithfully adhered to his ſucceſſor, the emperor Adolphus, which gave ſo much offence to his ſon, duke Albert, that on his acceſſion to the crown of Germany, on the death of the latter, he diſplayed his reſentment in more than one inſtance, not only refuſing peremptorily to confirm their privileges, without vouchſafing to allege any reaſon for his refuſal, but likewiſe ſetting over them two noblemen of the moſt infamous character for avarice and arrogance, whoſe adminiſtration became quite inſupportable. On this, ſeeing that nothing leſs was in agitation than the total deprivation of their liberties, and the bringing them under the yoke of Auſtria, they united in a firm reſolution to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity. They accordingly choſe for commanders three gentlemen of approved courage and abilities; namely, Werner (or Gerhard) Stauffach, of Shweitz, Walther Furſt, of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal, of Unterwald; who ſecretly agreed together, that on the firſt day of the year 1308, they ſhould ſurpriſe and demoliſh the caſtles

in which the Imperial governors reſided. This reſolution being effected, theſe three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetian confederacy. Schweitz being the moſt powerful of the three confederate places, and the firſt meeting of the confederates held at Brunnen, in its teritories, as alſo the firſt league concluded there, and after that the firſt battle, by the ſucceſs of which the liberty of the confederates was retrieved, being fought within its juriſdiction, its name was given to the general confederacy. The emperor Albert thinking this was the ſeaſon for totally reducing theſe three places by force of arms, haſtened to Baden, to begin the preparations, but being, on his return, murdered by his brother's ſon, John of Habſburg, the deſign was dropped; till, not long after, the houſe of Auſtria invented another pretence for falling on the United Cantons. For theſe and other parts of Swiſſerland, adhering to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, his competitor Frederic of Auſtria, was ſo extremely irritated at it, that the Schweitzers having, during their conteſts with the abby of Einſidlen, made ſome of its monks priſoners, put them under the ban, to which the biſhop of Conſtance added excommunication. The former, was taken off again by the emperor Louis, and the latter by the archbiſhop of Mentz. Leopold, duke of Auſtria, by virtue alſo of a commiſſion from his brother Frederic above-mentioned, in 1315, attacked the confederates with a powerful army, but was defeated by them at Morgarten. Hereupon, on the 8th of December of the ſame year, they entered into a perpetual alliance, which proved the origin of the preſent Helvetian confederacy. In the year 1332, Lucern acceded to it; in 1351, Zurich and Glarus; and in 1352, their number was increaſed by the coalition of Zug and Bern. For the ſpace of 125 years, this confederacy was compoſed only of theſe eight territories or cantons, on which account, they are to this day called the Old Cantons. In the year 1481, Friburg and Soleure; and in 1501, Bâle and Schafhauſen, were admitted in the confederacy; and, in 1513, Appenzell alſo acceded to it. Theſe thirteen towns and countries, which properly conſtitute the Helvetian republic, are united by a reciprocal convention, which, though not in all places the ſame, and the unions of the eight old, and five later cantons differing in certain reſpects, yet in the principal points nearly agree: the firſt and chief article, relating to the ſuccours, aſſiſtance and protection to be given to any one of them in caſe of any unjuſt violence, and determining in what manner, and by whom the reaſons for any military enterprife ſhall be diſcuſſed, as alſo how and where ſuch ſuccour ſhall be given, and ſtating both the expences of the war, and the diſtribution of any acquiſitions. The ſecond article regulates their procedure in accommodating any differences which may ariſe between two or more towns or cantons, &c. In ſome leagues, and particularly in thoſe of the old towns, it is permitted to enter into any other connections at pleaſure, provided ſuch connections do not affect the original confederacy; but in the conventions with the later towns and cantons, it is expreſsly ſtipulated that they ſhall not contract any engagements without the privity, advice, and conſent of the old ones. The federal union, however, extends no farther than to the ſuccours ſtipulated in the leagues, and other caſes ſet forth in the ſame; in all other incidental affairs relative to the confederacy, the majority of votes is not obligatory to the whole body; particularly with reſpect to the making of alliances with foreign powers, wherein every town and canton is at liberty to act as a contracting party or not, and that even though ſuch alliance ſhould have been approved of by all the other towns and cantons. Thus the whole Helvetian body conſiſts properly of thirteen diſtinct republics or free ſtates, united by oath for their mutual ſecurity and maintenance. It has now for ſome centuries ſupported itſelf in an abſolute freedom and independency, enjoyed all the privileges of majeſty, made wars, concluded treaties, received and ſent envoys from and to the ſeveral European powers, entered into alliances with them, given what form they thought proper to their conſtitution, enacted laws and ordinances both in temporal and ſpiritual affairs, and exerciſed all the various prerogatives of ſovereignty. Accordingly, at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, it was acknowledged to be a free ſtate, even by the emperor and empire. The form of government in the ſeveral ſtates of the Helvetian republic, is in ſome monarchical, in others ariſtocratical, and in others again democratical. Their ſovereigns are the princes of the empire, ſuch as the biſhop of Bâle, and the abbot of St. Gall. The ariſtocratical governments are, the cantons of Zurich, Bâle, and Schafhauſen, with ſome incorporate places, for example, the towns of St. Gall, Muhlhauſen and Biel, the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Friburg and Soleure, over which are appointed Schultherſzen or juſticiaries, and Neufchatel and Geneva. The democratical form of government prevails in the ſix cantons of Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Glarus, and Appenzell, which are under the direction of Landammans; as alſo, though with ſome variation in the Griſons and the Valais, but in all, every male of the age of ſixteen has a vote; with reſpect to their military eſtabliſhment, the only regular forces here,

here, are thoſe of the garriſons of Zurich, Bern, Bâle, Geneva, and Aarburg; but every burgher, peaſant, and ſubject is diligently to exerciſe himſelf in the uſe of arms, to appear on the ſtated days for ſhooting at a mark, to furniſh himſelf with proper clothing, accoutrements, powder and ball, to be always ready for the defence of his country, and punctually to comply with every article of war. Swiſſerland is well provided with arſenals, particularly at Bern, but the only fortified places in it are Geneva, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Bâle, and Aarburg. The Swiſſers engage in the ſervice of foreign princes and ſtates, either merely as guards, or as marching regiments: in the latter caſe the government permits the inliſting volunteers, though only for ſuch ſtates as they are in alliance, or have entered into a previous agreement with; and no ſubject is to be forced into foreign ſervice, nor even to be enliſted, without the concurrence of the magiſtracy. All the advantages ariſing to the regencies from theſe levies, are uſually only an annual ſubſidy paid by the ſtate in whoſe favour the levies are thus granted; and perhaps a promiſe of reciprocal aid when neceſſary. A public benefit, however, attending this cuſtom, is that theſe men returning home after a long ſervice abroad, are a great improvement to the ſtanding militia of their country. The Proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Berne, Bâle, and Schaffhauſſen. The Roman Catholic cantons are Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg and Soleure. The mixed are Glarus and Appenzel. The confederates are the abbot of St. Gall and the Valais, Roman Catholic. The Griſons, towns of Geneva, St. Gall, Bienne, Mulhauſen, and Neuchâtel, Proteſtants; and biſhopric of Bâle, mixed. The independant ſtates under the protection of the ſtates or the allies are Geriſau, Engelberg, and Kapperſchwiel, Roman Catholics; and Haldenſtein, Proteſtants. The ſubjects are Baden, Morat, Granſon, Echalen, Orbe, Schwartzenburg, Werdenberg, and Bienne, Proteſtants. The free bailiwicks, Utznach, Gaſter, the Italian bailiwicks, Roman Catholics; and the Thurgau, Rheinthal, Sargans, and Tockenburg, mixed.

Swojanow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles SE. Politzka.

Swords, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin: ſeven miles N. Dublin.

Sya, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirteen miles SW. Linkoping.

Syberg or *Siegberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. At this place anciently ſtood the ſtrong citadel of the Saxons, named *Sigeburg* or *Syburg*, at the confluence of the Ruhr and Lenne; and which was taken for the firſt time by Charlemagne, in the year 772; as alſo, in the year 775, for the ſecond time, and defended againſt the inroads of the Saxons. It was wholly deſtroyed in the year 1287: three miles SW. Schwiert.

Sybilhead, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: eight miles WNW. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Syeke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: ſixteen miles NW. Hoya.

Sydapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-two miles SW. Nellore.

Sydervelt, a town of Guelderland: ſix miles W. Culemburg.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Sydney Cove, a creek or harbour within Port Jackſon, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. In this creek is the ſettlement appointed for tranſported convicts. A town is erected here, with houſes for the governor and deputy governor; and metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil, and on the very ſpot. The cove lies open to the north-eaſt, and is continued in a ſouth-weſt direction, for near a thouſand yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has ſoundings in general of four fathom near the ſhore, and five, ſix, or ſeven near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds; and for a conſiderable way on both ſides, ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore; nor are there any rocks or ſhallows to render the navigation dangerous. *Long.* 159. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 53. S.

Syene, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the firſt attempt, to aſcertain the meaſure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratoſtenes, a native of Cyrene, who about the year 276 before Chriſt, was invited from Athens to Alexandria by Ptolemy Euergetes: near it, on a ſmall iſland on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnuphis ſtill ſtanding, very little injured; here was likewiſe a Nilometer, but this is now not to be diſcovered. In this town, which was ſituated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was ſunk which marked the ſummer ſolſtice, and the day was known when the ſtile of the ſun-dial caſt no ſhade at noon: at that inſtant the vertical ſun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at preſent a miſerable place, with a ſmall fort, commanded by an aga of the Janiſſaries: the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the ſouth. Co-

lumns and pillars of granite ſcattered here and there denote its ſituation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the obſervatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S. from Cairo. *Long.* 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 0. N.

Syer, a river which riſes about two leagues to the north of Thionville, and runs into the Moſelle, near Waſſerbillich.

Syl, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube, ſixteen miles S. Krajova.

Syl, a town of Walachia: twenty-eight miles SSW. Brancovan.

Sylt, an iſland of Denmark, in the northern ſea, about twelve miles from the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, of a very irregular form; about forty miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the ſea. *Long.* 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

Symard, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans 1½ leagues N. Louhans, and 4½ E. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

Synagooan, an abby of Walachia: twelve miles N. Bucchareſt.

Syndeleefjoerd, a gulf or bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: forty miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

Synder Head, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 11. N.

Syr or *Zur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 184 miles E. Amanzirifdin.

Syra, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton, and olives; as alſo good wheat. The air is moiſt and cooler than in the neighbouring iſlands. The inhabitants, a few Greek families excepted, are Roman Catholics. The town of Syra is built round a little ſteep mountain; between it and the harbour may be ſeen the remains of grand buildings, which made a part of the ancient city of Syros: twelve miles S. Andros. *Long.* 42. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Syracuſa, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, and formerly a ſuperb city, and flouriſhing republic; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have nearly deſtroyed it. Of four grand quarters of which the city was compoſed, only one, Ortygia, which was the ſmalleſt, now remains: the other parts are covered with ruins, intermixed with vineyards, fields, and gardens. It is however the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. In the year 1735, it was taken by the Spaniards: ſeventy-one miles S. Meſſina, and 115 SE. Palermo. *Long.* 39. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Syrau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four miles NNW. Plauen.

Syre, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: twenty-four miles NW. Chriſtianſand.

Syre, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: thirty miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

Syre, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, twenty miles SW. Syre.

Syria, a province of Aſiatic Turkey; this name is given to the whole ſpace contained between two lines drawn, the one from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, and the other from Gaza, in the deſert of Arabia; bounded on the eaſt by this deſert, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean: the Arabians call it *Barr el Sham*. This country is, in ſome meaſure, only a chain of mountains, which diſtribute themſelves, in various directions, from one leading branch; and ſuch, in fact, is the appearance it preſents, whether we approach it from the ſide of the ſea, or by the immenſe plains of the deſert. Theſe mountains, as they vary their levels and ſituation, are alſo greatly changed in their form and appearance. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yews, and myrtles, with which they abound, give them an air of livelineſs which delights the traveller. On ſome declivities he even meets with cottages, environed with fig-trees and vineyards; and the ſight of theſe repays the fatigue he has endured on a road which, by rugged paths, leads him from the bottom of vallies to the tops of hills, and from the tops of hills to the bottoms of vallies. The inferior branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, preſent nothing but bare rocks, without verdure or earth. To the ſouth of Antioch, and on the ſea coaſt, the hill ſides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines; but, on the ſide of the deſert, the ſummits and declivities of this chain are almoſt one continued ſeries of white rocks. Towards Lebanon, the mountains are lofty, but are covered, in many places, with as much earth as fits them for cultivation, by induſtry and labour. There, amid the crags of the rocks, may be ſeen, the no very magnificent remains of the boaſted cedars; but a much greater number of firs, oaks, brambles, mulberry-trees, figs, and vines. As we leave the country of the Druſes, the mountains are no longer ſo high, nor ſo rugged, but become fitter for tillage; they riſe again to the ſouth-eaſt of Mount Carmel, are covered with woods, and afford very pleaſant proſpects; but, as we advance toward Judea, they loſe their verdure, their vallies grow narrower, they become dry and ſtoney, and terminate at the Dead Sea in a pile of deſolate rocks, full of precipices and caverns, while

while to the weſt of Jordan, and the lake, another chain of rocks, ſtill higher, and more rugged, preſents a ſtill more gloomy proſpect, and announces, afar off, the entrance of the deſert, and the end of the habitable lands. It is an opinion pretty generally received, that Syria is a very hot county; but it will be neceſſary to make ſeveral diſtinctions: firſt, on account of the difference of latitude, which, from one extremity to the other, is not leſs than ſix degrees: ſecondly, from the natural diviſion of the country into low and flat, and high and mountainous, which diviſion occaſions a ſtill more ſenſible difference; for, while Reaumur's thermometer ſtands at 25 and 26 degrees upon the coaſt, it hardly riſes to 20 or 21 among the mountains. Syria unites different climates under the ſame ſky, and collects, within a narrow compaſs, pleaſures and productions, which nature has elſewhere diſperſed at great diſtances of times and places. In France, for inſtance, ſeaſons are ſeparated by months, there we may ſay, they are only ſeparated by hours. If Saide or Tripoli are incommoded by the heats of July, at the diſtance of ſix hours the neighbouring mountains are in the temperature of March; or, on the other hand, if chilled by the froſts of December at Betharrai, a day's journey brings the traveller back to the coaſt, amid the flowers of May. In ſpite of the barbariſm of a government which is an enemy to all induſtry and improvement, we are aſtoniſhed at the variety this province affords: beſides wheat, rye, barley, beans, and the cotton-plant, which is cultivated every where, we find a multitude of uſeful and agreeable productions, appropriated to different ſituations. Paleſtine abounds in ſeſamum, from which oil is procured, and doura as good as that of Egypt. Maize thrives in the light ſoil of Balbek, and even rice is cultivated with ſucceſs. They have lately began to plant ſugar-canes in the gardens of Saide and of Bairout, and they find them equal to thoſe of the Delta. Indigo grows, without cultivating, on the banks of the Jordan, and only requires care to make it of an excellent quality. The hill ſides of Latakia produce tobacco, which is the principal article of its commerce with Damietta and Cairo: this is now cultivated throughout all the mountains. As for the trees, the olive-tree of Provence grows at Antioch and Ramla to the height of the beech; the white mulberry-tree conſtitutes the wealth of the whole country of the Druſes, by the beautiful ſilks which are produced on it, while the vine, ſupported on poles, or winding round the oaks, ſupplies grapes which afford red and white wines, that might rival thoſe of Bordeaux. Gaza produces dates and pomegranates; Tripoli affords oranges; Bairout figs and bananas, not inferior to thoſe of St. Domingo; Aleppo enjoys the excluſive advantage of producing piſtachios; and Damaſcus of poſſeſſing all the fruits known in the milder climates of Europe. On the mountains, and in all elevated plains which ſtretch to the eaſtward, the air is light, pure, and dry; while on the coaſt, and eſpecially from Alexandretta to Jaffa, it is moiſt and heavy, and exceedingly unwholeſome. In the courſe of a whole ſummer, few clouds are ſeen, and ſtill leſs rain, which only begins about the end of October, and then is neither long nor plentiful: the huſbandmen wiſh for it to ſow what they call their winter crop, that is, their wheat and barley. In December and January the rain becomes more frequent and heavier, and ſnow often falls in the higher country: it ſometimes rains alſo in March and April; and the huſbandman avails himſelf of it for his ſummer crop of ſeſamum, doura, tobacco, cotton, beans, and water-melons. The remainder of the year is uniform, and drought is more frequently complained of than too much wet. Within two thouſand five hundred years we may reckon ten invaſions which have introduced into that country a ſucceſſion of foreign nations: firſt, the Aſſyrians of Nineveh, who paſſing the Euphrates about the year 750 before the Chriſtian æra, within ſixty years, obtained poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole country lying to the north of Judea; next the Chaldæans of Babylon, who having deſtroyed the power on which they were dependent, ſucceeded, as by hereditary right, to its poſſeſſions, and completed the conqueſt of Syria, except only the Iſle of Tyre. The Chaldæans were followed by the Perſians, under Cyrus, and the Perſians by the Macedonians, under Alexander. It then ſeemed as if Syria was about to ceaſe being a vaſſal to foreign powers, and to obtain a diſtinct and independent government, according to the natural right of every country; but the people, who found in the Seleucidæ only cruel deſpots and oppreſſors, ſeing themſelves reduced to the neceſſity of bearing ſome yoke, preferred the lighteſt; and Syria, yielding to the arms of Pompey, became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the ſons of Theodoſius divided their immenſe patrimony, this country changed the capital to which it was to appertain, without changing its maſters, and was annexed to the empire of Conſtantinople: ſuch was its ſituation, when, in the year 622, the Arabian tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, ſeized, or rather laid it waſte. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatemites and the Ommiades, wreſted from the caliſs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by

the Turkmen ſoldiery, invaded by the European cruſaders, retaken by the Mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its maſters near three centuries. The inhabitants may be divided into three principal claſſes: the poſterity of the people conquered by the Arabs, that is, the Greeks of the Lower Empire; the poſterity of the Arabian conquerors; the preſent ruling people, the Ottoman Turks; of theſe three claſſes the former muſt be again ſubdivided, in conſequence of ſeveral diſtinctions which have taken place among them. The Greeks, then, muſt be divided into Greeks Proper, vulgarly called Schiſmatics, or ſeparated from the Romiſh communion. Latin Greeks reunited to that communion. Maronites, or Greeks of the ſect of the monk Maron, formerly independent of the two communions, but at preſent united to the latter, The Arabs muſt be divided into the proper deſcendants of the conquerors, who have greatly intermixed their blood, and are conſiderably the moſt numerous; Motoualis, diſtinguiſhed from theſe by their religion; the Druſes, diſtinct likewiſe from the ſame reaſon; the Anſarians, who are alſo deſcended from the Arabs. To theſe people, who are the cultivators and ſettled inhabitants of Syria, muſt ſtill be added three other wandering tribes, or paſtors, viz. the Turkmen, the Curds, and the Bedouin Arabs: ſuch are the different races diſperſed over the country, between the ſea and the deſert, from Gaza to Alexandretta. In this enumeration, it is remarkable that the ancient inhabitants have no remaining repreſentative; their diſtinguiſhing character is loſt and confounded in that of the Greeks; who, in fact, by a continued reſidence from the days of Alexander, have had a ſufficient time entirely to take place of the ancient people; the country alone, and a few traits of manners and cuſtoms, preſerve the veſtiges of diſtant ages. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, viz. the pachalic of Aleppo, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine: the whole of which is, by a modern traveller, computed to bring in to the Grand Signior's treaſury the ſum of 312,500l. ſterling. All the troops of the five pachalics united, amount to no more than 5700 men.

Szack, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty-four miles S. Minſk.

Szadeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 22 miles NE. Siradia.

Szalgen, a ſmall iſland in the Black Sea, oppoſite the mouth of the Danube. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Szamoſalva, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: one mile N. Coloſvar. *Long.* 40. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Szamoſvivar, ſee *Samoſvivar*.

Szaſy, a town of Hungary: four miles ESE. Schemnitz.

Szeben, a town of Hungary, on the river Tareza. In the year 1604, this town was taken by the troops of count Botſkay, and in the year 1663 by the Turks: 30 miles N. Caſchau, and 48 NW. Ungvar.

Szebeny, ſee *Hermenſtadt*.

Szeged, ſee *Zegedin*.

Szekely, or *Szekely-hid*, a town of Hungary, formerly a fortification. In the year 1660, it held out againſt the Tranſylvanian peaſants; in 1664, it was ſurrendered by the Imperial garriſon to the Tranſylvanian prince, Abaffi; but in the enſuing year it was diſmantled: 7 miles NNW. St. Job, and 18 ESE. Debreczyn.

Szekszard, a town of Hungary, on the river Sarvitz, with a caſtle; celebrated for its wine: 18 miles NE. Funfkirchen, and 27 E. Ziger.

Szelitze, a town of Hungary, near which is a large and celebrated cavern, which is ſaid to be extremely cold in ſummer, and on the contrary to be hot in winter: a rather wonderful account has been given of the different effects of the heat and cold, which Dr. Townſon, a late traveller into Hungary, ſeems not willing to give credit to: about five miles W. Caſchau.

Szerbeſti, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 52 miles SW. Jaſſy.

Szeregnye, a town of Hungary: 12 miles N. Munkacz, and 12 S. Ungvar.

Szeraweny, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixteen miles SE. Wilkomierz.

Szinye, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles E. Caſchau.

Szites, a town of Tranſylvania: four miles W. Schesburg.

Szittkemen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: fourteen miles E. Goldapp.

Szobotiſza, a town of Hungary, on the river Marſch: 32 miles W. Topoltzan.

Szomolnok, ſee *Schmolnitz*.

Szomos, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, near Dobrata, in Moldavia.

Szrebernik, a town of Boſnia: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Zwornik.

Szredits, a town of Croatia: ſixteen miles E. Carlſtadt.

Szuropko, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles ESE. Palotza.

Szuigo, a caſtle of Hungary: five miles E. Boleſko.

Szwaty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 48 miles NNW. Troki.

Szydlow, a town of Samogitia: eight miles NNE. Roſienne.

T.

TAA TAB

Taa, a town and fortreſs of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Setchuen: 650 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

Ta, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea, *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Ta Lough, a lake near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which receives ſeveral rivers, but having no outlet overflows the country, if not prevented, by cutting away the bank near the ſea, and ſoon fills up again: three miles NW. Carnſore Point, and nine SSE. Wexford.

Taaff, ſee *Tave*.

Taaſinge, an iſland of Denmark, about ſixteen miles in circumference, ſituated between the iſland of Funen and Langeland, with a town of the ſame name.

Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, ſituated upon a lofty mountain, in ſo agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare its environs to thoſe of Damaſcus and Sana. This city ſupplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raiſins, and carries on a conſiderable trade in almonds, which grow in great plenty in its territories: 60 miles SE. Mecca.

Taas, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, which owes its foundation to the tomb of a ſaint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It ſtands at the foot of a fertile hill, called *Sabber*: it is encompaſſed with a wall between ſixteen and thirty feet thick, and flanked with ſeveral towers. The fortreſs of Kahhre ſtands in the circuit of the wall: its walls are faced with burnt bricks, but within conſiſt of bricks which, inſtead of being burnt, have been only dried in the ſun. This city has only two gates; and each of theſe is after the Arabic faſhion, fortified with three towers: only two of them are in a condition to bear cannons. When Mr. Niebuhr ſaw it, the garriſon, at this time, conſiſted of 600 men: 48 miles ENE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Taawirry, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. There are two ſituated within the reef of the iſland of Otaheite, and on the eaſt ſide of the main iſland. Within theſe iſlands there is anchorage within the reef that ſurrounds them. The French veſſels under the command of M. Bougainville lay here. The name of the other iſland is Bourou.

Tab, a river of Perſia, which ſeparates the province of Chuſiſtan from the province of Farſiſtan, and runs into the Perſian Gulf, near Chiniz.

Taba, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

Tabago, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico; about three miles long, and two broad. It is mountainous, and on the north ſide the high land declines with a gentle deſcent to the ſea. Near the ſtrand the ſoil is a black mould, and deep, but towards the top of the mountain ſtrong and dry. The north ſide of the iſland makes a very pleaſant appearance, and ſeems to be a garden of fruit-trees, incloſed within others of the foreſt kind. The principal products are plantains and bananas, which grow very well from the foot to the middle of the mountain; but thoſe near the top are ſmall, as wanting moiſture. There was formerly a ſmall town near the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland; but it was ruined by the privateers that then frequented thoſe ſeas. Before it is a good road, about a mile from the ſhore, where ſhips may ride very ſafely in ſixteen or eighteen fathom water: ſix leagues S. Panama. *Long.* 82. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Tabagulla, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near Tabago.

Tabunié, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: ſix miles SW. Manſora.

Tabanka, or *Tabarca*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on the north coaſt, at the mouth of the Zaine, of which little but ruins are exiſting, and a ſmall garriſon: 60 miles NW. Tunis.

Tabara, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fourteen miles N. Zamora.

Tabarca, or *Tabaquer*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which ſeparates Algiers from Tunis. The Lomellines, a noble Genoeſe family, have been in poſſeſſion of the little iſland that lies before Tabarca, at the mouth of the Zaine, ever ſince the

the time of the famous Andrea Doria, to whom the Tuniſeans gave it, with the ſolemn conſent of the grand ſignior, in ranſom for one of their princes, whom Andrea had taken captive. This place is defended by a ſmall caſtle, well armed, and in good order, and protected the coral-fiſhery, which was carried on in theſe ſeas. But, in the year 1740, that monſter of princes, Ally Baſhaw, the reigning king of Tunis, took it by treachery from the Genoeſe; and, contrary to all juſtice, and the right of nations, put ſome of them to the ſword; and the reſt, to the number of 300 or 400, he carried into captivity. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Tabaria, or *Taberayan*, anciently *Tiberias*, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated on the weſt bank of a lake, called in the ſcriptures the *Lake of Genneſareth*, and the Sea of Tiberias, and at the foot of a high and ſharp mountain; ſurrounded with walls except towards the water: this town was built by Herod Antipas, to the honour of Tiberius, and was long the capital of Galilee, and after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem for ſome time the reſidence of the high-prieſt. This city Herod was obliged to people moſtly with Galileans and ſtrangers, becauſe it being built on a ground which was full of ſepulchres, the going over which pollutes the Jews ſeven whole days, he could hardly get any of that nation to ſettle there, though he endowed it with conſiderable privileges, and gave its inhabitants the greateſt encouragment, viz. land to ſome, houſes to others, to take off their qualms of conſcience about treading on dead bodies. Near it are ſome warm baths. The Chriſtians have a church here, and the Jews a ſeminary: fifty miles NNE. Jeruſalem, and ſeventy SSW. Damaſcus.

Tabas, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 34 miles S. Degnizlu.

Tabaſco, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the eaſt by the province of Yucatan, on the ſouth by Chiapa, and on the weſt by Guaxaca, about 100 miles in length, but narrow. The climate is not reckoned healthy, nor is the ſoil remarkable for its fertility. The inhabitants however, have good farms well-ſtocked with cattle, which ſell to good advantage. They have alſo great plenty of Indian corn and cocoa-nuts, which they ſend to Vera Cruz. Moſt of the country is flat and moiſt, has many marſhes and lakes, well-ſtocked with fiſh. It rains nine months out of the twelve, ſo that the air is exceſſively damp; and in February, March, and April, remarkably hot, when infinite ſtorms of gnats and other inſects are produced. The coaſt, from the beginning of September to the end of March, is ſubject to tempeſtuous northerly winds, which render ſailing dangerous during that ſeaſon. The Spaniards brought hither vines, lemon, orange, and fig-trees, which all thrive here very well. Here are large thickets of mangroves and bamboos, and woods of cedar, Braſil-wood, &c. frequented by lions, tygers, wild bears, and deer. They have great number of rabbits, apes, and ſquirrels, with the common fruits of America; and three or four harveſts of maize in a year; beſides rice, barley, and all ſorts of garden-herbs, different ſpecies of European fowls, and others to us unknown.

Tabaſco, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 75. 52. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 18. 15. N. on the banks of this river are ſome of the largeſt cabbage and cotton-trees ſuppoſed in the world.

Tabaſco, a town of North America, and capital of the province to which it gives name, called alſo by the Spaniards *Nueſtra Senzora de la Vitteria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez, on his firſt arrival. It ſtands on an iſland, at the mouth of the river Grijalva which divides itſelf, near the ſea, into two branches, of which the weſtern falls into the river Tabaſco, which riſes in the mountains of Chiapa; and the other continues its courſe till within four leagues of the ſea, where it ſubdivides, and ſeparates the iſland above-mentioned from the continent. Near it are plains, which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain-cow, ſo called from its reſembling that creature, and feeding on a ſort of moſs found on the trees near great rivers. The iſland of Tabaſco, on which the town of that name is built, is about twelve leagues long, and two and a half broad. The town is not very large, but well built, and conſiderably enriched by conſtant reſort of merchants and tradeſmen at Chriſtmas. *Long.* 76. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Tabbay, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated near a mountain of the ſame name, which abounds in iron-ore: eight miles S. Jonkioping.

Taberiſtan, a province of Perſia, forming a part of Mezanderan, ſee *Mezanderan*.

Tabernas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: fifteen miles NNE. Almeria.

Tabene, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: fifty miles ESE. Kerkuk.

Tabeyro, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five miles SE. St. Jago.

Tabiana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles W. Parma.

Tabinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Biſhila: forty miles

S.

S. Upha. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Tablanatz, a town of Iſtria: twenty-four miles NE. Pedena.

Table Bay, a bay of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of the ſouthern extremity where the fort and town of the Cape of Good Hope are ſituated.

Table Bay, a bay on the North Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 20. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Table Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 80. 57. N.

Table Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. *Long.* 167. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 38. S.

Table Mountains, mountains of the United States of America, in North Carolina. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

Table Mountain, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: fifteen miles W. Wicklow.

Table Mountain, a mountain of Africa, in the Cape of Good Hope, ſo called from its flat ſummit; in fine weather viſible ten leagues at ſea.

Tablier (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Roche-ſur-Yon: two leagues SSE. la Roche-ſur-Yon, and three NW. Luçon.

Tabo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

Tabo Dagrou, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Tabo Dune, a ſeaport of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt: 30 leagues from Cape Palmas.

Taboa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Mondego: three leagues S. Viſeu.

Taboga, ſee *Tabago*.

Taboo, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Fezzan.

Tabor, or *Hradiſtie Hory Tabor*, i. e. *The Camp of Mount Tabor*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, founded by the Huſſites. John Ziſka having in the year 1420, fallen upon and plundered the town of Auſti, attacked the citadel, which ſtood on a ſteep mountain near it, at that time called *Klokotſka Hora*, which place he took, and there pitched his camp: after which he cauſed the town of Auſti to be pulled down, and out of its ruins a camp of houſes to be erected, whence aroſe the town of Tabor, the very name of which denotes a camp: and from thence the Huſſites obtained the title of Taborzi, or Taborites. This by reaſon of its ſituation on a mountain, and the river Luznice, is naturally ſtrong; being fortified in the ancient manner, with a ditch, walls, and bulwarks. The emperor Sigiſmund raiſed it to a royal borough. After his death, Albrecht of Auſtria attempted in vain to take it. Rodolph II made himſelf maſter of it by ſtratagem, in the year 1611; it was alſo taken in 1621, 1648, and 1744: ten miles NNE. Budweis, and ten NNE. Bechin.

Tabor, a mountain of Paleſtine, mentioned in Scripture. This mountain is of the figure of a broken cone, eight hundred or a thouſand yards in height. The ſummit is two-thirds of a league in circumference. Formerly it had a citadel, of which now only a few ſtones remain. From hence we diſcover to the ſouth, a ſeries of vallies and mountains, which extend as far as Jeruſalem; while, to the eaſt, the Vally of Jordan, and Lake Tabaria, appear as if under our feet; the lake ſeems as if incloſed in the crater of a volcano.

Tobornoſt, a town of Africa, in the county of Darah.

Taboro, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and weſtern part of Principato Citra, on the confines of Lavora.

Taborowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ſixteen miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

Tabué, a town of Egypt on the Nile: nine miles SW. Menuf.

Tabuk, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 208 miles ESE. Jeruſalem.

Taby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fourteen miles SE. Nordkioping.

Tacalalpo, a town of North America, in the province of Tabaſco: twenty-three miles SW. Tabaſco.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a government or juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, ſituated to the north of Guayaquil, and weſt of the Andes. The country of this juriſdiction lay a long time uncultivated; and if not wholly, at leaſt the greateſt part of it unknown; for, after its conqueſt by Sebaſtian de Belalcazar, the peopling of it was neglected, either becauſe the Spaniards were more intent in regulating their conqueſts, than in improving what they had got, or becauſe the country did not ſeem to them ſo proper for a ſettlement as the ſierra or mountainous parts; or, perhaps, they judged it barren and unhealthy. Though the country of Tacames lay thus neglected, for ſome years after the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, and its inhabitants had performed homage to the king of Spain; yet the importance of making ſettlements here, and cultivating the ground for facilitating the commerce betwixt the province of Quito and the kingdom of Terra Firma, was not unknown, as thereby an end would be put to the inconveniences of carrying it on by the way of Guayaquil; which being a great circuit, the trade ſuffered in many particulars,

lars. In the year 1741, Don Pedro Vicente Maldonado laid open a direct communication betwixt Quito and the Rio de Las Eſmaraldas: and having verified his proceeding before the audiences, and obtained their approbation, he returned to Spain, where he was confirmed governor of that country, which, in 1747, was formally erected into a government, by the commiſſion then given to the above gentleman, who, by his ſkill and reſolution, had ſo well deſerved it. This government contains twenty towns, five of which are on the ſea coaſt, the others are inland. The inhabitants of the five towns are Spaniards, meſtizos, negroes, and caſts, which ſprung from theſe three ſpecies. Thoſe of the other fifteen are in general Indians, having few Spaniards, mulattos, or negroes, amongſt them. With the ſpiritual concerns are inveſted eleven prieſts, who continually reſide in the great towns, and occaſionally viſit the others, where are chapels of caſe. The temperature of Tacames is like that of Guayaquil, and accordingly produces the ſame kinds of vegetables, grains, and fruits, though ſome of them to much greater perfection; for, lying higher, it is not ſubject to the inundations, proceeding from ſwellings of rivers: and thus the cacao in its plantations and foreſts, having all the moiſture that plant delights in, without being drowned, is much ſuperior to the other in ſize, oilineſs, and delicacy of flavour. It likewiſe produces, in great abundance, vanillas, achote, ſarſaparilla, indigo; alſo a great deal of wax is made here; and the foreſts are ſo thick ſet with trees of a ſurpriſing bulk and loftineſs, as to be impenetrable; and theſe trees, as in the foreſt of Guayaquil, are of an infinite variety; ſome fitter for land works, others for naval uſes, and ſome excellent for both.

Tacames Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Tacazze, a river of Africa, and, next to the Nile, the largeſt in Abyſſinia. It riſes about 200 miles E. from Gondar, and joins the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia.

Tacchar, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-three miles S. Tourfan.

Tacchar-ſeghin, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty miles S. Tourfan.

Tachau or *Tachow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. In the year 1421, Ziſca beſieged it without ſucceſs, but in the year 1427, he took it by aſſault, and ſacked it. In the year 1431, the Germans beſieged it, with a numerous army; but on the Bohemians advancing to the relief of the place, they retired to Riſenberg: twenty-two miles S. Elnbogen, and 28 W. Pilſen.

Tachemal-ondouc, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 140. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 59. N.

Tachens, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and arch-biſhopric of Salzburg; five miles long, and about one wide: fourteen miles NW. Salzburg.

Ta-choui-cao-hoiun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 425 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

Tackumbreet, a town of Africa, or rather the ruins of a town, anciently called *Siga*, or *Sigeum*, and once the metropolis of Mauritaunia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river: forty-four miles SW. Oran.

Ta-cong-lo-che, a town of China, on the Iſle of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Ta-con, a river of China, in the province of Chang-tong, which runs into the Eaſt Sea: ſeven miles ENE. Kiao.

Tac-pou-chai, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eighty-five leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tac-pou-nai, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eighty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tac-pouy-Courou-namkin, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, forty-nine leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tac-pouy Laſoi, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 40 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

Tacpoy, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the kingdom of Thibet: 126 miles SE. Laſſa, and 152 NNW. Ghergong. *Long.* 92. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 53. N.

Tacſai Raki, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 106. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

Tacuba, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, ſituated to the north-weſt of the city of Mexico.

Tacumadars, or *Tgumedes*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, the original country of the reigning ſheriffs of Morocco.

Tacſli, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Kilia, in Beſſarabia.

Tadameri, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 100 miles NE. Chittledroog, and 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

Tadapooly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: five miles SE. Sattimungulum.

Tadcaſter, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Werf, with a weekly market on Thurſday; near it formerly was a caſtle: nine miles SW. York, and 188 N. London.

Tadcul, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: ſix miles SE. Caveripatam.

Taden, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 14 miles E. Meldorp.

Tadivan, or *Taduan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſituated in a beautiful plain, in the midſt of ſprings, which deſcend from the neighbouring mountains; and planted with variety of the moſt excellent fruit-trees: 20 leagues S. Schiras.

Tadmor,

Tadmor, see *Palmyra*.

Tadouſac, a town of North America, in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the left ſide of the river St. Lawrence. It is a place of conſiderable reſort for the native Indians, who bring furs to exchange for cloth, and other European goods. This place was firſt ſettled by the French, from whom it was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1629. In the year 1633, it was retaken by the French; it was ceded with the reſt of Canada: 100 miles NE. Quebec. *Long.* 69. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Tadoun, or *Tadivan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Armenia, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Lake of Van, with a harbour for boats: 120 miles SSE. Erzerum.

Tafale, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, between the rivers Senegal and Nunez.

Tafalioga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

Tafalif-ga, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. In the fifteenth century, Charles II, king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made the ordinary place of his reſidence, and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city: it has an univerſity, and is called by the Spaniards the *Flower of Navarre*: 15 miles NW. Sangueſa, and 15 S. Pamplona.

Tafar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty miles NE. Sanaa.

Taffarowy, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 15 miles SE. Oran.

Tafilet, a kingdom of Africa, of which no accurate account can be given, Europeans not being ſuffered to paſs through it. Tafilet extends along the eaſt ſide of Mount Atlas: its habitations conſiſt but of about fifteen hundred ſcattered houſes, ſeveral of which have a tower for defence, and each ſtanding amidſt an incloſure of gardens, cultivated grounds, and palm-tree plantations; the whole forming a variegated and pleaſant country, interſected by many rivers and rivulets deſcending from the eaſt of Mount Atlas, and which ſerve to water their lands. Their dates, which are very ſmall, but very excellent, conſtitute the wealth of, and are food for, the people, who even give them to their horſes. By ancient cuſtom, perhaps, for it is contrary to the precepts of the Koran, brandy is made in Tafilet, of dates, which is exceedingly ſtrong, and drank ſo immoderately by the Sherifs, that wine produces no effect on them whatever. Tafilet is the abode of a race of the Sherifs, the moſt of which are poor; they employ themſelves in their grounds and gardens, and, being always divided among themſelves, the ſpirit of pillage inceſſantly arms the ſtrong againſt the weak. The town of Tafilet, after which the kingdom was named, under the Sherifs of the reigning houſe, is not an ancient city; the name comes from the word Fileli, for ſo the inhabitants of theſe countries are called, as are the ſtuffs and carpets which are there manufactured: 140 miles ESE. Morocco. *Long.* 11. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Tafilet, a river of Africa, which riſes in Mount Atlas, paſſes by the town of Tafilet, and loſes itſelf in a lake, about 140 miles S. of that town.

Tafna, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tackumbreet.

Tafo, or *Tafu*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Tagadempt, or *Tagadeont*, or *Tigedent*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 21 leagues ESE. Oran, and 105 SW. Algiers.

Tagai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 48 miles W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Taganrog, a fort of Ruſſia, on the ſea of Azoph, firſt built by Peter the Great, in the year 1696; in the year 1711, it was demoliſhed, according to treaty; and rebuilt in the year 1769: 32 miles WNW. Azoph.

Tagaſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on a river about three leagues from the Mediterranean: twenty leagues W. Melilla.

Tagazonte, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 45 miles SE. Oran.

Taggia, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 14 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Tagbmon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeven miles W. Wexford.

Tagiab, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, twenty-four miles E. Oran.

Tagidog, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Alen, four miles N. from Wrexham, in the county of Flint.

Tagil, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, 48 miles W. Turinſk.

Tagilſkoi (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: fifty-two miles N. Ekaterinburg.

Tagilſkoi (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekateringburg: ſixty miles N. Ekateringburg.

Taglaret, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies: ſeven miles W. Pinerolo.

Tagliacozzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 18 miles SW. Aquila, and 33 ENE. Rome.

Tagnon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of

of a canton, in the district of Rethel: two leagues SW. Rethel.

Tagoaſt, or *Tagaoſt*, or *Tagavoſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus: by ſome ſaid to have been the native place of St. Auguſtine; ſituated in a fertile country. It is large, and defended by a garriſon of 400 men: 140 miles SW. Morocco.

Tagodaſt, or *Iſadagas*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the foot of Mount Atlas: 20 leagues NE. Morocco.

Tagomago, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ivica.

Tagourie, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: forty miles NNE. Hatamtam.

Tagleſſe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco: 120 miles WNW. Morocco.

Tagwa, or *Taguwa*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga.

Tagumadert, a town of Africa, in the country of Drah: twenty miles S. Tattah.

Tagus, or *Tajo*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Molina, which ſeparate the kingdom of Aragon from Old Caſtile, paſſes by Aranjuez, Toledo, Talavera de la Reyna, croſſes Caſtile and Eſtramadura, and enters Portugal at Montalvao, and croſſing Eſtramadura, paſſes by Abrantes, Santarem, &c. and runs into the Atlantic about ten miles below Liſbon.

Tahal, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: eight miles NNE. Purchena.

Tahate, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles W. Zebid.

Ta-hean, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1130 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

Tahej, a town of Hindooſtan: 150 miles W. Amedabad, and 400 S. Moultan. *Long.* 69. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

Ta-he-kan, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Tahiao, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles SSE. Long Kouang.

Ta-hoorowa, one of the ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands, ſituated about three leagues from the ſouth-weſt part of Mowee. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil appears to be ſandy and barren. *Long.* 199. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Tahia, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 187 miles S. Cairo, and 32 S. Siut. *Long.* 49. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 57. N.

Tai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 175 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Tai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-two miles E. Yang-tcheou. *Long.* 137. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Tai, a large lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near fifty leagues in circumference: 75 miles SE. Nan-king.

Tajamento, a river of Italy, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the country of Friuli, and runs into the gulf of Venice, ſixteen miles SSE. Concordia.

Tai-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles W. Haimen.

Tai-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ſixty miles SW. Ouen-tcheou.

Taief, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. This town, in the time of Mahomet, was a place of conſiderable ſtrength; he laid ſiege to it, but, notwithſtanding he had provided himſelf with battering rams, catapultas, and other military engines, and prevailed ſo far as to make conſiderable breaches in the wall, he was compelled, by the bravery of the inhabitants, to raiſe the ſiege after twenty days: forty-eight miles E. Mecca.

Taje-elt, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 35 miles SSE. Bona.

Taieva, a town of Croatia: forty-four miles E. Bihacs.

Tai-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-ſeven miles ESE. Yang-tcheou.

Tai-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty miles S. Ki-ngan.

Tai-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ſeventeen miles NW. Hing.

Tai-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 37 miles WSW. Ngan-king.

Tai-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles E. Hiu.

Tai-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty miles S. Tai-yuen.

Taillebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely. In the year 1242, St. Louis gained a victory over the count of Marche, near this town: 2 leagues N. Saintes, and 2½ SSW. St. Jean d'Angely.

Tailoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ten miles NNW. Vencatighery.

Taimuſkaia, a bay, or gulf, of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, between Cape Sievero Voſtochnio and Cape Sievero Zapadnoi. *Long.* 112. to 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. to 77. N.

Tain,

Tain, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: three leagues WNW. Romans, and three N. Valence.

Tain, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, on the Frith of Dornoch. It is a royal burgh, and the principal town of the county; ſome years ſince celebrated for its fiſh market, and a few boats are kept in the pariſh for the purpoſe of fiſhing, but the fiſh have lately been ſcarce on this coaſt, ſo that formerly twenty haddocks were ſold for a penny, the preſent price of a ſingle fiſh: the navigation to Tain being bad, goods are often landed at Cromarty. The pariſh of Tain is eight miles in length, and two in breadth. The number of ſouls above 2100: eight miles N. Cromarty, and eight SW. Dornoch.

Tainach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Nagold, two miles S. Calw, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Tai-ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chantong: 235 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Tai-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-two miles SSW. Chao-ou.

Taining, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Tong-ki-ho river: 20 miles N. Koei-tcheou.

Tai-ouan, a city and ſeaport, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa, of which it is the capital. The ſtreets are almoſt all drawn in a line, and all covered, ſeven or eight months in the year, to defend them from the heat of the ſun; they are from thirty to forty feet in breadth, but ſome of them are almoſt a league in length. They are almoſt all lined with ſhops of ſilk, China ware, and other commodities, in which the Chineſe excel. The houſes are all covered with ſtraw, and, for the moſt part, with clay and bamboo; but that mean appearance is hidden by the tents that cover the ſtreets, ſo that you can ſee nothing but the ſhops. Tai-ouan has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is ſheltered from every wind, but the entrance into it becomes more difficult every day: formerly there were two ways to enter into it, one called *Ta-kiang*, where the greateſt veſſels floated with eaſe; and the other, *Louth-men*, the bottom of which is rocky, and not above nine or ten feet deep at high-water. The firſt is now impaſſable; in ſome places there are no more than five feet water, and no where above ſeven or eight; the ſand which the ſea drives thither fills it up every day. *Long.* 3. 30. E. Peking. *Lat.* 23. N.

Tai-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 32 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 525 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty miles SSW. Pin-yang.

Tai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſixty-two miles NNE. Ta-tcheou.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. This city is built on a point of land, which is almoſt ſurrounded by a river. On the land ſide it is fortified by a wall, that reaches from one arm of the ſame river to the other. The territory of this city is very fruitful, very populous, and well cultivated, being the beſt in all the province. There are a great number of forts, becauſe it is near the confines of the kingdom of Ton-king: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Tai-ſang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſeventeen miles SSE. Hoang-tcheou.

Taiſugan Karakol, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 132 miles SSW. Orenburg. *Long.* 71. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Toi-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city, which hath ſix others in its diſtrict, is ſituated on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country. The neighbourhood of the ſea ſupplies it with all things neceſſary. The moſt remarkable thing is, that they can catch a kind of thornback, whoſe ſkin is proper for ſeveral uſes, eſpecially to make ſcabbards for cutlaſſes, of which they carry on a great trade in the country, and tranſport them into Japan, and throughout the empire: 722 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 55. N.

Tai-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NNW. Tſang.

Tai-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Yang-ki-ho river: ſeventeen miles NE. Koei-tcheou.

Tai-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 967 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 5. N.

Tai-tong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi. It is ſituated in a mountainous country, and is the only place expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars: it is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chineſe, and has a very ſtrong garriſon; its territory is ſurrounded by the great wall, which has forts from place to place; its juriſdiction is very large, and extended over four great cities of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; its mountains abound with all kinds of ſimple and medicinal herbs, which the botaniſts gather with great care. Lapis lazuli is in great plenty here; and there is a kind of jaſper, which is tranſparent, and as white as agate; porphyry, marble, and jaſper of all colours are very plentiful; and here is alſo a great trade for ſkins: 155 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 130. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Taitou Saba, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 148. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Tai-tſang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 567 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Tai-tſou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-five miles SW. Ho.

Tajuna, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of New Caſtile, and runs into the Xarama, a little before its union with the Tagus.

Tai-y, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the ſouth ſide of the Poſoi: 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

Tai-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 230 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

Tai-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles SSW. Tai.

Tak, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ten leagues N. Zareng.

Taka, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: fifty miles SE. Ilak.

Takaul, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty miles N. Cogni.

Ta-kia-tche, a town of China, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

Ta-kiron Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 425 miles E. Peking.

Taklacot, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty leagues NE. Kerion.

Takmitzſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: thirty-ſix miles S. Tara.

Taktang, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lis. *Long.* 107. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

Tal, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: 240 miles SW. Betlis.

Talahaſochte, a town of Eaſt Florida, thirty miles N. St. Mark.

Talai-hai, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Talai-hotoc, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 105 miles SW. Haratoubé.

Talamanca, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 14 miles NW. Guadalaxara.

Talan, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Ochotſk. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Talant, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: half a league NW. Dijon.

Talanta, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negroponte: thirty-four miles NW. Negroponte.

Talania, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: eighteen miles NE. Livadia.

Tala-oſo, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: twenty-eight miles ESE. Hatamtam.

Talarbo kara-palhaſſun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths: 715 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Talaſſee, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-five miles S. Knoxville.

Talavan, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-five miles S. Plaſencia.

Talavera la Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: thirteen miles SE. Badajoz.

Talavera la Reyna, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus, ſituated in a vally, and fortified in the old manner, with walls, towers, and breaſt-works. It was formerly appropriated to the queen's revenue; and, at preſent, is famous for its earthen-ware: thirty-five miles W. Toledo.

Talavera la Vieja, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſix miles WSW. Toledo.

Talaveruela, or *Talavera de Badajoz*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana: three leagues from Badajos.

Talbot, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: ſeventy-ſeven miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

Talbot, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Eaſt Florida, eight miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Talbot, a county of the ſtate of Maryland.

Talcan,

Talcan, a town of Asia, in the country of Tokaristan: besieged by Genghis Khan, in the year 1221, and taken after a siege of seven months: 100 miles SE. Termed. *Long*. 84. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 45. N.

Talcaquano, a seaport of South America, on the coast of Chili, with good anchorage, in three or four fathoms water. It is situated in the bay, about two leagues from the town of Conception.

Talckenstein, a mountain of Silesia: four miles NNE. Loewenberg.

Talekan, a town and castle of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: 65 leagues NE. Herat.

Talekan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: thirty miles NE. Amadan.

Talgarth, a town of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the river Lleveny: 8 miles NE. Brecknock, and 160 W. London.

Talgauporam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: six miles S. Bangalore.

Talgul, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore: ten miles SSW. Sirpy.

Talha Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long*. 141. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 16. N.

Talham, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles SSW. Voglabruck.

Tali, a town on the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long*. 137. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 36. N.

Tali, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, which is got from a mountain called *Tien-sung*, and is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Ta-li has under its jurisdiction, four cities of the second order, and three of the third: 1205 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 117. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 45. N.

Taligong, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: seven miles N. Terriore.

Taligov, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga: 24 miles N. Dorpat.

Taliboz, a small island, with a lazaretto, on the coast of France. At low water, the land which joins to the continent is dry: one league N. La Hogue.

Ta-lin-ho, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long*. 138. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 10. N.

Talkeave, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: seven leagues SW. Kin.

Tallano, a town of the island of Corsica, and capital of a district, in the French division, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called *The Gulf of Tallano*: thirty miles SSW. Corte, and twenty-four N. Bonifacio.

Tallapoosee, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into Mobile Bay, near Fort Condé.

Tallarapescei, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: seven leagues S. Ferabat.

Tallard, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gap, on the Durance: three leagues S. Gap, and five N. Sisteron.

Tallevende, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, divided into two parishes, containing in the whole near 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in the manufacture of earthern-ware: two miles SW. Vire.

Tallow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, near the river Bride, which is so far navigable for boats. It is a borough, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: twenty-three miles WNW. Cork, and thirty-two WSW. Waterford.

Tallwater, a river of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, which runs with the Callen into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

Tallyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: eight miles NW. Dindigul.

Talmas, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: three leagues S. Dourlens.

Talmay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon, at the union of the Vigenne and the Saône: six leagues NE. Dijon.

Talmond, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the right side of the Gironde, with a harbour: six leagues SW. Saintes, and fourteen N. Bourdeaux.

Talmont, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sables-d'Olonne: 2¼ leagues ESE. Sables-d'Olonne, and six W. Luçon.

Talo-chan, a small island near the coast of China. *Long*. 139. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 57. N.

Taloire, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: eight miles SSE. Annecy.

Taloo Harbour, an harbour on the north coast of Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 210. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 30. S.

Talovka, a river of Russia, which unites with Analik, and runs, together with it, into the Irgis, thirty-two miles E. Volsk, in the government of Saratov.

Talpia, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami: twenty-eight miles NE. Hatamtam.

Talitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four miles S. Plauen.

Talvar, a town of Persia, in the province of

of Irac: twenty-three leagues NW. Amadan.

Talga, a town of Hungary: eight miles N. Tokay.

Tam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: twenty-seven miles WSW. Paoting.

Tam, a river of China, which runs into the Ta, five miles SE. Khi, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

Tamach, or *Tainach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rises near Neuweiler, and runs into the Nagold, two miles S. Calw, in the marggraviate of Baden.

Tamalameque, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, on the river Magdelena. *Long.* 52. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

Tamames, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fifteen miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

Taman, a town of Asia, in the country of Circassia, situated on the north coast of the Black Sea: 250 miles SSW. Azoph.

Taman, the strait or channel which forms a communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

Tamanah, a seaport town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in the country of Concan: twenty-five miles S. Gheriah, and fifty-four N. Goa.

Tamar, a river of England, which rises in the north-west part of the county of Devon, on the borders of Cornwall, and, taking a southerly course, divides the two counties from each other, except a small part of Devonshire, which is on the west side of the river, and runs into the sea below Plymouth.

Tamara, a seaport town on the north-west coast of the island of Socotora, and residence of the king.

Tamara Isles, or *Islands of Idols*, a cluster of islands, near the coast of Sierra Leona.

Tamaraca, or *Itamaraca*, a district of South America, in Brasil, and jurisdiction of Fernambuco. It has its name from an island on the coast, near the mouth of the river Tamarac, which constitutes the principal part of its district, though the territory thereof extends inland between thirty and forty leagues, having Parayba on the north, Fernambuco on the south, the ocean on the east, and unsubdued Indians on the west. It was reckoned one of the most ancient and flourishing captainships in Brasil; but Parayba and Fernambuco have since exceeded it. The island is parted from the main land by a very narrow channel. It is fertile and pleasant enough; producing large quantities of Brasil wood, cotton, cocoa-nuts, sugar, melons, citrons, &c.; besides a good deal of timber for fuel and other purposes. It is about three leagues in length, and one in breadth, and about seven or eight in circuit. It has a commodious haven on the south side, with some good springs and rivulets of fresh water. The entrance into the port is by a channel of between fifteen and sixteen feet water, commanded by a castle, built on an eminence, and formerly taken by the Dutch, who also built Fort Orange at the mouth of the channel, which was inaccessible, by reason of the marshes surrounding it: so that the vessels that sailed down from the island were exposed to it, and they had, in some measure, stopped all the avenues from the Portuguese. This island, and the territory on the continent belonging to it, pay 3000 ducats to the governor of the captainship, and in it are reckoned to be about twenty-two sugar-mills. The French had formerly a canton or settlement on this coast, still called from them *Porto dos Francese*; but the Portuguese obliged them to evacuate it. The capital, called *Nostra Segnora de Conceizao*, or *da Tamaraca*, stands at the entrance into the river of the latter name; and near it is the small castle, with a redoubt, commanding the avenues; and about a league and a half north of the mouth of the river, is the famous point, denominated *Punto Pedro*.

Tamaril, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, situated about a mile from the sea coast: two miles NE. from Tarragona.

Tamarite, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 16 miles ESE. Balbastro.

Tamasa, a river of Asia, in Mingrelia, which empties itself into the Black Sea.

Tamatamque, or *Villa de las Palmas*, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha, on the river St. Martha: twenty-five miles S. Teneriffe.

Tamatma, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Tamba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Tamba, a town of Hindoostan, in the Visiapour country: 20 miles SW. Sattarah.

Tamba Awra, or *Tamboura*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk, in the neighbourhood of a gold-mine.

Tambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: six miles NE. Smalkalden, and nine S. Gotha.

Tamberchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut: eighteen miles NE. Calicut.

Tambopalla, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Moquegna.

Tambov, a city of Russia, on the Tzna, and capital of a government: 228 miles SE. Moscow,

Moſcow, and 572 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Tambovſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Vladimir, on the eaſt by the governments of Nizegorod, Penza, and Saratov, on the ſouth by the government of Saratov, and on the weſt by the governments of Riazan and Voronez; about 200 miles in length, and from 80 to 100 in breadth. *Long.* 56. 20. to 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. to 55. 20. N.

Tambra, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, near Muros, in the province of Galicia.

Tambuco, or *Tabuco*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Tame, a river of England, which riſes near Winſlow, in the county of Buckingham, and runs into the Thames, at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire.

Tame, a river of England, which riſes near Dudley, in the county of Stafford, and runs into the Trent, about ſeven miles above Burton.

Tame, ſee *Thame*.

Tamega, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, ten miles S. Amarante.

Tamegan, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 48 miles S. Candi.

Tamigua, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

Tamieh, a town of Egypt, on a canal, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum: twelve miles NE. Fayoum.

Taminix, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, about four miles in extent, four miles SE. Veit. It has no viſible communication with any other river.

Tamino, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, 1½ mile from Sargans.

Tammaracoſt, a caſtle of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa.

Tammeſbruck, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the Unſtrutt: one mile from Langen Salza.

Tammowiſchken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: three miles E. Inſterburg.

Tampice, or *Tanxope*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca: twenty-three leagues NNW. Panuco.

Tam-ſan-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Tamſweg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: twelve miles W. Muehrau, and forty-eight SSE. Salzburg.

Tamworth, a town of England, ſituated near the grand navigable canal. This town is ſituated at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, partly in Warwickſhire, and partly in Staffordſhire; it is very ancient, and was once the reſidence of the kings of Mercia. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Ethelfleda, in the year 914, who added a caſtle for its defence. The town is large and well built, with manufactures of narrow cloth. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, who are returned by the ſheriffs of both counties; the market is on Saturday: ſeven miles SE. Lichfield, and 114 NW. London.

Tanaeim or *Tenaiem*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, famous among the Arabian Jews, who had anciently their chief ſeat, and many conſiderable ſynagogues in it, at preſent it is almoſt deſolate: thirty miles SE. Sana.

Tanaga, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean: about forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 200. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Tanalitzkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſituated at the union of the Urdaſim with the Ural, in the government of Upha: 120 miles E. Orenburg.

Tanaro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the mountains near Tenda, paſſes by Coni, Cheaſco, Alba, Aſti, Alexandria, &c. and joins the Po, about three miles E. Valenza.

Tanavelle, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour: 1½ league WSW. St. Flour.

Tancarville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: ten miles SE. Montivilliers.

Tancobanca, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 23 leagues WNW. Port Jaques.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, at the conflux of the Zezare and the Tagus: ſeven leagues NE. Santarem, and three S. Thomar.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, called ſometimes *Chawaspour Tanda*, from the original name of the diſtrict in which it was ſituated, was for a ſhort time in the reign of Shere Shaw, in about the year 1540, the capital of Bengal, and became the eſtabliſhed capital under Acbar, in about 1580. It is ſituated very near to the ſite of Goure, on the road leading from it to Rajemel. There is little remaining of this place, ſave the rampart; nor do we know for certain when it was deſerted. In 1659, it was the capital of Bengal, when that ſoubah was reduced under Aurungzebe.

Tangeragee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh: 8 miles W. Armagh.

Tandla, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: ſeventy-two miles W. Ougein, and 150 NE. Surat. *Long.* 74. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Tandorf,

Tandorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 20 miles E. Konigingratz.

Tang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Tang, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles SE. Nan-yang.

Tangale, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 92 miles S. Candi.

Tange, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 21 miles N. Gotheberg.

Tangen, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: two miles E. Stromſoe.

Tangene, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Tanger, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe at Tangermunde, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Tangermunde, a town Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, where veſſels pay a toll; the principal trade of the town is brewing: twenty-four miles NW. Brandenburg, and fifty-one W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Tanghoo, or *Tenhoa*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province to which it gives name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, ſituated on a ſmall river near the weſt coaſt of a gulf of Cochin China. The principal riches of the province conſiſt in rice and cattle. The town is alſo called *Cuabang*. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Tangier Iſlands, ſeveral iſlands of America, in the Cheſepeak, near the coaſt of Maryland, oppoſite the mouth of the Potomack.

Tangiers, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. This place, which belonged firſt to the Romans, and afterwards to the Goths, was likewiſe given up to the Mahometans by count Julian. It was taken in 1471, by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II, king of England, in 1662, as a marriage portion with the princeſs Catharine of Portugal. The Engliſh abandoned it in 1684, after having deſtroyed the Mole and the fortifications, almoſt in ruins; at preſent it ſtill retains ſome batteries in tolerable condition facing the bay; but theſe could with difficulty reſiſt any powerful attack. At the bottom of the bay, towards the eaſt, oppoſite the ruins of Old Tangiers, is the mouth of the river, where the Emperor formerly laid up his gallies during winter; but the ſand banks and bars, at preſent, render the river uſeleſs. The ſituation of the bay of Tangiers is, and always will be favourable to Mooriſh piracy, who, from this, the narroweſt part of the ſtrait, may eaſily ſurpriſe merchant ſhips, that are incapable of defence. Tangiers cannot become a commercial town, having but few productions in its environs: the Spaniards thence obtained ſome fowls and vegetables formerly, and the Engliſh at preſent ſupplies for their garriſon at Gibraltar. The bay of Tangiers is not very ſafe, when the wind is in the weſt, having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification; the cables are liable to be torn, and the ſhips to be driven on ſhore. The beſt anchorage for frigates, and the largeſt veſſels, is at the eaſtern point, whence they may eaſily ſet ſail whichever way the wind ſets; the bay, however, is only dangerous during the winter: 108 miles NNW. Fez, and thirty-eight WSW. Gibraltar. *Long.* 11. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Tang-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: fifteen miles SW. Kin-hoa.

Tang-tin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles S. Pou-kiang.

Tangu, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province of Pegu, which was formerly a kingdom; ſituated a conſiderable diſtance to the north of Pegu.

Tanguia, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes near Mount Ilha, running nearly ſouth, falls into the river Ya-lou-kiang.

Tangut, ſee *Tenkat*.

Tangut, ſee *Thibet*.

Tang-yang, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan: about 30 miles in circumference: 32 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

Tang-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: eight miles W. Teng-tchang.

Tang-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: eleven miles S. Tchang-te.

Tuning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles SSE. Si-tcheou.

Taninge, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny, near the Foron: twenty-four miles SE. Geneva, and twenty-ſix NE. Annecy.

Tanjore, a country of Hindooſtan, included in the Carnatic; bounded on the north and weſt by part of the Carnatic, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the Gulf of Bengal: about ninety-five miles in length, from north to ſouth, and fifty in breadth, from eaſt to weſt; watered by the river Cauvery, which divides itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams. Though forming a part of the Carnatic, it is governed by a prince or rajah, and pays an annual ſubſidy to the Engliſh of 160,000l. ſterling.

Tanjore, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated in a plain between two branches of the Cauvery; including the ſuburbs, about two

leagues in circumference; a double wall and a large ditch are the only defence. The palace is situated to the east of the town, and is a grand square, fortified with a wall and a wet ditch, abounding in crocodiles. It was originally only a pagoda: 176 miles SE. Seringapatam, and 156 SSW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

Tankerdsong, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 182 leagues E. Lassa. *Long.* 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

Tankia, a town and fortress of Asia, in the country of Thibet, situated at the foot of a mountain, which is said to exhale suffocating fumes: 136 miles NW. Tassasudon, and 232 WSW. Lassa. *Long.* 87. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Takrowal, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen, with a factory, belonging to the English African company, near the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a church there. The chief trade is in wax. *Long.* 2. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Tanlay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnerre: two leagues E. Tonnerre, and 6¼ W. Châtillon-sur-Seine.

Tanna, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of those called *New Hebrides*, discovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774, about twenty-two miles in length, and ten in breadth. The inhabitants would not suffer captain Cook, or any of his company, to advance far into the island. The produce, as far as could be seen, is bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, a fruit like a nectarine, yams, tarra, a sort of potatoe, sugar-cane, wild figs, a fruit like an orange, which is not eatable, and some other fruits and nuts. Captain Cook doubts not but nutmegs likewise grow in this island. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither so plentiful nor so good as at Otaheite; on the other hand, sugar-canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger. One of the latter weighed fifty-six pounds, every ounce of which was good; hogs did not seem to be scarce; but they saw not many fowls. These are the only domestic animals they have. Land-birds are not more numerous than at Otaheite, and the other islands; but they saw some small birds, with a very beautiful plumage, which they had never seen before. There is a great variety of trees and plants. The people are of the middle size, rather slender than otherwise; many are little, but few tall or stout; the most of them have good features and agreeable countenances, are, like all the tropical race, active and nimble, and seem to excel in the use of arms, but not to be fond of labour. Both sexes are of a very dark colour, but not black; nor have they the least characteristic of the negro about them. They make themselves blacker than they really are, by painting their faces with a pigment of the colour of black lead. They also use another sort, which is red; and a third sort, brown, or a colour between red and black. All these, but especially the first, they lay on with a liberal hand, not only on the face, but on the neck, shoulders, and breast. The men wear nothing but a belt, and the wrapping leaf, as at Mallicollo. The women have a kind of petticoat, made of the filaments of the plaintain-tree, flags, or some such thing, which reaches below the knee. Both sexes wear ornaments, such as bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, and amulets. The bracelets are chiefly worn by the men; some made of sea-shells, and others of those of the cocoa-nuts. The men also wear amulets; and those of most value being made of a greenish stone, the green stone of New Zealand is valued by them for this purpose. Necklaces are chiefly used by the women, and made mostly of shells; ear-rings are common to both sexes, and those valued most are made of tortoise-shell. These people, besides the cultivation of ground, have few other arts worth mentioning. They know how to make a coarse kind of matting, and a coarse cloth of the bark of a tree, which is chiefly used for belts. The workmanship of their canoes is very rude; and their arms, with which they take the most pains in point of neatness, come far short of some others. Their weapons are clubs, spears, or darts, bows and arrows, and stones. The clubs are of three or four kinds, and from three to five feet long. Captain Cook knew no more of their cookery, than that it consists of roasting and baking; for they have no vessels in which water can be boiled. Nor did he know that they had any other liquor but water, and the juice of the cocoa-nut. They were utter strangers to their religion, and but little acquainted with their government. They seem to have chiefs among them, at least some were pointed out to him by that title; but they appeared to have very little authority over the rest of the people. The island contains a very considerable volcano, and some hot springs were discovered, which raised the thermometer from 80 to 170, and in one place to 202. Captain Cook named the harbour where he lay, *Port Resolution*, from the name of the ship, which was the first that had ever entered it: which is situated in *Long.* 169. 44. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette: 15 miles NE. Bombay.

Tanna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reussen: seventeen miles SW. Greitz, and nine ENE. Lobest in.

Tannaſer, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, celebrated for its Hindoo worſhip: forty-five miles NE. Hiſſar, and ſixty-two ESE. Sirhind.

Tannay, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy, two leagues SSE. Clamecy, and five SW. Avalon.

Tanneberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Aigen.

Tannenberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland; an obſtinate battle was fought here, on the fourteenth of July, 1410, between the Poles and the knights of the Teutonic order, wherein the latter were totally defeated; and, from that time, the order viſibly declined: ſix miles SSW. Hohenſtein.

Tannenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

Tannroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: nine miles SSW. Weimar.

Tanore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: twenty-five miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Tanoi, a river of North Wales, which riſes in the county of Montgomery, and runs into the Severn, 7 miles below Welſh Pool.

Tanſe, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

Tanſif, a river of the empire of Morocco, which riſes in the Atlas, and runs into the Atlantic, about eight leagues SSW. from Saffi.

Tanſitaro, a town of North America, in the county of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Tanſor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: thirty miles N. Fez.

Tantaneb, a mountain of Africa, which forms the ſouthern boundary of the deſert of Berdoa.

Tan-thoui-tching, a town of the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt: *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Tan-tching, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles WSW. Tſintcheou.

Tan-tie-kan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles NW. Nan-king.

Tan-tumqueri, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin, on the Gold Coaſt, with two forts, one belonging to the Engliſh, the other to the Dutch.

Tanum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-one miles NW. Uddevalla.

Tanuo, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Carnete.

Tan-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles S. Tching-kiang.

Tao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Houquang: 929 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Taouſac, or *Ta*, a town of North America, in Lower Canada. *Long.* 69. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Taoneroa, ſee *Poverty Bay*.

Taoo Iſland, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean: about eight leagues in circumference.

Taormina, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, on a rocky hill, called alſo, formerly, *Taurus*, and much celebrated both for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. It was very much damaged by an earthquake, in the year 1693. In the environs of this town, the ſea-water, which makes at certain times a dreadful roaring amidſt the rocks, has given room to an idle conjecture, that the water, abſorbed by Charybdis, is here evacuated. It was formerly a magnificent city, at preſent it ſcarcely contains 2000 inhabitants; ſome ancient ruins afford ſome idea of its former ſplendour. In the tenth century, Taormina was taken from the Greek emperor, by the Arabians, at that time one of the ſtrongeſt places in the iſland; it was by them called *Al Moezzia*, which name it retained a conſiderable time: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Meſſina, and 24 NNE. Catania. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Taouka, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean: *Long.* 145. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Taoſanlu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles NW. Kiutaja.

Tao-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 25 miles NW. Hoai-ngan.

Tao-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yuen: fifteen miles W. Tchang-te.

Taganatepeque, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Pacific Ocean.

Taparica, an iſland near the coaſt of Braſil, at the entrance of the Bay of All Saints.

Taparooly, an Engliſh factory, in the iſland of Sumatra. This place was taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace of 1763.

Tapa-tacſo, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues NE. Laſſa.

Ta-pi-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 690 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Tapia, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada, and province of St. Martha.

Tapian, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: ſixteen miles E. Konigſberg.

Tapir-tala, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Taplaken, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, on the Pregel: twenty-four miles E. Konigſberg.

Tapoamanao, ſee *Sir Charles Saunder's Iſland.*

Tapookas, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, on the Yazoo River. *Long.* 89. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 37. N.

Tapoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: fifteen miles SSW. Darampoory, and 83 ESE. Seringapatam.

Tapoor, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery, four miles N. Coveriporum.

Ta-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifty-ſeven miles N. Tchao-tcheou.

Tappahanock, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: forty-three miles NE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Tappan, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, where the Britiſh officer, major André, was hanged as a ſpy, by the Americans.

Tapſon, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: fifty miles E. Tchontori.

Taptee, a river of Hindooſtan, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmaller rivers, in the Candeiſh country, which runs into the Gulf of Cambay, about twelve miles below Surat.

Tapuyas, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

Tar, ſee *Pamlico.*

Tara, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 220 miles ESE. Tobolſk, and 264 WNW. Kolivan. *Long.* 92. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tara Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the ſea coaſt: four miles NE. Newborough.

Tarabias, or *Tarabolus*, ſee *Tripoli.*

Taraboſan, ſee *Trebiſond.*

Taracaſſa, a diſtrict of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, part of the juriſdiction of Carangas.

Taragot, or *Taragale*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darah.

Tarakli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Beſſarabia: twenty-four miles SSW. Bender.

Tarama, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Lima. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile.

Tarameh (Al), a town of Egypt, in ruins: two miles NE. Tineh.

Taramunde, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 45 miles W. Oviedo.

Tarannon, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, about five miles W. Newtown.

Taranſa, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about four miles in length, and two in breadth, where wideſt, but in ſome places ſcarcely half a mile acroſs: five miles NE. from Toe-Head. *Long.* 5. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

Taraniola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ten miles ENE. Solmona.

Tarapaca, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Arequipo, and juriſdiction of Africa, on a river which ſoon after runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: ſix leagues WNW. Lyons, and 4½ WSW. Villefranche.

Taraſcon, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles SW. Huete.

Taraſcon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Rhône, with a caſtle, fortified in the ancient manner. It is ſituated oppoſite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by means of a bridge of boats. The number of inhabitants is about 7000: three poſts E. Niſmes, and ten NW. Aix.

Taraſcon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Arriege, on the river Arriege. In it are ſeveral manufactures of iron: ſixteen leagues S. Toulouſe, and fourteen SW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Taraſova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: twelve miles S. Tutura.

Taratato, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Fortaventura, one of the Canary Iſlands.

Taraz, ſee *Turkeſtan.*

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: fifteen miles S. Alarcon.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. The ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. This town is ancient, and was deſtroyed by the Moors, in the year 724, and by the ſame people rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century: forty-three miles NW. Saragoſſa, and 135 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 15. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty. This pariſh originally belonged to the county of Roſs, but was ſeparated from it and annexed to Cromarty, in the year 1693: ſix miles E. Tain.

Tarbat (Eaſt), a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on a bay called *Eaſt Tarbet Loch*, on the northern extremity of the peninſula of Kintyre: twenty-five miles N. Campbeltown.

Tarbat Neſs, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Roſs, between the

friths of Dornoch and Murray. *Long.* 0. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Tarbe, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennées, built on the ruins of the ancient Bigorre: before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet along the Adour, and is defended by a caſtle: $7\frac{1}{2}$ poſts S. Auch, and $96\frac{1}{2}$ SW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Tarbert, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: two miles S. Omey Iſland.

Tarbido, or *Marazzo*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: 13 miles SW. Coſenza.

Tarbon, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe: fourteen miles NNE. Kiſwarda.

Tarburgh, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, on the Tar: forty-five miles NNW. Newbern, and twenty NW. Greenville.

Tarcoa, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, and province of Gojam.

Tardets, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: two leagues S. Mauleon, and four SW. Oleron.

Tardoire, or *Tardovere*, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, near Rochefoucault.

Tardon (El), a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 28 miles W. Cordova.

Tardſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eighty-ſix leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 113. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Taref, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: forty miles NE. Medina.

Tarengaſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-four leagues SSE. Laſſa.

Tarent, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, in the county of Dorſet, three miles SE. Blandford.

Tarentaiſe (County of), a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the lordſhip of Faucigny, on the eaſt by the duchy of Aoſta, on the ſouth by the county of Maurienne, and on the weſt by the duchy of Savoy; erected into a biſhopric about the 5th century, and an archbiſhopric in the eighth. The kings of Burgundy, erected it into a county, and towards the end of the eleventh century, Humbert II, earl of Maurienne and Savoy, became maſter of Tarentaiſe, and his deſcendents have held it ever ſince. The ſoil is barren, and the appearance of the country is diſagreeable, and full of frightful mountains and precipices, with but little good land. The Iſere croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Monſtier is the chief place.

Tarento, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a ſmall peninſula, which projects into a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Tarentum was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic, at one time powerful enough to offend the Romans, by plundering their ſhips, and killing the commander, and inſulting the ambaſſadors who were ſent to complain of the violence: the Tarentines called in Pyrrhus to their aſſiſtance; and afterwards the Carthaginians. In the ſecond Carthaginian war, the city was taken by Fabius. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. It had once an excellent harbour, but it is now ſo ſhallow as only to admit fiſhing boats. The fort for its defence is of ſome ſtrength. The bay of Tarento is remarkable for ſprings of freſh water at the bottom, which it is ſaid may in a calm be taken up from the ſurface: ſixty miles WNW. Otranto, and 147 E. Naples. *Long.* 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Tareza, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: 20 miles SW. Tokay.

Tarfe, a town of Egypt: ſeven miles W. Cairo.

Targa, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the north coaſt of the kingdom of Fez; near which is an oyſter-fiſhery: thirty leagues SE. Tangiers.

Target, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league SE. Montmarault.

Targon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 2 leagues NE. Cadillac.

Targowiſka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: nine miles S. Lucko.

Tari, or *Tira*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Popo, on the Slave Coaſt.

Tariffa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the north ſide of the Straits of Gibraltar, fortified with old walls and towers, with a caſtle in which the governor reſides. By the Romans it was called *Julia Traducta*, and *Julia Joza*. The preſent name is from the Moors: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 11. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

Tarija, ſee *Chichas*.

Taringaſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventeen miles SSE. Laſſa, and 106 N. Ghergong. *Long.* 93. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Tarinurak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 142. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 61. N.

Tarito, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: thirty-three miles SE. Tchontori.

Tarka,

Tarka, a mountain of Tranſylvania: 28 miles NNE. Udvarhely.

Tarki, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles NNW. Topoltzan.

Tarkira houtchin, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 131. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Tarko, a town of Hungary: ſix miles ESE. Szeben.

Tarku, or *Tarcou*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Dageſtan, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 260 miles S. Aſtrachan, and 130 N. Shamachie.

Tarma, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the north of Atun-Xauxa, about thirty leagues from Lima, to which dioceſe it belongs, and is one of the moſt extenſive in this part of Peru. The climate is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, except towards the mountains, where it is cold, and the land is chiefly applied to feeding cattle, and many mines of ſilver are found.

Tarmon Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and ſouthern part of the peninſula of Mullet.

Tarn, a river of France, which riſes in the mountain of Lozere, paſſes by Florac, Iſpanhac, St. Enimie, Compeyre, Milhau, St. Rome, Alby, L'Iſle, Rabaſtens, Villemur, Montauban, &c. and joins the Garonne, near Moiſſac, in the department of the Lot.

Tarn, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the department of the Aveiron, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Herault, on the ſouth by the department of the Aude, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Lot, about forty-ſeven miles from north to ſouth, and about the ſame from eaſt to weſt, except a mountainous tract, ſeven miles wide from La Caune to St. Gervais, which extends as much as fifteen miles farther eaſtward. It was heretofore a part of Languedoc, and takes its name from the river Tarn, which croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Caſtres is the capital.

Tarnac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on the Vienne: twenty-five miles N. Tulle, and twenty-five E. Limoges.

Tarnaway, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 20 miles NE. Paniany.

Tarnogrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 52 miles WSW. Belcz.

Tarnowitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near which is a ſilver mine. A little way without this town, Auguſtus II, on his election to the crown of Poland, in 1697, gave a ſolemn audience to the public embaſſy ſent to invite him into that country: and in 1734, a like interview was held here, between Auguſtus III and the ſplendid deputation from the States of Poland, which likewiſe invited him to come and take poſſeſſion of the kingdom: 6 miles N. Beuthen, and 38 SE. Oppeln.

Taro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the duchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, nine miles E. Buſſeto. The country through which it paſſes, is called *Val di Taro*.

Tarom, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: twenty-three leagues NW. Lar.

Tarom, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbaitzan: 43 leagues SE. Tauris.

Taroonchi, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

Taroue Tamdſon, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about fifty-three miles in circumference. *Long.* 102. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

Tarout, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar: thirty-two miles SE. Catif.

Tarpou, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about twenty-two leagues in circumference. *Long.* 99. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

Tarragona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on a riſing ground on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli: and one of the moſt ancient cities of Spain, ſaid to have been founded by the Phenicians. Under the Romans it was the capital of a province called *Tarraconenſis*, and was fortified by Scipio as a defence againſt the Carthaginians. Tarragona has but few remains of its ancient grandeur; inſcriptions almoſt deſtroyed by time, ſome coins, and a few ruins give but an imperfect idea of what it formerly was. It is now depopulated, and of little importance. The harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented; there are a few baſtions in bad repair, which were formerly built for its defence. Tarragona, is however the ſee of an archbiſhop, the metropolis of Catalonia, and diſputes with Toledo the primacy of Spain. The eſtabliſhment of the ſee is ſaid to have been in the firſt ages of the church: the ſucceſſion of archbiſhops was interrupted by the Moors, and remained ſuſpended until the eleventh century. The cathedral is worthy of attention for its vaſt dimenſions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jaſper, in honour of Saint Thecla, tute ar ſaint of the church: ninety-eight miles ESE. Saragoſſa, and thirty-eight WSW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Tarraſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles N. Barcelona.

Tarratz Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Cervera: 5 miles W. Cervera, and thirty N. Tarragona.

Tarring, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: ſeventeen miles W. Brighthelmſtone, and fifty-ſeven S. London.

Tarry-town, a town of United America, in the States of New York, where major André of the Britiſh army was apprehended as a ſpy.

Tarſia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſeven miles N. Biſignano.

Tarſus, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſaid to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was at one time the capital of all Cilicia, and in the time of St. Paul the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and is the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop and Neſtorian archbiſhop. It is large and ſurrounded with a double wall. St. Paul called himſelf a native of Tarſus: 105 miles W. Alexandretta.

Tartala, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: twenty-one miles E. Paniany.

Tartaro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Veroneſe, and running eaſterly croſſes the Poleſe de Rovigo, paſſes by Adria, and ſoon after divides into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

Tartary. This word in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, contains all that vaſt country of Aſia, which lies between the Frozen Sea, to the north, and Perſia, Hindooſtan, and China to the ſouth, and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars* or *Tatars*, with a particular one often applied from their local ſituation. Mr. Strahlenburg, a Swediſh officer, who reſided ſome years in Siberia, places them in ſix claſſes: the firſt, containing ſeven different nations, all in the dominions of Ruſſia, viz. the Mordvines, who dwell in the government of Nizegorod; the Tſcheremiſſes, or Czeremiſſes, in the government of Kaſan; the Permians, in the government of Perm; the Voiaks, in the government of Viatka; the Vogouls, who dwell on both ſides of the mountains, which formed a ſeparation between Ruſſia and Siberia; the Oſtiacks, who dwell on the coaſts of the river Oby; and the Barabintzi, who inhabit the country between Tara and Tomſk. The ſecond claſs of people, called Tartars, includes the Budziacks, which dwell on the coaſts of the Black Sea; the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban River; and the Tartars of Dagheſtan. The Nogois, or Tartars of Aſtrachan, of Kazan, and Upha. The Baſkirs and the Tartars about the towns of Tiumen, Tara, Tobolſk, and Tomſk. The Uſbek Tartars, the Turcomans, the Kurquis, the Karakalpas, the Sayantzi, who dwell near the head of the Eniſei; the Kirgis, who occupy the mountains ſouth of Lake Biakal; the Burats; the Arintzi, who alſo inhabit near the ſame mountain, and the Yakuzi, more to the north, on the ſides of the Lena. The third claſs includes the Samoiedes, on the coaſt of the Frozen Sea, from Archangel to the Lena. The fourth claſs includes the Calmucks and Monguls, who were formerly but one people. The fifth claſs includes the Mantcheux and the Tunguſes. The ſixth claſs contains the ſavage nations on the north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, as the Tſchutki, &c. with the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, and the Kurile Iſlands. Of theſe, the firſt, third, and ſixth claſs are ſubject to Ruſſia, except that a ſmall part of the ſecond is independent. The fourth is partly independent and partly ſubject to China. The fifth claſs is wholly ſubject to China. All the Tartars pretend to be deſcended from Turk, the eldeſt ſon of Japheth. Although from the time that Jenghis Khan ſubdued all Tartary, and a great part of Aſia, and made irruptions into Europe, they have been known by the name of Tartars, to which that of Monguls or Moguls, of whom he was properly the prince, appeared inferior; nevertheleſs, the Tartars preſerve among themſelves the name of Turks. Thoſe who are Mahometans bordering on Ruſſia, but independent of that crown, take every opportunity of robbing their neighbours: the Calmucks and Monguls are very different in their behaviour, living quietly on the produce of their ſoil, without doing injury to others. The Tartars of Aſiatic Ruſſia, are likewiſe repreſented as a quiet, inoffenſive people, living chiefly by the chaſe and fiſhing. Tartary may be divided into three parts, viz. Chineſe Tartary, Independent Tartary, and Ruſſian Tartary. Chineſe Tartary is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Kamtchatka and the Eaſtern Sea, on the ſouth by China, and on the weſt by the country of the Kalmuks, who are eſtabliſhed between the Caſpian Sea and Kathgar. The different tribes which at preſent inhabit it, were formerly comprehended under the general name of Mongul or Mogul Tartars, a warlike and formidable nation, who, on the one hand, conquered Hindooſtan, under the famous Jenghis Khan, and on the other, ſubdued China. It was in the thirteenth century that the Monguls took poſſeſſion of the latter empire; but after having reigned there for a hundred years, they were expelled by the Chineſe, in the year 1368. The fugitives took different

ferent routs; ſome went towards the Eaſtern Sea, and eſtabliſhed themſelves between China and the river Saghalien; the reſt returned weſtward to their former country, where, intermixing with the Moguls that remained, they ſoon reſumed their ancient manner of living; thoſe who ſettled towards the eaſt, having found the country almoſt a deſert, and without inhabitants, retained the ſame cuſtoms which they had brought from China: hence theſe two Mogul nations differ at preſent in language, government, religion, and cuſtoms. Thoſe of the eaſt retain their ancient name of Mongul, or Mogul Tartars; the reſt are known by the name of Mantchew or Eaſtern Tartars. Chineſe Tartary is therefore divided into two parts, the Eaſtern and Weſtern. Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary extends, north and ſouth, from the 41ſt to the 55th degree of north latitude; and eaſt and weſt, from about the 137th degree of longitude, as far as the Eaſtern Sea. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Leao-tong and Corea, on the eaſt by the Eaſtern Sea, and on the weſt by the country of the Monguls. The Tartars who retired hither, after their expulſion from China, in the year 1368, immediately began to build cities, towns, and villages, and to cultivate the earth, after the manner of the Chineſe, among whom they had lived: hence the greater part of them have remained fixed, and are much more civiliſed than the reſt of the Mongul nation. They were at firſt governed by particular khans, each independent of the other; but ſince that of Ningouta (who was the moſt powerful among them) took poſſeſſion of China, about the middle of the laſt century: the emperor, who is ſtill one of his deſcendants, has reduced under his dominion all the other khans of this part of Tartary: this prince governs it immediately by himſelf, and ſends thither governors and officers, as into all the other provinces of the empire. The country of the Mantchew Tartars is divided into three grand departments: Chenyang, Kirin and Tcitcicar. Weſtern Chineſe Tartary, or Mongul Tartary, is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the eaſt by Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by the great wall and Leao-tong, and on the weſt by Independent Tartary. It was partly from the boſom of theſe dry deſerts, that thoſe celebrated conquerors iſſued, who made all Aſia tremble. The Mongul nation is ſubdivided into a multitude of others, who all ſpeak the ſame language, generally called the Mongul language: they have, it is true, ſeveral different dialects, which however does not prevent them from underſtanding one another. Theſe Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houſes; they form themſelves only into wandering hords, and live under plain tents, which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different ſeaſons, or the wants of their flocks require: they paſs the ſummer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the bottom of ſome mountain or little hill, which ſhelters them from the ſharp and cutting north-wind. Each of theſe tribes has its reſpective limits, and it would be an act of hoſtility towards their neighbours to go beyond them; but they are at full liberty to encamp wherever they chooſe within the circumference aſſigned them. They are naturally clowniſh, and dirty in their dreſs, as well as in their tents, where they live amidſt the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they burn on their hearths inſtead of wood; enemies to labour, they chooſe rather to be ſatisfied with the food which their flocks ſupply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. When the miſſionaries aſked them why they did not at leaſt cultivate ſome gardens, they replied, that the graſs was for beaſts, and beaſts for man. During the ſummer they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, uſing without diſtinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarſe tea has been infuſed; with this drink they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumſtances. They have alſo a method of making a kind of ſpirituous liquor of ſour milk, eſpecially of that of the mare, which they diſtil after having allowed it to ferment. Tartars of better condition, before they diſtil this ſour milk, mix it with ſome of the fleſh of their ſheep, which has been alſo left to ferment. This liquor is ſtrong and nouriſhing: their moſt voluptuous orgies conſiſt in getting drunk with it. The Moguls are free, open and ſincere. They pride themſelves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horſeback, and hunting wild beaſts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and tranſport the aſhes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of ſtones, over which they plant a great number of ſmall ſtandards. They are unacquainted with the uſe of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themſelves the ſpoils of a great number of animals, the ſkins which they uſe for clothing are generally thoſe of their ſheep. They wear the wool inmoſt, and the ſkin on the out-ſide. They are very well acquainted with the art of preparing and whitening theſe ſkins. Some of the better ſort among them ſometimes uſe the ſkins of ſtags, dogs,

or

of wild goats, of which they make dreſſes for ſpring; but whatever care theſe people take to prepare theſe ſkins, they always exhale a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, on which account they are called by the Chineſe, Tſao-fatſe---*Stinking Tartars*. Their tents almoſt always ſmell of their ſheep, and can ſcarcely be endured even by thoſe who have been long accuſtomed to them. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration for their lamas. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all ſubjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand kan of the Tartars. When the Mantchews ſubdued China, they conferred on the moſt powerful of the Mogul princes the title of *wang*, *peilé*, *peiré*, and *cong*, which anſwer to our titles of *king*, *duke*, *count*, and *marquis*; each of them had a revenue aſſigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Mantchew lords at Peking: the emperor ſettled the limits of their reſpective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at preſent governed: theſe tributary kans have not the power of condemning their ſubjects to death, nor of depriving them of their poſſeſſions; theſe two caſes of death and confiſcation are reſerved for the ſupreme tribunal eſtabliſhed at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the ſentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in perſon whenever he is cited. All the Mogul nation under the Chineſe government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly ſo called, the Kalkas, Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor. According to the map of Chineſe Tartary, the country of the Moguls extends more than 300 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth: it is incloſed between the country of the Ortous, the great wall, Eaſtern Tartary, and the country of the Kalkas; theſe people compoſe forty-nine *ki*, or ſtandards; every ſtandard comprehends an indeterminate number of companies, each of which conſiſts of 150 heads of families; and, as theſe Tartar families are generally numerous, each company may be reckoned to contain 1000 individuals: beſides theſe 49 ſtandards, there are five others, under the immediate government of the emperor of China, and commanded by officers whom he ſends thither. The Kalkas (who formerly compoſed a numerous tribe, conſiſting of more than 600,000 families) inhabit to the north of the Mogul Tartars, whom we have juſt mentioned. Their country, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths, is near 300 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt. In this region was formerly ſituated, towards the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, the city of Karakun, the ſeat of the empire of Jenghiz-khan, and that of his ſucceſſors. The Kalkas live under tents, on the banks of the rivers which water their country; that of Kalka-pira (though one of the ſmalleſt, and at preſent one of the leaſt frequented) has given its name to the whole nation. The moſt conſiderable of theſe rivers are the Kenlon, Toula, Touy, and the Selengué. The vaſt deſert, which the Chineſe call *Chamo*, and the Tartars *Cobi*, occupies almoſt all the ſouthern part of the country of the Kalkas. A war which the king of the Eluths carried on in the year 1688, againſt the Kalkas, almoſt deſtroyed the whole nation. To avoid the purſuit of a ſuperior enemy, they begged the aſſiſtance of the Chineſe arms, and offered to ſubmit to the empire. Kang-hi undertook their defence, conquered the king of the Eluths, and kept the Kalka Tartars under his dominion, after having conferred upon their princes different titles of honour. Theſe people have among them one of thoſe grand lamas, called *hou-toucton*, whom they conſider as ſo many living Fos: he is lodged under a large tent, and ſhows himſelf to the public, lying on a kind of altar, where he receives the adoration of all the Tartars. The hou-toucton is however but a lama of the ſecond order; for the lama who reſides in Thibet is acknowledged his ſuperior; the latter is generally conſidered as the high-prieſt, and ſupreme chief of the Tartar religion. The country of the Ortous (who inhabit to the north of the great wall, and to the Moguls, properly ſo called) is 110 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy from ſouth to north. Theſe people are divided into ſix ſtandards, which comprehend 166 companies, each compoſed of 150 heads of families. The Ortous are of a free diſpoſition, extremely lively, and never ſubject to melancholy; they may be juſtly called the *French of Tartary*. The Tartars of Kokonor (who are Eluths or Kalmucks by nation, and who are at preſent ſubjects of the emperor) occupy an extenſive country to the weſt of China and the province of Chen-ſi, from whence they are ſeparated by lofty mountains. They take their name from a lake in this country, called in their language *Kokonol* or *Kokonor*, and which is one of the largeſt of Tartary. They are ſubject to eight princes, who are each independent of the other, and who are all of the race of the kan of the Eluth Tartars. Theſe people derive their principal riches from the gold which is found mixed with the ſand of their rivers, and above all, with that of Altang-kol, or the Golden River. The gold-duſt which it furniſhes, is the principal revenue of the princes of Kokonor, who employ their

vaſſals

vaſſals during ſummer in collecting it. One of the principal articles of the trade of Kokonor, is a kind of napped woollen ſtuff, called *pou-lou*: it is manufactured by theſe Tartars, who have the art of dying it different colours. The Chineſe empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conqueſt of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in the year 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien-long. The whole nation of the Eluths, who are known in Europe and Ruſſia, by the name of *Kalmucks*, may be divided into three branches, which have all proceeded from the ſame ſtem. The moſt weſterly (who at preſent are the moſt powerful and numerous) occupy the country contained between the Caſpian Sea, Ruſſia, Samarcand, and Kaſhgar. The ſecond diviſion of the Eluths inhabit to the eaſt. The country is bounded on the north by Ruſſia, and on the ſouth by the territories of the Uſbeck Tartars. Theſe are the people whom Kien-long has lately obliged to ſubmit to the Chineſe government. The third branch of the Eluths inhabit to the weſt of China, ſpoken of under the name of the *Tartars of Kokonor*, who, for a long time, have been ſubjects of the empire. *Independent Tartary* includes all the country between Chineſe Tarrary and the Caſpian Sea, and contains Turkeſtan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charaſm, Thibet, and ſome other countries and provinces, inhabited by the Uſbecks and Calmucks. *Ruſſian Tartary* includes the remainder.

Tartas, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes: twelve leagues NE. Bayonne, and five WSW. Mont de Marſan. *Long.* 16. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Tartas, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Om, near Tartaſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

Tartaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the union of the Om and the Tartas: forty miles WSW. Kainſk.

Tartura, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ten miles S. Acre.

Tarudant, a town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the kingdom or province, of Sus, ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the empire of Morocco. It was formerly the capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is at preſent the reſidence of a governor, in whom great confidence is repoſed, or ſome ſherif related to the emperor. The province alſo contains ſeveral towns, which, as well as Tarudant, are built with ſtone: 110 miles SSW. Morocco, and 43 ESE. Santa Cruz.

Tarvis, or *Tarwis*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: forty-ſix miles NNW. Trieſt, and twenty-eight WSW. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 31. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Tarwarzw, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: fourteen miles N. Tugeloo.

Taruſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Taſchbow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles N. Leitmeritz.

Taſhkunt, or *Thaſchkand*, a town of Aſia, in Turkeſtan, on the Sir. This town has been often deſtroyed and rebuilt: 210 miles N. Samarcand. *Long.* 64. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Taſhkupri, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fourteen miles SE. Caſtamena.

Taſieva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchiuma, about twenty miles NW. Taſievſkoi.

Taſievſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Taſieva: 820 miles E. Tobolſk, and 448 ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 112. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tas Kuje, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 28 leagues NE. Lar.

Tas Lui, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Sirek, near Adzud, in Moldavia.

Tas-poulſaſon, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 113. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Taſſacorta, or *Taſſa Croda*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Palma, one of the Canary Iſlands: it is a loading place for veſſels, but not conſiderable. *Long.* 17. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Taſſaſudon, or *Taſſey Seddein*, a town of Aſia, and capital of the Bootan country: 206 miles SW. Laſſa, and 242 NE. Patna. *Long.* 89. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Taſſo, a ſmall iſland near the weſt of Africa, on the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

Taſſow, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty leagues W. Tauris.

Tata, or *Dotis*, a town of Hungary, built in the midſt of water and ſwamps, with a caſtle. In the year 1543, this town was ſacked by the Turks; in the year 1558, it was again taken by the Turks; in the year 1566, by the Imperialiſts, who loſt it again in the year 1594, regained it in 1597, but kept it only ſix months before the Turks took it from them again: twenty miles W. Gran, and eighteen S. Raab.

Tatacul, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles N. Vencatighery.

Tatar Baſſardſchibi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: 16 miles WNW. Filippopoli.

Tatar Bunar, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 32 miles SW. Akerman.

Tatarſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Tatiambetty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: five miles N. Wombinellore.

Ta-tchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles NE. Kouang-agan.

Tatianſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: twelve miles SE. Tzaritzin.

Tatien, a town of Chineſe Tartary: fifty-five miles NE. Tam-ſan.

Ta-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſixty-two miles WNW. Hing-hoa.

Tatiſcheva, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: twenty-eight miles W. Orenburg.

Tatobit, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: five miles E. Turnau.

To-tou-che, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 8. N.

Ta-tſin, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea. *Long.* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Tatta, a city of Aſia, and capital of the province of Sindy, or Tatta, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the ancient Partala, on the Hindus. This city was, in the laſt century, very extenſive and populous, with a great trade; poſſeſſing manufactures of ſilk, Carmania wool and cotton, and was, alſo, celebrated for its cabinet-ware. Little of theſe now remains, and the limits of the city are much reduced; about three miles from it, are mines of iron and ſalt: 156 miles WNW. Amedabad, and 340 SSW. Moultan. *Long.* 67. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 54. N.

Tatta, ſee *Sindy*.

Tattah, a town of Africa, on the frontiers of Drah and Morocco, in the road from Morocco to Tombuctou: 150 miles SSE. Morocco. *Long.* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Tattamung, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: five miles S. Pulicandchery.

Tattershall, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated among the fens, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the civil wars of the laſt century: 20 miles S. Louth, and 127 N. London.

Tattecomba, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: four miles N. Dindigul.

Tattubi, anciently *Taduti*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, formerly a conſiderable city, now little better than a heap of ruins: ſome beautiful granite pillars were dug up ſome years ſince, and placed in a moſque, at Conſtantina: twenty-five miles S. Conſtantina.

Tatzo, a town of Hungary: forty miles E. Munkacz.

Tavai, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam, about twenty miles in length, and three in breadth. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. N.

Tavai, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lower Siam: 148 miles S. Martaban, and 124 N. Mergui. *Long.* 98. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Tavai Point, the extreme point of a neck of land on the coaſt of Lower Siam. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Tavai-poe-nammoo, the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. The iſland is about 200 leagues in length, and fifty in breadth; for the moſt part mountainous, barren, and thinly peopled. The tops of the mountains are, for the moſt part, covered with ſnow.

Tavaſtland, a province of Sweden, ſituated in the middle of Finnland, about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The country is very fertile, and conſiſts of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fiſh. It is diverſified with arable and meadow lands; ſo that with reſpect to theſe natural advantages, it may not only be looked upon as the beſt part of Finnland, but is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in thoſe particulars by any province in Sweden. It is, likewiſe, ſtored with cattle, fiſh, and all ſorts of game. But notwithſtanding this country is ſo fertile, it is far from being well cultivated; and, conſequently, the peaſants are generally very poor. Sometimes, indeed, the corn is much damaged by keen and unexpected froſty nights. The northern part of Tavaſtland is more mountainous and woody than the ſouthern. In the moraſſes and uncultivated ſandy wilds, a ferruginous earth is dug up, from which the Eiſenſand ertz, or iron ſandy ore, as it is called, is prepared. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, and breeding of cattle, and ſome of them are employed in the fiſheries. They alſo traffic in corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, dried fiſh, cattle, leather, tallow, butter, lime, the bark of trees, &c.

Tavaſtehus, or *Kroneborg*, a town of Sweden, and principal place in the province of Tavaſtland, built in the year 1650, on a pleaſant ſpot, by count Pehr Brahe, and endowed with conſiderable privileges. In 1713, this town was taken by the Ruſſians; and, in the laſt war between them and the Swedes, it was laid in aſhes. The caſtle, which, excluſive of the town, is properly called *Tavaſtehus*, or *Tavaſtehorg*, is well fortified,

fortified, and ſerves for an arſenal and royal magazine: 44 miles NE. Abo.

Tavavis, or *Thaouaouis*, a town of Aſia, in Grand Bukharia: five leagues NE. Bukharia.

Taube, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Aland, near Seehauſen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Tauber, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Wertheim.

Tauber See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden: ſix miles W. Berchteſgaden.

Taucha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic. This town was built in the year 1221, by Albert, archbiſhop of Magdeburg, and taken and deſtroyed in the year 1289, by Dietric, marggrave of Meiſſen. It was afterwards rebuilt, and poſſeſſed by different lords, till, at laſt, it came under the juriſdiction of Leipſic. In the year 1431, it was deſtroyed by the Bohemians and Huſſites, and moſt of the inhabitants removed to Leipſic: ſix miles NE. Leipſic, and ſeven SSW. Eulenburg.

Taucael, or *Tuchel*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. This town was taken and burned, in the year 1310, by the Teutonic knights. It was afterwards rebuilt, but has ſince ſuffered in the Poliſh wars: forty-four miles SSW. Dantzig.

Tavda, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Pelim Lake, and runs into the Tobol, forty miles S. Toboliſk.

Taudeconda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: twenty-five miles SW. Warangole.

Taudeny, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 270 miles NNW. Tombuctou. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Tave, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, about two leagues below Loudun.

Tave, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, near Llaugharn.

Tave, or *Taff*, a river which riſes in two ſtreams in the ſouthern part of Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Severn, below Cardiff.

Tavera, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eighteen miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Tavera di Orta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles SSW. Aſcoli.

Taverna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; anciently the ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1112, transferred to Catanzaro: fifteen miles N. Squillace.

Tavernes, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: one league N. Barjols.

Taverny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: two leagues E. Pontoiſe.

Tavetch, one of the juriſdictions of the Griſons, on the borders of the canton of Uri.

Tavetſche, a town in the country of the Griſons: thirteen miles SW. Ilantz.

Tavetſche, a mountain in the country of the Griſons: five miles SW. Ilantz.

Tauffkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SW. Grieſkirchen, and eight SW. Efferding.

Taugia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 200 miles ENE. Mecca.

Tauviano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eleven miles WNW. Aleſano.

Tavignano, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea, fifteen miles S. Cervione.

Tauile, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles W. Tana.

Taule, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: two miles N. Manſora.

Tavira, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle; the harbour is protected by two forts. It contains two churches, an hoſpital, five convents, and about 5000 inhabitants: thirty-ſeven leagues SSE. Liſbon, and four W. Caſtromarin. *Long.* 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Taviſtock, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Tavy. Here was formerly a mitred abby, and a foundation for Saxon literature. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. This town boaſts of having given birth to Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator: fourteen miles N. Plymouth, and 206 WSW. London.

Taulé, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: one league NW. Morlaix, and two SSE. St. Pol de Leon.

Taulignan, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: four leagues SE. Montelimart, and three NW. Nions.

Taumaco, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: eighteen miles NW. Zeiton.

Taumago, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros, in the year 1606, who lay to in a kind of harbour, formed by two ſmall iſlands. He found wood, water, potatoes, cocoas, palmettos, ſugar-canes, and ſeveral other kinds of plants and fruits.

tants. The inhabitants were active, robuſt, and warlike, but not ferocious. *Long.* 201. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. S.

Taume, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Merſey, in Lancaſhire, oppoſite Stockport.

Tauna, a town of Egypt, on the Baher Joſeph, or Canal of Joſeph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum: five miles SW. Aſhmunein.

Taunton, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet. This town in point of ſize, buildings, and reſpectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is nearly a mile, and it conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains two pariſh churches. There is a noble ſpacious market-place, in which is a handſome commodious market-houſe, with a town-hall over it, the building whereof was completed in the year 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wedneſday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flouriſhed in this town almoſt ever ſince its firſt introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the firſt manufacture being eſtabliſhed here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed, and its ſucceſs has been, in a great meaſure, tranſlated to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Taunton is an ancient borough by preſcription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. It was incorporated by king Charles I, and again by king Charles II, and put under the government of a mayor. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. The corporation have neither lands, houſes, nor joint ſtock, the laſt charter precluding them from any ſuch poſſeſſions. The caſtle ſtands on the weſt ſide of the town, and is part of a ſtately edifice, erected by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord of the town, in the time of Henry I. In the year 1642, this caſtle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garriſon therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly reſcued from them by the royaliſts, under the marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by colonel Blake, for the parliament, who, in 1645, defended it againſt an army of 10,000 men, that was brought againſt it by lord Goring. After the reſtoration, king Charles II ordered it to be diſmantled, in which ruinous ſtate it has continued to this day. It ſtood nearly upon the the ſite of a fortreſs, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, for the purpoſe of better ſecuring the conqueſts which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing thoſe diſaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 18th of June, 1685, the duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, which he made his head quarters; and, having won many perſons of conſiderable eſteem to his cauſe, he procured himſelf to be proclaimed king, on the Cornhill, the 21ſt following, by the title of James II, and then publiſhed three ſeveral proclamations, againſt the king, the parliament, and the duke of Albemarle. After his defeat, the aſſizes were held here by judge Jefferies, for the trial of the rebels, which have been emphatically called the bloody aſſize: thirty-one miles NE. Exeter, and 140 W. London.

Taunton, a river of United America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the ſea, at Rhode Iſland.

Taunton, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-nine miles S. Boſton.

Taunton Dean, a vally of England, extending about thirty miles in length, in the county of Somerſet, of fertility and produce equal to almoſt any in the kingdom. It takes its name from Taunton, the principal town.

Tavora, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: 5 miles NE. Lamego.

Tavora, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues E. Lamego.

Taurafi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles SE. Benevento.

Taurat, a town of the iſland of Cuba: thirty-eight miles NNE. St. Jago.

Taurion, a river of France, which runs into the Vienne, near St. Leonard, in the department of the Upper Vienne.

Tauricheſkaia (The Province of Tauris), a province of Ruſſia, being part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav; bounded on the north by the rivers Dnieper and the Konſkija, on the weſt and ſouth by the Black Sea, and on the eaſt by the Sea of Azoph, including what was before called *Crimea*, anciently *Cherſoneſus Taurica*. The inland country was anciently poſſeſſed by the Scythians, who extended themſelves northwards beyond Perekop, weſtward to the Dnieper, and eaſtward as far as the river Don. The weſtern and ſouthern coaſts of the Crimea were inhabited by ſome Greek colonies, of which the town of Cherſoneſus was the moſt powerful. The eaſt ſide of the Crimea, as the Don and the oppoſite country, or the tract from the Don along the ſea of Azoph to the Black Sea, and mount Caucaſus, was under the kings of the Boſphori-Greeks, who were ſo called from the Strait of Boſphorus. The Scythians proving troubleſome neighbours to the Greeks, they ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who at laſt drove the Scythians out of the peninſula,

peninſula, forming the kingdom of Boſphorus, which comprehended the whole peninſula, and the country facing it eaſtward to mount Caucaſus. In the time of the emperor Dioclefian, the Sarmatæ were in ſole poſſeſſion of this kingdom, excepting that the Goths had ſeated themſelves on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, and the whole tract of land lying northward from it along the Don. The peninſula afterwards came under the dominion of the emperors of the eaſt, though partly ſhared by the Hunns, who were ſucceeded by the Chazars or Cozars, as theſe were by the Polawzers. About the end of the twelfth century, the Genoeſe having made themſelves maſters of the Black Sea, and all its harbours, ſettled alſo in the Crimea. In the thirteenth century the Tartars diſpoſſeſſed the Polawzers of their country, particularly of the Crim, but the Genoeſe ports and caſtles baffled their indiſciplined fury, and held out till the year 1471, when the Turks reduced the whole Crimea, and appointed a Kan over it. In the year 1698, the Ruſſians made an attempt on the Crimea, but gained only Perekop; in 1736, they penetrated a ſecond time into the Crimea, under the conduct of count Munich, marched over the line which the Perekop Tartars had thrown up acroſs the iſthmus, with a great number of towers, garriſoned by 100,000 men for its defence, took Perekop, and opened a way into the Crimea. In the years 1737, 1738, and 1739, the Ruſſians renewed their enterprizes with ſuch ſucceſs that half of the Crimea was ravaged by them, and likewiſe by the Tartars, whilſt great numbers of the inhabitants periſhed by famine, and others abandoned the country. The Crimea was governed by its own Kan, or prince, who ſtyled himſelf indeed, the ſovereign Kan of Leſſer Tartary, &c. though in reality a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, and, on ſummons was obliged to take the field, with a conſiderable body as auxiliaries. In the year 1774, the khan was declared independent, but in the year 1783, abdicated his government, and ceded the whole to Ruſſia.

Tauris, or *Tabris*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, ſituated in a plain at the foot of a mountain: it is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. Through it paſſes a little river called *Spingtcha*, which ſometimes ſwelling, carries away the houſes on its banks. Another river, called the *Agi*, paſſes by the north ſide of the city; and is ſalt ſix months in the year, from the torrents which fall into it after they have paſſed over lands covered with ſalt. The city is divided into nine quarters or wards. Here are many magnificent ſtructures; the bazars make as fine an appearance as in any part of Aſia, from their largeneſs and great extent; from the beautiful domes with which they are covered; from the multitudes of people, and the vaſt quantity of merchandize with wh ch they are filled. The fineſt of theſe, in which the jewels and moſt valuable merchandize are ſold, is an octagon, and is called the *Royal Market*. As to the other public buildings they are equally noble. There are ſaid to be 300 caravanſerais, which are ſo ſpacious, that 300 perſons may lodge in each; and the moſques and baths are anſwerable to the grandeur of the other buildings. There are three hoſpitals in the city, in which nobody is lodged; but proviſions are given twice a day to all who come. The largeſt ſquare at Tauris is much more ſpacious than that of Iſpahan. The Turks when they were in the poſſeſſion of this city, have frequently drawn up within this ſquare 30,000 men in order of battle. The number of inhabitants in Tauris, in the opinion of ſir John Chardin, amounts to at leaſt 550,000 people; beſides a multitude of ſtrangers, who are conſtantly there from all parts of Aſia. The fineſt Perſian turbans are made in this city, and the above gentleman was aſſured by the principal merchants, that the inhabitants annually manufacture 6000 bales of ſilk. The commerce of this city extends not only all over Perſia, but into Turkey, Ruſſia, Tartary, the Indies, and to the Black Sea. The air is cold, and dry, but healthy. From its ſituation it is much expoſed to the north, and the tops of the ſurrounding mountains are covered with ſnow nine months in the year; from whence the wind almoſt conſtantly blows in the evenings and the mornings. The city abounds with all the neceſſaries and luxuries of life; and theſe are extremely cheap. The Caſpian Sea, which is not above forty leagues diſtant, ſupplies it with fiſh, which are alſo found in the river Agi, already mentioned. In the ſummer they have abundance of deer, and wild-fowl: in the mountains are eagles. All kinds of fruits are in the greateſt plenty, and there are ſaid to be about ſixty ſorts of grapes. In the neighbourhood of the city are large quarries of white marble, one kind of which is tranſparent; and at a ſmall diſtance are two mines, the one of gold, and the other of ſalt; the gold mine has, however, been long neglected; the quantity found of that valuable metal being ſo ſmall, as to be ſcarcely worth the labour of procuring it: 60 leagues SSE. Erivan, and 134 NNW. Iſpahan.

Tavro-caſtro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 20 miles NNE. Athens.

Taurus, a mountain of Aſia, which divides Aſia in two parts, and is ſaid to extend from the ſea coaſt, oppoſite Rhodes, to the extremities

tremities of Tartary and China, under different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: twenty-six miles SSW. Pilsen, and sixty S. Saatz.

Tausa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: two miles N. Ziegenbruck.

Tauste, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 25 miles NW. Saragossa.

Tautenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a lordship annexed to the elector, on account of which, he pays twenty florins a Roman month: three miles S. Camburg, and one ESE. Dornburg.

Tauves, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besse: five leagues W. Besse, and eight SW. Clermont.

Tavy, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Tamer, about two miles above Saltash.

Taw, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which rises about three miles south-east from Oakhampton, and runs into the Bristol Channel, below Appledore, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *Barnstaple Bay*.

Tawixtcui, a town of North America, on the Miami. *Long.* 84. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Tawy, a river of South Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the sea at Swansea.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of the county of Perth, on the borders of Argyleshire, passes through Loch Tay, and runs into the German Sea below Perth, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *The Frith of Tay*.

Tay, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea: seven miles WNW. from Dungarvan Bay.

Tay, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles N. Xun.

Taya, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which rises near Schweigers, passes by Drosendorf, and enters Moravia, passes by Znaym, Laab, &c. and joins the Marsch, four miles NNE. Hockenau.

Ta-yao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles N. Yao-ngan.

Tay-min, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Oyeu-ho canal: 2½ miles S. Tay-ming.

Tay-ming, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Tayng, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles SE. Haimen.

Taz, a river of Russia, which rises from two lakes Ku and Din, and runs into the Tazovskaia Gulf, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 35. N.

Tazla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles N. Cogni.

Tazla, or *Salato*, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, thirty-six miles long, and two broad: thirty miles N. Cogni.

Tazowskaia, a gulf or bay in the Obskaia Gulf, formed by the waters of several rivers of Siberia, and joined to the Obskaia Gulf, about 140 miles in length, and three in breadth. *Long.* 94. to 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. to 69. N.

Tceng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 37 miles ENE. Canton.

Tceou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twelve miles SSE. Yen-tcheou.

Tchabar, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs north into the Songarie.

Tchabyschi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur: forty miles NNE. Stretensk.

Tchac, a mountain of Asia, in the country of Thibet, on the frontiers of Yarkan. *Long.* 96. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Tchacahamar, a town of Asia, in Thibet: ten miles W. Orto.

Tchacaolo, a town of Asia, in Thibet: 25 miles S. Chatcheou.

Tchaca-tchonichi, a town of Asia, in Thibet: thirty miles NW. Tchontori.

Tchaca-toboi, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami: fifteen miles NW. Quatcheou.

Tchadobsko, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tunguska: 212 miles E. Eniseisk.

Tchagaustoi, a fortress of Russia, on the Ural: sixteen miles S. Uralsk.

Tchagodo, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the lake Voz: 240 miles NE. Novgorod, and 88 NNW. Vologda. *Long.* 56. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Tchagodo, a river of Russia, which rises near Suchotzkoi, in the government of Novgorod, and runs into the Mologa, sixteen miles N. Ustiuzna.

Tchahan Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 260 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 135. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Tchahan Hamer, a town of Chinese Tartary: thirty-eight miles SW. Coucou.

Tchahan Soubarkan Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 163 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Tchahasou-hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary: 683 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Tchahi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: eighty-ſix leagues N. Herat.

Tchaia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, near Tchamſka, in the government of Irkutſk. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Tchaichan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles W. Outchuen.

Tchai-yam, a river of China, which joins the Lo, fifteen miles WSW. Pao-king.

Tchakan-totoho Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: eighteen miles SE. Kara-Hotun.

Tchala, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues NE. Latac.

Tchalbiſchewo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: twenty miles S. Eniſei.

Tchalei, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Tchalin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Mi river: 815 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

Tchalmoza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olenetz, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Onezſkoe: thirty-two miles SE. Povenetz.

Tcham, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 420 miles E. Peking.

Tcham-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles NE Chun-te.

Tchamdſou-tigac, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 99. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Tcham-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles SE. Yong-ping.

Tchamnagom-dou, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 111. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Tchamſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty-four miles ENE. Kirenſk.

Tcham-tchim Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 415 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Tcham-tien, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 43 miles NW. Siao-ku-leou.

Tchamtou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eighteen leagues SW. Contchoudſong.

Tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles S. Kong-tchang.

Tchang, a lake of China, about twenty miles in circumference: forty miles NE. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles SW. Kin-tcheou.

Tchang-co, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ten miles N. Hiu.

Tchang-ſong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſixty-three miles ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tchang-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twelve miles NW. Hou-tcheou.

Tchang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Iſle of Hainan: forty-two miles SW. Tchen-tcheou.

Tchang-ing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles S. Kang.

Tchang-kia-keou, a gate on the great wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, in the northern part of the province of Pe-tche-li, the principal paſſage by which the Tartars enter China: ninety miles NNW. Peking.

Tchang kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles ENE. Tci-nan.

Tchanglaſſe, ſee *Changlaſſe*.

Tchang-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixty-ſeven miles WNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty miles E. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchang-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles N. Mien-tcheou.

Tchang-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventy-five miles SSE. Kancheou.

Tchang-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles ENE. Yong-tcheou.

Tchang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Lien-ping.

Tchang-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty miles N. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles E. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-ping, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 14. N.

Tchang-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-five miles S. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-ſing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Tchang-ſong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles NW. Kang-tcheou.

Tchang-tai, a town of China, of the third

third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ten miles NE. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchang-tcha, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng River. The inhabitants of this city have given occaſion to a great feſtival, which is celebrated in the fifth month, throughout the empire. The mandarin who governed this city, and was much eſteemed and beloved by the people for his probity and virtue, happening to be drowned in the river, they inſtituted a feſtival to his honour, which is celebrated by ſports, and feaſts, and fights upon the waters, as if they intended to ſearch for the mandarin, the object of their love and grief. This feſtival, which was at firſt peculiar to this city, came afterwards to be obſerved throughout the empire: 742 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 11. N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 950 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 525 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Tchang-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: fifteen miles WNW. Tci-nan.

Tchang-te, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 717 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

Tchan-te, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This is one of the moſt northern cities of the province. Two things here are remarkable: the firſt is a fiſh reſembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of ſuch a ſingular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguiſhed; the ſecond is a mountain in the neighbourhood, ſo ſteep and inacceſſible, that in time of war, it affords a place of refuge to the inhabitants, and a ſafe aſylum from the inſults and violence of the ſoldiery. Tchang-te, contains in its diſtrict one city of the ſecond claſs, and ſix of the third: 255 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Tchang-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles WSW. Lou-ngan.

Tchang-va, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles NW. Ping.

Tchang-woan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſixty miles SSW. Cay.

Tchang-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Hoai: 30 miles SW. Lai.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-five miles NW. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty-five miles S. Tchao-tcheou.

Tchang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles W. King-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſixty miles WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Tchang-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

Tchani, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, upwards of 200 miles in circumference: 100 miles WNW. Kolivan.

Tchankour, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty-five leagues SE. Sourman.

Tchao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 155 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tchao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1202 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Tchao-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kia-ling: 47 miles N. Pao-king.

Tchao-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Si: 1062 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

Tchao-naiman ſoumi Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary; 198 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 133. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Tchao-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 57 miles SSW. Tchang-tcheou.

Tchao-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang tong: 1007 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

Tchao tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi; twenty miles NNE. Pin-yang.

Tchao-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: eight miles E. Tong.

Tchao-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty two miles NE. Lai-tcheou.

Tchapié Dſaké Tompſou, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about eighteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 102. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Tcharkax, ſee *Zarchas*.

Tcharonda, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 188 miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Tchaſtrong,

Tchafirtcong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the Ganges: eight leagues E. Latac.

Tchafovia, a village or town of the iſland of Shoumſhu, one of the Kuriles Iſlands.

Tchaſtija, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, in the Lena: 112 miles NE. Kirenſk.

Tchateli, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami; thirty-eight miles NW. Hami-Hotun.

Tchaunſkaia, a gulf on the northern coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 184. to 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. to 72. N.

Tchauſi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Soz: forty miles SE. Mogilev. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Tchazmiunſkoi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles S. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Tchebakſar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: ſixty-four miles WNW. Kazan. *Long.* 64. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Tchebarkulſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 132 miles E. Upha.

Tche-chui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, nearly oppoſite Ilinſka, in the government of Irkutſk.

Tcheco, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty-one leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Tchegen, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea: forty-eight miles SE. from the mouth of the Sunza, and 144 S. Aſtrachan.

Tchegolchina, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima. *Long.* 168. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. N.

Tchegnede Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt bank of the Amur, oppoſite Teldom: 673 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the province of Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Fokien, and on the ſouth-weſt by Kiang-ſi; about 200 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 120 to 180 broad. This province, which was formerly the reſidence of ſome of the emperors, is one of the moſt conſiderable in the empire, on account of its maritime ſituation, extent, riches, and the number of its inhabitants. The air is pure and healthful; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the ſprings and lakes, with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to ſtrangers; but they are ſaid to be extremely ſuperſtitious. A prodigious quantity of ſilk-worms are bred in this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry-trees, which are purpoſely checked in their growth; they are planted and pruned almoſt in the ſame manner as vines. Long experience has taught the Chineſe, that the leaves of the ſmalleſt trees procure the beſt ſilks. The principal branch, therefore, of the trade of this province, conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs; thoſe in which gold and ſilver are intermixed are the moſt beautiful, and moſt eſteemed in the empire. With regard to their common pieces, an immenſe quantity is ſent to every part of China, to Japan, the Philippines, and to Europe; and, notwithſtanding this exportation, ſo much is left, that a complete ſuit of ſilk may be bought here as cheap as one of the coarſeſt woollen-cloth in France. Excellent hams are brought from this province, and thoſe ſmall gold fiſh with which ponds are commonly ſtocked. The tallow-tree grows here, and a ſpecies of muſhrooms, which are tranſported to every province of the empire. In Tche-kiang there are reckoned to be eleven cities of the firſt claſs, ſeventy-two of the third, and eighteen fortreſſes, which in Europe would be accounted large cities.

Tche-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-ſeven miles W. King-tcheou.

Tchelboſch, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Biſuga, and runs with it into the Sea of Azoph, forty miles SW. Eiſkoi.

Tcheliabinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 188 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Tche-li-hoa, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 56. N.

Tchemurtaeſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty miles SW. Selenginſk.

Tchen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles NNE. Ping-hai.

Tchen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 416 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Tchen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hainan: 57 miles SW. Kiong-tcheou. *Long.* 126. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 32. N.

Tchen-an, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles SSE. Herſin.

Tchenbar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 80 miles WSW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Tchendei, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Yana, near its mouth.

Tcheng-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SSE. Haimen.

Tcheng-te, an iſland of Aſia, near the ſouth coaſt of the kingdom of Corea; about ten miles long, and ſix broad. *Long.* 146. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Tchen-hai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles S. Tſin-tcheou.

Tcheou-tche, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty-five miles WSW. Si-ngan.

Tchepagiriſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamonſkaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Tchepethina, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, eighty-eight miles N. Verchnei Kovimſkoi, *Long.* 166. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 35. N.

Tcher, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Tcherkovskai, in the country of the Coſaks.

Tcherdakli, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: thirty-two miles N. Mariupol.

Tcheredova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: ſixteen miles N. Tara.

Tcheremſchan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Serigilev, in the government of Simbirsk.

Tcherepovetz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 188 miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Tcherikov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Soz: eighty miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Tcherkaſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſaks, on the Don, containing about 8000 houſes, almoſt all built on piles: thirty-two miles ENE. Azoph.

Tchermaevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty two miles ENE. Turinsk.

Tchernaia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Anadir, 100 miles below Anadirskoi.

Tchernaiagriada, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Volga: thirty-two miles NNW. Aſtrachan.

Tchernigov, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Deſna: 344 miles SSW. Moſcow, and 520 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Tchernigovſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Mogilevskoe, on the north-weſt by Novgorod Sieverskoe, on the eaſt by Charkovskoe, on the ſouth by Kievskoe, and on the weſt by Poland: about 180 miles long, and 40 broad. *Long.* 48. 30. to 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. to 51. 5. N.

Tchernoiyar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 200 miles NW. Aſtrachan, and 296 ENE. Azoph. *Long.* 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Tchernoluzkaia, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk: twenty miles W. Omsk.

Tchernoriegenſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural; twelve miles W. Orenburg.

Tchernoriegenſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the river Sak: eighty-eight miles SE. Simbirsk.

Tcherplinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 124 miles E. Orenburg.

Tchertchi, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty miles SW. Harachar.

Tchertovſka, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Irkutsk: thirty-two miles SW. Kirensk.

Tchervlena, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka; ſixty-four miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Tcheſkaia, a gulf, or bay, in the Frozen Ocean, on the north coaſt of Ruſsia. *Long.* 63. to 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 50. to 67. 40. N.

Tcheſuchinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, on the borders of China: 104 miles SW. Nertchinsk.

Tche-tan, a river of China, which runs into the Tom, twelve miles W. Yeou.

Tchetcheou Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 983 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 112. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

Tche-tchim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty miles N. Yen-king.

Tche-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles SSW. Koue-te.

Tcheuiſkoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: forty-eight miles NNE. Kolivan.

Tcheviza, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Viatka, near Slobodskoi, in the government of Viatka.

Tchiangſe, ſee *Kiangſe*.

Tchiatam, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 170 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 117. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 3. N.

Tchicou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: eighteen miles SSE. Long Kouang.

Tchicſe, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: four leagues E. Larac.

Tchiftama, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifteen miles NE. Pi-tchan.

Tchiein, a town of Ruſsia, near the ſtraits which ſeparate the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 206. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Tchikiri, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs

runs into the Amur: fifteen miles N. Saghalien Oula Hotun.

Tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: ſeventeen miles W. Oei.

Tchin-cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles N. Tching-kiang.

Tchindat Turukuevſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſeventy-two miles S. Nertchinſk.

Tchindat Turukuevſka, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: eighty miles SW. Nertchinſk.

Tching, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 382 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 49 N.

Tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 642 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Tching, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 340 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Tchi ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Setchuen: 780 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

Tching-cang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1302 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

Tching-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-eight miles SSE. Outchuen.

Tching-he, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles NNE. Kang-tcheou.

Tching-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 40 miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tching-hiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 910 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

Tching-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien: thirty miles NNE. Kien-nhing.

Tching-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Tching-tcheou.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the ſouth ſide of the river Yang-tſe. This is not one of the largeſt cities of the province, for it is not above a league in circumference, but it is one of the moſt conſiderable for its ſituation and commerce; it is the key of the empire towards the ſea, and is alſo a fortreſs, where there is always a ſtrong garriſon; the walls are above thirty feet high in ſeveral places. The ſtreets of the city and ſuburbs are paved with marble: 470 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1082 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 44. N.

Tching-lieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ten miles SE. Kif-ong.

Tching-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river Tchan: twenty-five miles WNW. Tay-ming.

Tching-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles NNW. Se-tchaou.

Tching-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1017 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Tching-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixty-ſeven miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tching-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve miles WNW. Nan-yang.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang. This city is ſituated on an angle made by two rivers; the country is watered by a great number of brooks, which make the vallies exceeding fruitful; it is very full of mountains, which yield plenty of quick-ſilver, lapis lazuli, and green-ſtones for painting. There are alſo mines of ſilver and gold. The people who inhabit the mountains are not ſo polite as the reſt of the Chineſe; on the contrary, their rude and ſavage manners make them to be looked upon as barbarians. The diſtrict of this city contains one of the ſecond order, and nine of the third: 765 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 23. N.

Tching-teou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SSW. Kang-tcheou.

Tching-ting, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-che-li. Tching-ting is a large city, about four miles in circumference. Its juriſdiction is very extenſive, and comprehends thirty-two towns; five of which are of the ſecond, and twenty-ſeven of the third claſs. Northward from it lie ſeveral mountains, where the Chineſe ſay many ſimples and curious plants are to be found; on theſe mountains there are alſo ſeveral monuments or temples erected in honour of deceaſed heroes; among which is one conſecrated to the memory of the firſt emperor of the dynaſty of Han: 137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This

was formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in China; but in 1646, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars which preceded the laſt invaſion by the Tartars. Its temples, bridges, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to ſtrangers; neither its commerce nor the manners of its inhabitants, have any thing to diſtinguiſh it from other cities, nor its ſituation, which is however exceeding pleaſant: 810 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Tchin-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten miles NE. Ning-po.

Tchin-hoa, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tchin-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty-ſeven miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Tchin-kou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han: ſeventeen miles E. Han-tchong.

Tchin-nan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

Tchin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenſi: fifty-ſeven miles S. Si-ngan.

Tchin-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 21. N.

Tchin-ngin, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-two miles N. Ping.

Tchin-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Ou-kang.

Tchin-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-two miles SE. Tſao.

Tchin-vou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: forty-two miles SE. Tſaa.

Tchin-vou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles SE. Tſao.

Tchin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Sin-yang.

Tchin-yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

Tchiraki, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Tchirinkoutan, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 171. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Tchirnooi, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 169. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Tchiron, ſee *Shiron*.

Tchiſlay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

Tchiſtiakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 36 miles N. Perm.

Tchiſtokolſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: thirty-ſix miles SE. Kazan. *Long.* 67. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 570 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

Tchi-tchouan, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty miles N. Chao-maing-Hotun.

Tchi-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles W. Tcin-tcheou.

Tchilinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ingoda: 60 miles E. Doroninſk.

Tchiuna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Long.* 118. 36. *Lat.* 56. and runs into the Tunguſka, fifty-ſix miles SE. Eniſeiſk, *Long.* 111. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Tchiuna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes ſix miles from Braſkoi, in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Tunguska, fifty-two miles SE. Eniſei.

Tchi-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Tching-tou.

Tchi-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SE. Tſin-tcheou.

Tchi-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 1. N.

Tcho, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chanſi, on the river Fuen: 298 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Tchocou, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: eighteen miles E. Harachar Hotun.

Tchoha Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: forty-five miles SW. Kara.

Tchol, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes, *Long.* 138. 20. *Lat.* 48. 20. and runs into the, Noupi. *Long.* 141. 17. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

Tchol Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on a river of the ſame name: 500 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 140. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

Tchom-cou-cho, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twenty-five miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Tchom-yuen, a town of Chineſe Tartary: fifteen miles N. Geho.

Tchong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 68 miles from Kin-nai-tchan.

Tchong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 16. N.

Tchong-kiang, a town of China, of the third

third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles W. Tong-tchouen.

Tchong-kiang-che, a town of China, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This is one of the moſt commercial cities of the province. It is in a great meaſure indebted for its trade, to its ſituation at the confluence of two remarkable rivers: one of which, called *Kin-cha-kiang*, or *Golden-ſand*, receives in its courſe all the ſtreams from the mountains, which riſe on the neighbouring confines of Tartary. The other is Ta-kiang, which has its ſource beyond the boundaries of China, and is commonly called *Yang-tſe-kiang*. Tchong-king is built upon a mountain, and riſes in the form of an ampitheatre: the air round it is wholeſome and temperate. This city is celebrated for its fiſh, and a particular kind of trunks, made with canes, interwoven in the manner of baſket-work. It has in its diſtrict three cities of the ſecond claſs, and eleven of the third: 750 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

Tchong-lang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles SE. Tſin-ning.

Tchong-meou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles WSW. Kai-fong.

Tchong-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles S. Fou.

Tchong-hotoc, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ninety miles SSW. Haratoubé.

Tchontori, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 175 miles SE. Hami. *Long.* 114. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Tchorro tchon Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: twenty-three miles N. Odoli.

Tchors, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, inhabited by Curds, ſubject to Perſia: twenty-ſix leagues WNW. Tauris.

Tchoſchio, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tcheikaia Gulf, forty miles NNE. Mezen.

Tcho-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-ton: twenty-five miles NNE. Po.

Tchoucdow, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twenty miles NNW. Petouné Hotun.

Tchouchan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 38 miles S. King-ki-tao.

Tchou-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles SSW. Yuen-yang.

Tchouctey Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: ten miles NE. Tchol.

Tchoudſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 145 leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tchou-kiang, or *Yang*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Tchou-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-five miles SW. Yuen-yang.

Tchoukia-pouran, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 23 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

Tchoulgue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 745 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 149. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Tchoulgue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 840 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 151. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Tchoumou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-three miles ESE. Laſſa.

Tchoumourti, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the Ganges: ſeventy-five leagues ESE. Latac.

Tchoun-batai, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Tchoupſor, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twelve leagues SW. Laſſa.

Tchou-tan, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen, near Hong-kiang-ſe.

Tchou-tchan-tche, a town of China, in the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Tchuchloma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Koſtrom. *Long.* 60. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Tchudſkoi, a lake of Ruſſia, between the governments of Peterſburg and Riga: about ſixty-four miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four in breadth. *Long.* 44. 48. to 45. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. to 59. 10. N.

Tchuguev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: twelve miles E. Charkov. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Tchukotch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Icy Sea. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Tchukotſkija, the moſt eaſtern province of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, extending from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, about 740 miles in length, and about 520 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 175. to 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. to 73. 20. N.

Tchukotſkoi, a cape of the north-eaſt extremity of Siberia, at the entrance of the ſtraits which divide the Pacific Ocean from the Frozen Sea, and the continent of America from Aſia. *Long.* 217. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

Tchulim, a river of Ruſſia, formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, which runs into the Obv, near Moltchanovka.

Tchu-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 137. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

Tchumara Stanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

Tchumiſch, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 68 miles SSE. Kolivan.

Tchurkino, a lake of Ruſſia, 320 miles NNW. Zaſhiverſk, *Long.* 152. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

Tchuſovaia, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Silva, and runs into the Kama, about twelve miles above Perm.

Tchuſovaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 28 miles N. Perm.

Tchuſovaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, at the union of the Tchuſovaia, and the Kama: ſixteen miles N. Perm.

Tchuſovoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: forty miles NE. Perm.

Tcheu-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 730 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Tcian-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles NW. Young-ping.

Tcien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty miles NNE. Ping-tcheou.

Tci-hia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, near the ſource of the river Tſin-yang: thirty-two miles SSE. Teng-tcheou.

Tci-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the Ta-tſin river: twelve miles W. Tci-nan.

Tcim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles N. Tſang.

Tci-me, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles ENE. Kiao.

Tcim-kim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty miles WSW. Tching-ting.

Tci-nan, or *Tſi-nan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong, is ſituated ſouth of the river Tſing-ho, or Tſi; this city is large and populous, and is much reſpected by the Chineſe, on account of its having been formerly the reſidence of a long ſeries of kings, whoſe tombs, riſing on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful proſpect. Tſi-nan has under its juriſdiction four cities of the ſecond claſs, and twenty-ſix of the third: 235 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Tcin-choui, a lake of China, about thirty-ſeven miles in circumference: twenty-five miles NNE. Tcin-tcheou.

Tcing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 130 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Tci-ngin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 275 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 34. N.

Tcing-yun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles SE. Tſang.

Tcin-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ten miles SW. Cao-tang.

Tcin-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. The principal branch of its commerce is fiſh, which are caught in ſuch abundance, that, we are aſſured, the profit ariſing from their ſkins only is very conſiderable: 230 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Tcitcicar Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary. This is the uſual reſidence of a Tartarian general, and capital of a diſtrict. This city was built to guard the frontiers of the Chineſe empire from the Ruſſians: 355 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Tci-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ſeventeen miles S. Vou-ting.

Tciy-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Ta-tſin: twenty miles NNE. Tci-nan.

Te, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal: 150 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Tea, a river of England, in the county of Buckingham, which runs into the Ouſe, near Stony Stratford.

Teaki, an iſland in the Mediterranean; twenty miles long, and four broad. This iſland was anciently called *Ithaca*, and is memorable in Grecian hiſtory for being the kingdom of Ulyſſes: ſome Europeans call it *Val de Compare*. *Long.* 38. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Tean, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Dove, two miles NE. Uttoxeter.

Tearne, a river of England, which riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs into the Severn, three miles E. Shrewſbury.

Tebala, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 128 miles SSE. Mecca.

Tebecrit, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the Mediterranean: two miles from Ned Roma.

Tebeen, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: ſixteen miles N. Cairo.

Tebelbelt, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet: 100 miles S. Sugulmeſſa.

Tebeſta, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, where are found ſeveral beautiful ruins. It was anciently very ſtrong; but, in the year 1057, was laid waſte by Muley Mahomet. Tebeſta is well ſupplied with water, and the

environs

environs abound in almonds and nuts: 130 miles SSW. Tunis.

Tecaleth, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 121 miles WNW. Morocco.

Teceut, or *Techeit*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sus, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, abounding with grain, dates, figs, grapes, and ſugar-canes. In the town is a manufacture of Morocco leather: 150 miles SW. Morocco.

Tech, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrennées, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Elne, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées.

Techia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 160 miles N. Bagdad.

Teck, an ancient caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gave name to a county; ſituated in a high mountain, and demoliſhed by the peaſants, in the year 1525, The county is ſituated in, and annexed to, the duchy of Wurtemberg: twelve miles SE. Stuttgart.

Tecklenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county to which it gives name: ſeven miles SW. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Tecklenburg, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and eaſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, and on the ſouth and weſt by the biſhopric of Munſter; about twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. This county was formerly more extenſive, including the county of Lingen, and part of the biſhopric of Munſter. The ſoil is fertile, and yields good corn, and paſtures for cattle: the rivers abound in fiſh, and in ſeveral places are quarries of ſtone: the chief manufactures are linen cloth. It had formerly counts of its own, but they becoming extinct, it came to the counts of Bentheim; and the houſe of Solms Braunfels, who not being able or willing to ſettle the ſeveral claims, the latter ſold his ſhare to the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1707, who upon this took poſſeſſion of the whole county. The aſſeſſment for a Roman month is three horſe, and ten foot, or ſeventy-ſix florins; and to the chamber-term, forty rixdollars fifty-two kruitzers.

Tecoantapeque, a ſeaport town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the foot of a volcanic mountain, near the Pacific Ocean: 160 miles SE. Acapulco. *Long.* 99. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

Teerit, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul, ſituated on a rock, near the weſt ſide of the Tigre, on the borders of the Arabian Irac: 360 miles NW. Bagdad, and 130 S. Moſul.

Tecuczi, or *Tecutſch*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz: ſeventy miles WNW. Galatz.

Teculet, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated near the coaſt of the Atlantic, on the edge of a mountain. In the year 1514, this town was ſacked by the Portugueſe, and a great number of the inhabitants carried away for ſlaves: it has been ſince repeopled: 15 leagues W. Morocco.

Tedeler, ſee *Delys*.

Tedien, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, twenty miles W. Zaweh.

Tedif, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo: ſeven leagues E. Aleppo.

Tedinghauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Bremen: nine miles S. Otterſberg.

Tedla, or *Tadila*, a province of the empire of Morocco, which extends along the eaſt ſide of the Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tedneſt, or *Tedoeſt*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, in the year 1514, and in part rebuilt by the Jews: 110 miles WNW. Morocco.

Tedſe, a town of Africa, in the country of Sus, ſituated to the eaſt of Tarudant: ninety miles SW. Morocco.

Teerab, a province of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, ſituated to the weſt of Paiſhawar.

Teerrawhitte, the ſouth-weſt point of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the north ſide of Cook's Straits. See *Cape Teerrawhitte*.

Tees, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Cumberland, and runs into the German Ocean, about ten miles below Stockton. The whole courſe forms a boundary between the counties of York and Durham.

Teeſta, or *Yo Sanpoo*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges by two ſtreams, one twenty-five miles N. the other eighty miles ESE. Moorſhedabad.

Tefelsdorf, a town of Tranſylvania: ſeven miles N. Scheſburg.

Tefen, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SW. Amaſieh.

Tefeſſad, or *Tfeſſad*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, whoſe mines extend along the coaſt of the Mediterranean near a league, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Tipſa: thirty-two miles SW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Tefethne, or *Teftane*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: ſixty miles W. Morocco.

Tefethne, a river of Africa, in the empire of

of Morocco, which runs into the sea, near Mogador.

Teffereg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: one mile S. Windisch Matray.

Teflis, a town of Asia, capital of Georgia, and see of a bishop, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Kur. This city is surrounded with strong walls, except towards the river, and has a large fortress at the declivity of the mountain, which contains a garrison, and is often made use as a place of refuge for criminals and debtors. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the east, as walks for the women. The buildings are neat and clean; but the streets are exceedingly dirty and narrow. The town contains one Roman Catholic, thirteen Greek, and seven Armenian churches: 100 leagues SSW. Astracan. *Long.* 62. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Tesut, a town of Africa, in the country of Durah, formerly the capital of the ancient kings of Durah, now gone to decay.

Tesza, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, built by the Arabians, on the side of a mountain; the surrounding walls are composed of blocks of marble: seventy miles NE. Morocco.

Tesara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: fifty-five miles SSW. Oran.

Tegadoo Bay, a bay on the east coast of the most northern island of New Zealand, *Lat.* 38. 10. S.

Tegaza, a town of Africa, and capital of a district, in the country of Sahara; near which is amine of salt: about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. from Cape Non.

Tegeget, or *Tegegilt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 120 miles SSW. Fez.

Tegerby, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan: eighty miles SW. Mourzouk.

Teglio, a town of the Grisons, and capital of a government, in the Valteline, on a mountain, containing about 300 houses: twenty miles ENE. Morbegno, and twenty SW. Bormio.

Tegomon, a town of Africa, in the country of Soudan: 550 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 10. N.

Tehama, a sandy belt which surrounds the peninsula of Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. Its breadth varies; it is, however, for the most part, about two days' journey from the sea shore to the rise of the hills: at least this is the breadth of the plain adjacent to the Red Sea. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the sea. Its bottom soil is a greyish clay, with a large proportion in sand, and having many marine exuviæ, interspersed to a great distance from the sea-shore. It contains large strata of salt, which, in some places even rise up into hills. Its regular inclination towards the sea indicates that it has emerged gradually. The small eminences upon the confines of this plain, are composed of calcareous stones, having a blackish appearance, and seeming as if they were burned by the sun. The adjoining hills contain schistus and basates; in this differing greatly from the strata of the hills on the opposite coast of Egypt, and from those of Arabia Petræa, which are chiefly made up of granite. The sea, no doubt, still continues to recede, and the Tehama is on that side gradually extending its limits. The banks of coral are still increasing, and coming nearer to the shore, so as to render the navigation of the gulf every day more and more dangerous. History also records proofs of this gradual recession of the waters; and mentions as seaports, several places which are at present inland, without noticing the present maritime towns, which must undoubtedly be of later origin than the formation of the land on which they stand. These newly formed lands are ungrateful and barren. Nor can any better be sanguinely hoped of the future; since the territory of the Tehama has remained for so many ages unchanged in its nature. From the singular local situation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands, may without farther information be inferred. These inequalities are indeed very remarkable: on one side are frightful deserts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The sandy belt which encircles this peninsula is almost entirely barren, and presents one unvaried picture of desolation.

Te-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: thirty-five miles NNW. Kouang-sin.

Te-hing-chin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles N. Kiating.

Te-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-seven miles NNW. Siuen-tcheou.

Teichel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: six miles N. Rudolstadt, and twenty E. Arnstadt.

Teichl, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Naplach.

Teign, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a small seaport of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Teign. Some vessels are fitted out from hence for Newfoundland, and several employed

ployed in the coasting trade. It is a tide haven, and will not admit large vessels: fifteen miles S. Exeter, and 188 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Teil (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Guerche: five leagues SE. Rennes, and two and a half W. La Guerche.

Teilleul (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortain: two leagues S. Mortain, and 7 ESE. Avranches.

Tein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: six miles NE. Tachau.

Tein, or *Teyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: four miles S. Bechin, and fifty-two S. Prague.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: six miles N. Taus.

Tein-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: twenty miles SSW. Tai.

Teisbach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: one mile W. Dingelfingen, and thirteen ENE. Landshut.

Teisendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: twelve miles WNW. Salzburg, and seven SW. Lauffen.

Tei-tcheang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirteen miles NNE. Haimen.

Teith, a river of Scotland, formed by streams from several lakes, in the county of Perth, which runs into the Forth, two miles above Stirling.

Tekat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles N. Kiangari.

Tekebi, a town of Egypt: twenty-two miles WSW. Damietta.

Tekin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles W. Tocat.

Te-king, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-tong, near the river Si: 1065 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Te-king, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-ton: 1065 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Tekkiur Dag, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 32 miles SSE. Adrianople.

Tekla, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: six miles SW. Leutmischl.

Tel-el Judieh, a town of Egypt, where the Jews had formerly a temple, destroyed by Vespasian: seventeen miles NE. Cairo.

Telach, an island of Russia, in the Penzinskoi Sea. *Long.* 177. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 35. N.

Telamone, a town of Italy, in the State del Presidij, belonging to Naples: ten miles N. Orbitello.

Teldem Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the west side of the river Saghalien: 745 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Teleso, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: eighteen miles ENE. Capua.

Teletzkoi, or *Altinskoi*, a lake of Russia, in the government of Kolivan; about fifty-two miles long, and ten wide: 120 miles SE. Biisk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Telfs, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the Inn: fourteen miles WSW. Inspruck.

Telgen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the lake Malar: five leagues SW. Stockholm.

Telget, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: five miles ESE. Munster.

Telghiouran, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbeker: thirty miles S. Diarbek.

Telheiro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues SW. Pinhel.

Teligul, a lake of Russia, about 120 miles in circumference. *Long.* 82. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Telles, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the north coast; the harbour is small but safe, and the bottom good: 120 miles ESE. Tangiers.

Tellichery, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar: forty-eight miles NNW. Calicut, and 246 SSE. Goa. *Long.* 75. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Tellico, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennasee government: thirty miles SW. Knoxville. *Long.* 84. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 37. N.

Telligt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, with a rich abby: one league from Munster.

Tellingana, a province of Hindoostan, now called *Golconda*.

Tellingstede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: eleven miles SE. Lunden.

Tellipoli, a town of the Island of Ceylon: nine miles N. Jaffnapatam.

Telmes, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: five leagues from Safi.

Tellow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles S. Berlin.

Telisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: twelve miles N. Zlabings.

Tema, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mingo, on the Gold Coast.

Temanik, a town of Persia, in the pro-

vince of Segeſtan: fifty-five leagues SW. Zareng.

Tenbleque, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-three miles ESE. Toledo.

Tenbury, ſee *Tenbury*.

Tende, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, two miles above Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

Tende, or *Team*, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Severn, two miles below Worceſter.

Tendegue Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: ten miles SE. Teitcicar.

Temelet, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: ſeventy miles WSW. Morocco.

Temendefuſt, or *Metafuſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: ten miles E. Algiers

Temeneh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty-two miles WNW. Sinob.

Temeni, a town of the iſland of Candia: ſix miles S. Candia.

Temes, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the SE. part in the mountains, and runs into the Danube, oppoſite Belgrade.

Temeſvar, a town of Hungary. This is an important fortreſs, ſituated on the river Beg, which forms a moraſs round it, and is ſtrongly fortified. It is the capital of a bannat, the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. In the year 1551, it was beſieged by the Turks, without ſucceſs, but taken by them in the year 1552. In the years 1596, and 1597, it withſtood the attacks of the Tranſylvanians. In the year 1690, it was blockaded by the Imperialiſts, and taken by prince Eugene in the year 1716, fifty-two miles NNE. Belgrade, and 250 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 41. N.

Temetvin, a caſtle of Hungary: fourteen miles W. Topoltzan.

Temiam, or *Temiamie*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Temiſchberg, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: ſixty miles W. Stavropol.

Temiſſah, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. At this town the caravans from Bornou, Tombuctou, Mourzouk, &c. which travel through Cairo to Mecca, uſually ſtop, to provide ſtores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other neceſſaries, of which they muſt ſtand in need, during a long journey through an inhoſpitable and deſert country: 110 miles ENE. Mourzouk.

Temitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eighteen miles NW. Chrudim.

Temnikou, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 116 miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Tempi, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty-five miles E. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Temple (Le) a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2½ leagues W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and three E. Tonneins.

Temple Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Templeburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: nineteen miles SW. New Stettin, and forty-eight ENE. Stargard.

Templeuve en Peſvele, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 2½ leagues SSE. Lille, and 3 SW. Tournay.

Templin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated between the Bodenſee and Dolgenſee. In the year 1735, this place was totally conſumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to very great advantage. Its ſtreets being now broad and ſtraight, and its houſes uniform, excluſive of a ſpacious market-place in it, which forms a regular quadrangle, inſomuch that at preſent it is one of the moſt beautiful towns in all the Mark. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal, newly made: 15 miles SW. Prenzlow, and thirty-four N. Berlin.

Tempſche, or *Tamiſe*, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt: ten miles SW. Antwerp.

Temſena, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, to the ſouth of Saliee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent proviſions of various kinds. Its name ſeems intended to ſignify its ſalubrity, and the purity of the climate. Temſena appears to be derived from the two Arabic words *Tamam Sana*, *only a year*; as if they ſhould ſay, that to reſide here only a year would be ſufficient to inſure the fickly the return of their health, and ſuch, in fact, is the firm belief of the natives. Corn is very plentiful in this province, it is of a very excellent kind, and the ears frequently bear ſeventy grains or more. In the foreſts is found a kind of cedar, called hazar, of a reſinous ſmell: it is a hard and incorruptible wood, and the Moors employ it in building their houſes.

Temus, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, four miles NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Tenaſſerim, a town of Lower Siam, on a river of the ſame name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, but now ſubject to the king of Siam: forty-four miles SE. Mergui. *Long.* 98. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 35. N.

Tenaſſerim, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

Tenbury,

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Teme, on the borders of Shropſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday: nineteen miles NW. Worceſter, and 130 NW. London.

Tenby, or *Tenbigh*, a ſeaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated at the head of a ſmall bay, called *Tenby road*. The quay is convenient, and the harbour good. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to Ireland and Briſtol. It was once ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday: twelve miles E. Pembroke, and 233 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Tence, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: four leagues SE. Moniſtrol, and ſix NE. le Puy.

Tench's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1790. *Long.* 151. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 39. S.

Tencoa, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Honduras.

Tenda, a county and province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the province of Coni, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ceva, and the territories of the Genoeſe, on the ſouth by Nice, and on the weſt by the county of Boglio. This county was firſt veſted in the family of Laſcaris, deſcendants from the emperors of Conſtantinople, in the thirteenth century. In the ſixteenth century it came to the duke of Savoy. The principal town is Tenda. The ſoil is not fertile, being on all ſides ſurrounded by the Alps: it yields however good paſturage and timber: the rivers alſo furniſh the inhabitants with excellent trout.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Roia, where it receives the Brogna. It has only one pariſh church, which is a beautiful ſtructure: a caſtle walled round, and flanked with towers, ſituated on a rock, commands the environs of the town. The Piedmonteſe were defeated near this town by the French, in the beginning of May, 1794: fifteen miles N. Vintimiglia, and twenty-two NE. Nice.

Tendebar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen.

Tenedos, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia, about ſeven leagues in circumference, with a town of the ſame name, on the north coaſt, which contains about 300 Turkiſh families, and 200 Greeks. *Long.* 43. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Tenegeni, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: five leagues S. Sugulmeſſa.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the borders of Boſnia, and the ſee of a biſhop. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was the capital of a county. In the year 1522, it was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1649, recovered by the Venetians: a few years after it was again taken by the Turks, who loſt it to the Venetians, in the year 1688: forty-eight miles S. Bihacs.

Teneria, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles NW. Villa del Principe.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond in dignity, but the firſt probably in point of extent, wealth and fertility. Formerly it was called *Nivaria*, and is ſuppoſed to be the iſland of that name mentioned by Pliny the Elder; but this opinion is diſputed. Sir Edward Scorey ſays, that it derived the appellation Nivaria from the circle or collar of ſnow that ſurrounds the peak of Tenda, now called the *The Peak of Teneriffe*: this laſt name, he alleges, was impoſed by the inhabitants of Palma Iſland; for *tener* in their language ſignifies ſnow, and *effe* a mountain. The form is triangular, extending itſelf into three capes, the neareſt being about eighty leagues or more from the coaſt of Africa. What renders this iſland ſo famous in hiſtory, is the celebrated peak, of whoſe height ſo many marvellous ſtories have been related, and which Scaliger is not aſhamed to call ſixty miles; Panicius, who lived in the iſland, ſeventy; Thevet, fifty-four; Nicolls, an Engliſhman, who reſided ſome years here, forty-ſeven; and Varenius, four miles and five furlongs, in its perpendicular height. All the other writers, it is probable, compute by the oblique aſcent of a perſon journeying to the ſummit; and even then their relations ſeem extravagant. Sir Thomas Herbert affirms, that the top is ſeen at the diſtance of 120 miles at ſea, provided the weather is clear; but ſir Edmund Scorey ſays, that from the baſe, beginning at the town of Garrachico, to the very ſummit, is but two days' journey and a half; which, in fact, is not equal to one day's journey, if we conſider that travellers lie by during the heat, and have alſo to combat with ſo many ſteep aſcents; that their pace muſt be exceeding ſlow. Although the vortex appears ſharp, and the exact reſemblance of a cone, yet it is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano, which frequently breaks out into flames, ſo violent as to ſhake the whole iſland with an incredible force. Smoke conſtantly iſſues from the mountain, near its ſummit, but no eruption has been ſince the year 1704, when the port of Garrachica was deſtroyed, and the harbour filled by the lava. The iſland of Teneriffe is divided in the middle by a ridge

of mountains, which have been compared to the roof of a church, the peak forming the ſpire or ſteeple in the centre. An author well acquainted with the iſland, ſays, that, if you divide it into twelve parts, ten of theſe conſiſt of rocks, woody and inacceſſible mountains and vineyards; and yet, from the ſmall remainder of arable ground, he has ſeen 250,000 hanackes of wheat, beſides immenſe quantities of rye and barley, produced. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the ſoil, if the Spaniards knew, or would take the trouble of properly cultivating it; for, beſides the abundance in which it bears grain, fruits, and roots, it communicates to them a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries under the ſame parallel; two ſorts of wine are produced, the vidonia and malveſia, or malmſey. The firſt is extracted from a long grape, and is a dull, heavy wine, greatly inferior to the other, which is drawn from a large round grape, in ſuch quantities as to be exported to all the corners of the world. Mr. Anderſon, the companion of captain Cook, in his voyage to the Pacific Ocean, ſays, "To the eaſtward of Santa Cruz, the iſland appears perfectly barren. Ridges of hills run toward the ſea; between which ridges are deep vallies, terminating at mountains or hills that run acroſs, and are higher than the former. Thoſe that run toward the ſea are marked by impreſſions on their ſides, which make them appear as a ſucceſſion of conic hills, with their tops very rugged. The higher ones that run acroſs, are more uniform in their appearance. After walking about three miles, I found no alteration in the appearance of the lower hills, which produce great quantities of the *euphorbia Canarienſis*. I met with nothing elſe growing there, but two or three ſmall ſhrubs, and a few fig-trees near the bottom of the vally. Moſt of the laborious work in this iſland is performed by mules; horſes being to appearance ſcarce, and chiefly reſerved for the uſe of the officers. They are of a ſmall ſize, but well ſhaped and ſpirited. Oxen are alſo employed to drag their carts along, upon a large clumſy piece of wood. In my walks and excurſions I ſaw ſome hawks, parrots, which are natives of the iſland, the ſea ſwallow or tern, ſea gulls, partridges, wagtails, ſwallows, martins, blackbirds, and Canary birds in large flocks. There are alſo lizards of the common, and another ſort; ſome inſects, as locuſts; and three or four ſorts of dragon-flies." Mr. Anderſon was informed that a ſhrub is common here, agreeing exactly with the deſcription given by Tournefourt and Linnæus, of the tea-ſhrub, as growing in China and Japan. Another botanical curioſity, mentioned by him, is what they call the impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and diſtinct lemon, incloſed within another, differing from the outer one only in being a little more globular. The leaves of the tree that produces this ſort, are much longer than thoſe of the common one; and it was repreſented to me as being crooked, and not equal in beauty. They reckon that 40,000 pipes of wine are annually made, the greateſt part of which is either conſumed in the iſland, or made into brandy, and ſent to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies and North America. The corn they raiſe is, in general, inſufficient to maintain the inhabitants; but the deficiency uſed to be ſupplied by importation from the North Americans, who took their wines in return. They make a little ſilk; but, unleſs we reckon the filtering-ſtones, brought in great numbers from Grand Canary, the wine is the only conſiderable article of the foreign commerce of Teneriffe. None of the race of inhabitants found here when the Spaniards diſcovered the Canaries, now remain a diſtinct people, having intermarried with the Spaniſh ſettlers; but their deſcendants are known, from their being remarkably tall, large-boned, and ſtrong. The men are, in general of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely deſtitute of that bloom which diſtinguiſhes our northern beauties. The Spaniſh cuſtom of wearing black clothes continues amongſt them; but the men ſeem more indifferent about this, and in ſome meaſure dreſs like the French. *Long.* of the Peak 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

Teneriffe, a town of North America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, near the river Madelaine: 100 miles S. St. Martha.

Tenes, a ſeaport town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the north coaſt, near Cape Tenes. This town was taken from the Chriſtians, by the younger Barbaroſſa, after the death of his brother. *Long.* 19. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Tenexa, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: forty-three miles WSW. Morocco.

Ten-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles SE. Ho-nan.

Teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Tci-ngin.

Teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang ſi: ſeventeen miles WSW. Ou-tcheou.

Te-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-Quang: 550 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Te-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank,

rank, in the province of Kiang-fi: twenty miles SW. Nan-kang.

Teng-tchouen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1182 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Tenis, a lake of Ruſſian Tartary: ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 91. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20 N.

Tenna, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, and croſſing the marquiſate of Ancona, runs into the Adriatic, about four miles ENE. from Fermo.

Tennaſſee, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the Apalachian Mountains, near the borders of North Carolina, and the north boundary line of Georgia, runs almoſt due north for about fifty miles to *Lat.* 35. 50. after which its courſe is ſouth-weſt to *Lat.* 34. 25. in the ſtate of Georgia. The courſe for about ſeventy-five miles more is nearly weſt, paſſing through what is called the *Muſcle Shoals*. After this it runs nearly due north, till it enters the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 9. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Tennaſee Government, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Kentucky, on the eaſt by the Iron Mountain, a part of the Apalachian Mountains, which ſeparates it from North Carolina, on the ſouth by Georgia, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; about 380 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and ninety from north to ſouth. This country was firſt begun to be ſettled about the year 1764, and in the year 1788, the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 40,000. It has been divided into two diſtricts, and eight counties. The inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from Pennſylvania and Virginia. During the time of the American war, this ſtate was exceedingly haraſſed by the Indians. The ſoil and climate are repreſented as good. The productions are Indian-corn, wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice and variety of pulſe. Among the trees are found the hickery, black-walnut, cheſtnut, ſugar-maple, locuſt, ſycamore, wild-plum, red and white mulberry. Other productions are ſnake-root, ginger, aniſe, hops, &c. Otters and beavers are found in the rivers, and elks in the mountains; among the birds are pheaſants, partridges, turkies, ducks, geeſe, ſwans, &c. The rivers are rich in fiſh. Naſhville and Abingdon are the chief towns.

Tenneberg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four miles SW. Gotha.

Tennelières, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: four miles E. Troyes.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland in a lake of the ſame name: twenty-eight miles SE. Damietta. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Tennis, a lake of Egypt, fifty-five miles long, and about ſeven wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, ſeparated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

Tennolter, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 63 miles NE. Harachar Hotun.

Teno, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, 56 miles WNW. Wardhuys.

Tenſift, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Safi.

Tenſites, a mountain of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the borders of Sugulmeſſa: 60 miles E. Morocco.

Tenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: eleven miles NW. Erfurt, and 14 E. Muhlhauſen.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. This city is built on the ſea ſhore, and has a very convenient harbour, with a ſtrong garriſon, and ſeveral veſſels, which guard the gulf. Within its diſtrict are eight towns, one of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third: part of theſe cities are on the continent, the others are ſeaports: 250 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tenterden, a town of England, in the county of Kent, remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, on which a beacon was erected in the time of the Spaniſh invaſion. This was one of the firſt towns in which the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III: 26 miles ESE. Tunbridge, and 56 SE. London.

Tentoli, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the north extremity, on the weſt coaſt, which gives name to a road. *Lat.* 1. N.

Teniugal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half WNW. Coimbra.

Ten-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 73 miles ESE. King-ki-tao.

Tenzegzet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 16 miles S. Tremecen.

Tenzyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 20 miles W. Cracow.

Teou-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: forty miles WNW. Tcin.

Teopiſcan, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiapa: twenty leagues SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnols.

Teping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 32 miles ENE. Te

Teplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm-baths, diſcovered in the year 762: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Teplitz,

Teplitz, a town of Croatia: eight miles S. Varaſdin.

Ter, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which riſes in the county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, about twenty miles E. Gerona.

Tera, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in the province of Leon.

Terain, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Creil.

Teramo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 22 miles NNE. Aquila, and 108 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Terane, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 18 miles NW. Cairo, and forty-eight S. Foua.

Teraſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Egenburg.

Tercera, or *Terceira*, one of the Azores Iſlands, ſuppoſed to have derived its name from its ſtanding the third in this cluſter of iſlands in point of ſituation, though the firſt in dignity, as appears from a number of circumſtances, and particularly from its communicating its name to the reſt. This iſland is computed at eighteen leagues in circumference. Its figure is almoſt circular, the coaſts high, and ſo ſurrounded with craggy rocks, that it is deemed impregnable, every acceſſible part on the coaſt being defended by ſtrong forts, heavy cannon, and a numerous and regular garriſon. The only tolerable port in the whole iſland is the harbour of Angra. This iſland of Tercera is fertile, pleaſant, and healthy: the very rocks, which elſewhere are dry and barren, produce here excellent vines, though not equal to thoſe raiſed in the Canaries and Madeira. The land yields large crops of wheat and other grain, paſture for cattle, and a prodigious variety of lemons, oranges, and all thoſe fruits peculiar to hot and cold climates, which are obſerved to be propagated to the greateſt advantage in temperate countries. Beſides Angra, there are ſeveral other towns and large villages in Tercera, with a number of forts and garriſons, under the direction of the governor, who has the power of filling up all vacancies that happen among the military officers. *Long.* 27. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Tercera, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, near the country of Sierra Leona.

Terchix, or *Terbiz*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. It was formerly a celebrated fortreſs, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable, from the extraordinary height of the walls, and the breadth and depth of the ditches which ſurrounded it. It held out a long defence againſt Timur Bek, but was at length obliged to ſurrender, and obtained favourable treatment from the conqueror: 120 miles WNW. Herat. *Long.* 75. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. N.

Terdopio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, twelve miles ESE. Lumello.

Tereſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ten miles NW. Segorba.

Tereſſa, one of the Nicobar Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 93. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 16. N.

Terfowa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 120 miles S. Tunis.

Terga, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river Omirabi, or Morbeya: 90 miles N. Morocco.

Terga, or *Hair*, ſee *Hair*.

Tergoes, ſee *Goes*.

Tergoſyl, a town of Walachia, on the river Syl: 40 miles NW. Brancovan, and 68 S. Hermenſtadt.

Ter Gouw, ſee *Goude*.

Tergovijia, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Walachia. The waiwode has a palace here: 64 miles SE. Hermenſtadt, and 180 ENE. Belgrade.

Terhey, a town of Holland: ten miles W. Delft.

Terkiri, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 60 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

Terkul, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, at Uralſk, in the government of Caucaſus.

Terlizzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſeven miles SE. Trani.

Terlon, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, about a league below Landrecy.

Termalla, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 45 miles E. Rettinghery.

Ternaly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles NE. Anantpour.

Termed, or *Tarmad*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Tocareſtan. In the year 1221, this town was beſieged by Genghis Kan, and, after eleven days, taken by aſſault: after which the conqueror put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, and deſtroyed the town. It was rebuilt in the following century: 150 miles S. Samarcand. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Termini, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, ſituated on the north coaſt, celebrated for the warm-baths near it, from which it received its name. The number of ſouls is about 9000: eighteen miles E. Palermo. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Termini, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little to the weſt of Termini.

Terminis, ſee *Termoli*.

Termiova,

Termieva, a town of Iſtria: eighteen miles NE. Pedena.

Termini, or *Termini*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 57 miles W. Vieſte, and 84 NNE. Naples. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 58. N.

Ternate, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, and the principal, though not the largeſt, among thoſe called Moluccas or Spice Iſlands, of a circular form, and about ſix leagues in circumference. In the centre is a lofty volcanic mountain, whoſe baſe extends almoſt to the ſea every way: the upper parts are uncultivated, and covered over with ſhrubs and low trees; but in the plain are many gardens, and abundance of fruit-trees: on this mountain are found many hollows or caverns full of ſulphur, which emit a thick ſmoke, and flame ſometimes appears from the ſummit, with a noiſe reſembling thunder. The productions are cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, oranges, and other fruits; but the principal article of commerce is cloves: many birds of paradiſe and other beautiful birds are found here, and plenty of game. This iſland was firſt ſettled by the Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the iſland is, in ſome degree, ſubject. The Europeans have two forts, called *Orange* and *Terlocke*, between which is a lake, called *Saſſe*, a league in circumference, and ſixty fathoms deep, ſeparated from the ſea by a narrow dike: which the Spaniards made a fruitleſs attempt to cut through, to form a port. *Long.* 126. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

Ternavaſſo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles NE. Carmagnola, and eight S. Chieri.

Ternberg, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the river Enns: ſix miles S. Steyr.

Terneuſe, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the weſt branch of the Scheldt, called the *Hondt*, begun by the count of Hohenlo, lieutenant of the prince of Orange, in the year 1583, afterwards augmented by the States: the fortifications have been ſince deſtroyed: 12 miles SE. Fluſhing, and 25 WNW. Antwerp.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, ſituated between two arms of the Nera, and, therefore, anciently called *Interamnium*, or *Interamna*. It is well built, and the ſee of a biſhop, immediately ſubject to the pope. Its greateſt trade conſiſts in oil, beſides which it alſo reaps conſiderable advantage from its excellent vineyards. This was the birth-place of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, and of Tacitus the famous hiſtorian. Between ſix and ſeven Italian miles from Terni, to the north-weſt, cloſe by the little town of Ceſi, is Mount Eolo, remarkable for its cool breezes, which, eſpecially in ſummer, iſſue from the chaſms and crevices in the rocks of this mountain: 14 miles SSW. Spoleto, and 40 N. Rome.

Ternois (Le), a river of France, which runs into the Canche, near Heſdin.

Terno/kaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs, on the Don: 136 miles ENE. Azoph.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. This town was anciently one of the ſtrongeſt in the country, and the reſidence of the princes; at preſent, it is thinly inhabited, and the fortications are ruined. It is the reſidence of an eccleſiaſtic, who is called the archbiſhop of Bulgaria: 95 miles E. Sophia, and 200 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 43. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly; large and commercial, on the Peneus: 5 miles WNW. Lariſſa.

Terracina, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, ſituated on a hill, in a very fruitful, but marſhy country, which makes the air unwholeſome. It is a biſhop's ſee, and in its large market-place are ſeen a great number of ſtatues, mile-ſtones, and inſcriptions. It once had a harbour on the ſea, but is now entirely choked up. On the ſide towards Rome, is ſtill ſeen part of the *Via Appia* entire, and on that towards Naples, about an Italian mile from Terracina, to make this road more commodious, an eaſy deſcent has been cut through a rock near the ſea: twenty-ſix miles W. Sezza, and forty-ſeven SE. Rome.

Terra del Eſpiritu Santo, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and the moſt weſterly, as well as the largeſt, of thoſe called *New Hebrides*; diſcovered by Quiros, and viſited by captain Cook, in the year 1774; ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The land of it, eſpecially the weſt ſide, is exceedingly high and mountainous; and, in many places, the hills riſe directly from the ſea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every other part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſides the bays of St. Philip and St. Jago, the iſles which lie along the ſouth and eaſt coaſt cannot, in the opinion of captain Cook, fail of forming ſome good bays or harbours. *Long.* 166. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. S.

Terra Firma. Under this name is comprehended a vaſt extent of country, and, conſidered as a government under the authority of the crown of Spain, comprehends ſeveral extenſive provinces, and three audiences, which are fixed at Panama, Quito, and Santa Fè de Bogota; the large provinces are Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Popayan, Quito, and New Grenada, all of which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral ſmaller provinces or juriſdictions.

Terra Firma Proper, or *Kingdom of Terra Firma*, a province of South America, bounded on the north by the Spaniſh Main, on the eaſt by the river and Gulf of Darien, which ſeparates it from the province of Carthagena, on the ſouth by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and province of Veragua. It is divided into the four provinces of Panama, Darien, Choco, and Boriquetta. The whole country is an alternate mixture of vallies and hills of different heights, with abundance of rivers running towards each ſea. The climate is very hot, yet the humidity is greater, in proportion, than the heat, conſequently the air muſt be rendered unwholeſome. What has been ſaid under the different heads of Panama, Darien, and Portobello, includes, perhaps, every thing that need be ſaid to give the reader a general idea of this country.

Terra del Fuego, ſee *Fuego*.

Terra Nova, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated in a gulf or bay of the Mediterranean, founded about the middle of the thirteenth century, by the emperor Frederick II, near the ſite of the ancient Gela; the number of inhabitants is about 7000: ſix miles NW. Jaci.

Terra Nuova, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of which is the harbour, built on the ruins of Civita, an ancient epiſcopal town: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Saſſari, and 102 N. Cagliari.

Terrantona, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eight miles SE. Ainſa.

Terranuova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles N. Biſignano.

Terrans, or *Terrasa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: eight leagues NW. Beja.

Terraſſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 4½ leagues NNE. Grenoble.

Terraſſon, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne: two leagues NE. Montignac, and eight and a half E. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Terregles, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: two miles W. Dumfries.

Terreſchow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: ſixteen miles NE. Pilſen.

Terrimungalum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-five miles N. Tritchinopoli.

Terriore, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-four miles N. Trichinopoli, and eighty-ſeven SW. Pondicherry.

Terſa, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Medveditza, in the country of the Coſacs. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Terſaitz, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles N. Bihacs.

Terſchueren, a town of Guelderland: ſeven miles E. Amersfort.

Terſekan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Iſchim. *Long.* 85. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Tertry, a village of France, in the department of the Aiſne: where king Thierry was defeated by Pepin, in the year 687; three leagues W. St. Quentin.

Terruel, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, at the conflux of the Guadalaviar and the Alhambra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa; it is defended by a citadel. This town was deſtroyed by the Moors, and lay a long time abandoned, but was rebuilt and repeopled by Alphonſo II, in the year 1171. In the year 1365, on the 25th of April, it was taken and pillaged by Peter, king of Caſtile, in memorial of which, the inhabitants keep the day a ſtrict faſt: ſeventy-two miles S. Saragoſſa, and 134 E. Madrid.

Terwalde, a town of Guelderland: twelve miles S. Hattem.

Terza (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: thirteen miles SE. Matera.

Terzon, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: two miles SW. Acqui, and twenty E. Aſti.

Teſchen, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Ratibor, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by Hungary, and on the weſt by Moravia. It is for the moſt part hilly, the Moravian chain terminating near Jablunkau, in the ſouthern part, where alſo begins the Carpathian mountains. On the other hand, the north part is very ſwampy, and overrun with lakes and meres; notwithſtanding which, there are ſeveral fertile ſpots. Beſides which, it abounds likewiſe in wood. In the whole principality are five towns, part of the inhabitants of which ſpeak German and the others Poliſh. The mountains are inhabited by Walachians, who make good heyducks, or foot ſoldiers. The excellent fire-arms here, called Teſchinken, receive their name from this country, and more particularly from its capital, where they are made in great quantities. Mieciſlaus, the firſt duke of Upper Sileſia, reſided at Teſchen. Caſimir II, grandſon to his ſon Caſimir I, in 1288, ſubjected himſelf to the king of Bohemia, and was ſucceeded in the principality of Teſchen by his ſon Caſimir III, on whom king John conferred a part of the principality of Glogau.

gau. The male line of the dukes of Teſchen ended in the year 1625. The principality by his death eſcheated to the crown of Bohemia, in the hands of which it remained till 1722, when Charles VI transferred it to Leopold Joſeph Charles, duke of Lorrain, who, in 1729, was ſucceeded therein by his ſon, Francis Stephen, afterwards emperor.

Teſchen, or *Tieſſin*, a town of Sileſia, which gives name to a principality, ſituated near the ſource of the Viſtula, partly in a vally, and partly on a hill, and ſurrounded by a moraſs. It contains a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church, a college, and four convents. The licence for their church coſt them 10,000 florins, as a preſent to the emperor. The inhabitants carry on ſome commerce in leather, wool, and wine: here is a manufacture of fire-arms, and a particular kind of fuſil, called, from the town, Teſchins. In the year 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here, between the emperor Joſeph II, and the king of Pruſſia: twenty-ſix miles SE. Ratibor, and thirty E. Troppau.

Teſchna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles SW. Politzka.

Teſe, or *Teſt*, a river of England, in the county of Hants, which falls into the Southampton Water, below Rumſey.

Teſegdelt, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſuppoſed to be impregnable; thirty leagues WNW. Morocco.

Teſeni, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-four miles SE. Degnizlu.

Teſeren, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet: fifty miles NNW. Tafilet.

Teſino, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount St. Gothard, and paſſing through Lake Maggiora, empties itſelf into the Po, at Pavia.

Teſino, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-four miles NE. Trent, and twenty-nine SE. Bolzano.

Teſkowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty miles E. Lucko.

Teſſailah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: twenty miles S. Oran.

Teſſé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: five leagues SW. Le Mans.

Teſſet, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 170 miles S. Morocco. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Teſſia, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-two miles NE. Trent, and twenty-four SE. Bolzano.

Teſſin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ſix leagues SE. Roſtock.

Teſſintee, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: eighty miles W. Tugeloo.

Teſſy, a town of France in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: three leagues S. St. Lo, and 6½ NE. Avranches.

Teſta di Saori, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſeven miles N. Baſtia.

Teſtigos (Los), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, about ten leagues from the continent of South America, and the ſame diſtance from the iſland of Grenada. *Long.* 62. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Teſtoure, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, on the Mejerdah: fifteen leagues SW. Tunis.

Teſzerſkey, a town of Croatia: ſix miles SW. Novi.

Tet, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrennées, a little above Mont Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, ſeven miles E. Perpignan.

Tetabe, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: five miles W. Tugeloo.

Tetbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, near the ſource of the Avon, with a bridge acroſs, part of which is in Wiltſhire: twenty miles S. Glouceſter, and ninety-nine W. London.

Tetcha, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Iſet, near Dolmatov, in the province of Ekaterinburg.

Te-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſixty miles ENE. Hantcheou.

Tête-de-Buch (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a large bay, called *The Harbour of Arcachon*, the entrance of which is dangerous, on account of the ſand-banks: thirty miles SW. Bourdeaux.

Teterow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ſix leagues SW. Guſtro.

Teterſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamenſkaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

Tethuroa, or *Tedbuora*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. It is ſmall and low, and has no other inhabitants than occaſional viſitors from the other neighbouring iſlands. *Long.* 149. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 4. S.

Tetin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun: one league S. Beraun.

Tetiuſchi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: fifty-two miles S. Kazan.

Tetrina, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-

ment of Archangel, near the White Sea: 100 miles NNW. Archangel.

Tetſchen, or *Tetzen*, or *Dieczin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the river Elbe. This town was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1757: nine miles SW. Kamnitz.

Tetſi, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: nine leagues E. Laſſa.

Te-tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: fifteen miles S. Hou-tcheou.

Tettnang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principal place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united with Montfort: eight miles N. Lindau, and eighteen ENE. Conſtance.

Tettova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty-ſix miles N. Akrida.

Tetuan, or *Teiteget*, or *Tetcoven*, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of the projecting part of the kingdom of Fez, about half a mile from the Mediterranean, inhabited by Moors and Jews, who moſt of them ſpeak Spaniſh; they are commercial, gentle in their manners, and polite. The environs of this city are planted with vineyards and gardens, kept in good order, and the fruits here are better and more carefully nurtured than in the other parts of the empire. Leo Africanus attributes the foundation of this city to the people of Africa. Tetuan was embelliſhed, and its population increaſed, when the Moors were driven out of Spain. The Europeans of the preſent century have traded here; and this was the place of reſidence for ſeveral conſuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer permit them to remain, nor again to eſtabliſh themſelves, in this city. This place has preſerved a communication with Gibraltar, whence the ſhips come to victual, when the wind is in the weſt, and does not permit them to make Tangiers. The ſhore of Tetuan is only ſafe when the wind is in the weſt, at which time ſhips ride ſecure; but when it veers to the eaſt, they muſt remain there no longer: ſixteen leagues SE. Tangiers. *Long.* 12. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Tewakun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: fifteen leagues ESE. Meſchid.

Tewara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: five miles NE. Volturara.

Tewchern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: four miles ENE. Stoſſen.

Tewendex, a mountain of Africa, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the kingdom of Fez. It is part of the Atlas.

Tewny, a caſtle of Hungary: eight miles W. Preſburg.

Teverone, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, near Rome.

Teuffen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzel: ſix miles NNW. Appenzel and four SSE. St. Gall.

Teufing, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: thirteen miles SE. Elnbogen, and twenty-two NW. Pilſen.

Tevoen-ſouſon, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twelve miles NW. Teldem.

Teupitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a lake: 20 miles S. Berlin.

Teurert, or *Tevrert*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the borders of Algiers: 100 miles ENE. Teza.

Teurteville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: two leagues N. Valognes.

Teuſchnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty-four miles NE. Bamberg, and twelve N. Culmbach.

Teutſch Leipſh, a town of Hungary: five miles E. Roſenberg.

Teutſch Pron, a town of Hungary: ten miles NW. Kremnitz.

Teutſchdorf, a town of Hungary: five miles NW. Caſchau.

Tewantapague, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 45 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

Tewkeſbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, beſides which, two other ſmall rivers run through the town, and join the Severn. Near this town was fought a moſt bloody battle between the parties of York and Lancaſter, which put a final period to the power of the latter. The queen and prince Edward were taken priſoners; the queen was ſent to the Tower, but the young prince was murdered on the field of battle. The church is a noble pile of building, and ſaid to be one of the largeſt in England which is not collegiate or cathedral; it is the remains of an ancient mitred abby, and contains the monuments of the above-mentioned prince, George duke of Clarence, and many other noblemen. Tewkeſbury has been long celebrated for its muſtard; but at preſent chiefly diſtinguiſhed for the manufacture of ſtockings. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11 miles NE. Glouceſter, and 104 W. London.

Texel, or *Teſſel*, an iſland of North Holland; about eleven miles in length, and ſix in its greateſt breadth, ſituated at the mouth of

of the Zuyder See, with a capacious and good harbour, and a fort, which commands the entrance; befides a town of the ſame name, it contains ſix villages: the land is fertile in paſture, and the whole well ſecured with dikes of prodigious ſtrength and height. Near this iſland was the celebrated ſea-fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Martin Harpertz Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in the year 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In the year 1673, another battle was fought between the fleet of Holland, and the united fleets of England and France, in which the victory was doubtful. *Long.* 22. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Texeuit, or *Tevent*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 100 miles WNW. Morocco.

Teya, a river of Germany, which riſes about three miles N. from Germs, in the archduchy of Auſtria, paſſes through a part Moravia, and runs into the Marſch, eleven miles NE. from Ziſterſdorf, on the borders of Auſtria, Hungary, and Moravia.

Tey-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles N. Han.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 12 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Te-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 93 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Teza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle. It was once a populous city, but is now much decayed, yet is ſtill the reſidence of a governor and a garriſon: 20 leagues NNE. Fez, and 24 SE. Teruan.

Tezcuco, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, containing about 400 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians.

Tezela, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: five leagues SW. Oran.

Tezergbe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles ESE. Teza.

Tezout, or *Teſſot*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 35 miles S. Melilla.

Tfeni, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: ten miles SE. Roſetta.

Tgidt, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 48 miles N. Fartach.

Thagia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles SSW. Fez.

Thabar Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: fifteen miles NE. Tcitcicar.

Thais, a town of France, in the department of Paris, two leagues SSE. Paris.

Thainee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, but without a harbour, at a ſmall diſtance from the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles S. Tunis.

Thalfang, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 11 miles SSW. Traarbach, and 16 E. Treves.

Thalland, a province of Sweden. See *Dalia*.

Thalmeſſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 31 miles SE. Anſpach.

Thame, or *Tame*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Tame, which is navigable for barges; on the borders of Buckinghamſhire. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: thirteen miles E. Oxford, and forty-five NW. London.

Thames, a river of England, which according to Dr. Campbell, takes its ſource from four rivulets, which riſe in the different parts of the Cotſwold hills, and joined together form one ſtream near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief ſpring, or what is called the Thames-head, is about four miles ſouth-weſt from Cirenceſter, from whence it proceeds to Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, where it is joined by the Ock, Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame, Wallingford, and leaving Reading, to the right, a little below, receives the Kennet, and ſoon after the Loddon; then paſſes Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Staines, where it receives the Coln, near Chertſey, Weybridge, where it receives the Wey, Kingſton, Richmond, Brentford, where it receives the Brent, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Batterſea, Weſtminſter, London, Greenwich, a little below which it receives the Lea, Woolwich, below which it receives the Roding from Eſſex, and oppoſite Purfleet it receives the Darent; it then paſſes by Graveſend, Tilbury-Fort, and at the Nore joins the Medway, where it becomes ſea. The tide of this river runs as far up as Richmond, about ſeventy miles from the ſea. Large merchant ſhips can came up as far as the port of London, barges as far as Lechdale. Several navigable canals are made or making to open a communication between this river and different parts of the kingdom: from London to Hertford and Biggleſwade; from Brentford by Uxbridge, Rickmanſworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunſton; from Weybridge, by Guildford, Godalmin, Peterſfield, &c. to the ſea between Goſport and Southampton; to Baſingſtoke, and from thence to Southampton Water; by the Kennet to Hungerford; from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford upon Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Glouceſter. The lord mayor of London has juriſdiction over the river Thames from Staines to the ſea.

Thames, a river of the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Thames, a river of North America, which runs into Lake St. Clair. *Long.* 82. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Thames, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the sea, four miles below New London.

Thanfbrück, or *Thonafbrück*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1335, this town was laid waste by the count of Erfurt, and, in the year 1632, set on fire by the Imperialists: eight miles SE. Mulhausen, and sixteen WNW. Erfurt.

Thanet (Island of), an island of England, situated at the north-east part of the county of Kent, and only divided from the rest of the county by the river Stour, and on the west by a rivulet; on the north and east it is bounded by the sea. The extent is about nine miles from east to west, and eight from north to south. The soil is fertile, and consists principally of corn-land. It contains ten parishes: the principal towns are Margate and Ramsgate.

Thann, or *Dann*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Befort: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NNE. Befort, and six SSW. Colmar.

Thannhausen, or *Tannhausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principal place of a lordship of the same name, on the river Mindel. The tax to the imperial chamber is eight rixdollars eight kruitzers: fourteen miles N. Mindelheim, and twenty-two E. Ulm.

Thanwald, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau: thirteen miles NW. Breslau.

Thanzacuis, see *Tanzacis*.

Tharand, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ten miles ENE. Freyburg.

Tharnau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: one mile N. Gretkau.

Thasos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, situated in the gulf of Contessa, anciently called *Æria*, or *Æthria*, being famous even to a proverb, for its rich gold-mines. It has a town or village of the same name. *Long.* 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Thatcher, a rock in the English Channel, on the north side of Torbay.

Thau, a lake of France, in the department of the Herault, near the Mediterranean, between Frontignan, and Agde.

Thaxted, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Friday, near the Chelmer: six miles N. Dunmow, and forty-three NNE. London.

Theakiki, a river of North America, which runs into lake Illinois. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Theano, or *Triano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua: fifteen miles N. Capua.

Thebaid, the division of Egypt, now called *Said*.

Thedinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya: twelve miles NNW. Hoya.

Theifenegg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolfsberg.

Theimsdorf, a town of Lusatia: six miles E. Rothenburg.

Themar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Werra. In the year 1634, the greater part of this town was burned by the Croats: twelve miles SE. Meinungen.

Themis, a river of Transylvania, which runs into the Alaut, near Marienburg.

Then, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weze, near Francremont, in the bishopric of Liege.

Thenezay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Partenay: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NE. Partenay, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SE. Airvault.

Thengen, a town of Germany, which gives name to a principality in the circle of Swabia, situated on the Hegau, bordering on the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen. The Roman month is seventy-six florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber, sixty-five rix-dollars: twenty-two miles NW. Constance, and eight N. Schaffhausen.

Thenon, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montignac: two leagues NW. Montignac, and five E. Perigueux.

Theodosia, a seaport town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, on the Black Sea, supposed to have been built by the Greeks in the 5th century. In the year 1226, the Genoese having got possession of this place, enlarged and fortified it: but, in the year 1297, were driven thence by the Venetians, from whom however they quickly recovered it again. In the year 1474, the Turks took it from them. Whilst in the hands of the Genoese, its commerce was at such a height, that, if not so large with respect to number of its inhabitants, it in this particulat exceeded Constantinople itself; but falling under the Turkish yoke, its commerce declined greatly, and consisted only in slaves brought hither for sale by the Crim and Cuban Tartars, the Georgians, and Mingrelians. When first this town was founded, it was called *Theodosia*. It was afterwards called *Cassia*, or *Kaffa*; but falling with the rest of the Crimea into the power of Russia; the name was by order of the empress changed to that of Theodosia. The town is the largest in all the Crimea, contains about five or six thousand houses, and is constantly well garrisoned. North-west of it are some high mountains; at the foot of which it stands in a very

a very delightful and convenient ſituation; but the harbour, beſides a difficult bar, affords ſmall ſhelter in a ſouth-eaſt wind: ſeventy-ſix miles SE. Perekop. *Long.* 52. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Thermi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles N. Burſa.

Thermia, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſo called from its abounding with hot ſprings. It is not ſo mountainous as ſome of the other iſlands, and the ſoil, when well cultivated, produces very large quantities of barley, wine, and figs. The iſland alſo affords plenty of honey, wax, partridges, a great quantity of fine ſilk, and as much cotton as the inhabitants require for their own uſe. The Greek Chriſtians in this iſland are computed at ſixteen thouſand. Thermia is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains fifteen or ſixteen churches, and ſeveral convents. On the iſland are ſtill viſible the ruins of two cities; one of which, on the ſouth coaſt, muſt have been of extraordinary ſplendour. *Long.* 42. 20. E. Eerro. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Therondels, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur-de-Barres: one league NE. Mur.

Therouanne, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer, on the Lis. It was anciently the capital of the Morini, and afterwards an epiſcopal ſee. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; but being taken in the year 1553, by the Emperor Charles V, he demoliſhed it. The diſtrict belonging to it, however, was ceded by Spain to France, at the treaties of the year 1559, and 1659: two leagues S. St. Omer, and two W. Aire.

Theſſaly, or *Janna*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Macedonia, on the eaſt by the Archipelago, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by Livadia and Epire: anciently called *Theſſalia*, *Pelaſgia*, and *Pyrrhea*, and now by the Turks *Janna*. It was ſometimes annexed to Macedonia, ſometimes divided from it, and then again united with it. The celebrated mount Pindus, now Meſſova, or Meſſo Novo, ſeparated it from Epirus, or a part of the preſent Albania. Among its once celebrated twenty-four mountains, the moſt remarkable are Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa. Here alſo are ſituated the plains of Pharſalia, and between the mountains Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa, is the delightful vally of Tempe, which was ſo adorned with the gifts of nature, and ſo delightfully watered by the gentle winding ſtreams of the tranſparent Peneus or Salampria, that it was reckoned the garden of the Muſes. The country is certainly fertile to exuberance, and ſeems to exceed all other parts of Greece. It produces oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon ſweetneſs, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, &c. and cheſtnuts take their Latin name from the town of Caſtanea, in Magneſia, whence they were firſt brought into the colder climates of Europe. It was noted anciently for its breed of cattle and horſes, from which and the extraordinary ſkill of the Theſſalians in horſemanſhip, in all probability the fable of the Centaurs, who are ſaid to have been half men and half horſes, took its riſe. The modern Theſſalians are a well-made ſpirited people. The moſt remarkable places in this country are Lariſſa and Janna.

Thetford, a town of England, ſituated on the Leſſer Ouſe, partly in Norfolk, and partly in Suffolk. The Saxon kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the twelfth century, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the tranſlation of the ſee to Norwich; yet, in the reign of Henry VIII, it was of ſuch conſequence as to be a ſuffragan ſee to Norwich, but it was only ſo in that reign. It had formerly alſo a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon, and Engliſh coins, from the time of Athelſtan. The lent aſſizes for Norfolk are always held here. In the reign of Edward III, it had twenty churches, five markets, twenty-four ſtreets, beſides lanes, ſix hoſpitals, and eight monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins, and of all the churches, only two remain. The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which now contains but a few houſes. On the Norfolk ſide are ſeveral ſtreets of conſiderable extent. Its chief manufacture is in woollen-cloth, and paper. Thetford returns two members to the Britiſh parliament; the market is on Saturday: twenty-nine miles SW. Norwich, and eighty NE. London.

Theu, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French republicans in the year 1794: three miles NW. Spa.

Thewa, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles WSW. Tiagur.

Theye Cheeke Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. N.

Theyeholekyed Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 102. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

Theye-noye-kyed Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 108. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Theyſſe, a river which riſes in the eaſt part of Hungary, on the borders of Poland, and runs into the Danube: nineteen miles NW. Belgrade.

Theze, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pau: four leagues N. Pau, and six E. Orthez.

Thiacar, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five leagues SE. Lassa.

Thian, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: thirteen miles W. Bolzano.

Thiaucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont-a-Mousson: 2½ leagues W. Pont-a-Mousson, and five SW. Metz.

Thiberville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bernay: three leagues E. Lisieux, and two W. Bernay.

Thibet, a country of Asia, and part of independent Tartary, extending from the source of the Hindus, to the borders of China, and from Hindoostan to the deserts of Cobi; in length, from east to west, about 1500 miles; the breadth is unequal, and in many parts not known. We are informed generally, that it is divided into three parts; that is, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the Ganges and Sanpoo rivers: the middle, that in which Lassa is situated, and of which it forms the centre: and the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China: but the subject is obscure, and likely to remain so. Little Thibet which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than of Great Thibet. Considering the exceeding rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate; from its wonderful elevation, we are astonished to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization: their houses lofty, and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese, to whom indeed, the lama is in some respect tributary. Thibet is governed by the grand lama, who is sovereign pontiff of the greater part of Chinese and Independent Tartary. It is also called *Barantola*, and sometimes *Lassa*, because the pagoda where the grand lama resides, is in the country of Lassa. As this lama must never concern himself with secular affairs, he therefore appoints some native, to whom he gives the name of Tipa, and empowers him to govern the people in his name. This tipa wears the habit of a lama, but is dispensed from observing the rules of the order, which are both severe and numerous. No one lama undertakes to observe them all, they dividing the burthen; one being obliged to the performance of a particular precept, and another of a different one; and so on: however, they have some common prayers, and are all obliged to renounce the pomps of the world, to lead a life of celibacy, and not follow any trade. The great lama does not reside in the city of Lassa, but near it, in one of the finest pagodas, of which there are vast numbers standing on the mountain, called *Pateli*; he is placed on a kind of altar, sitting cross-legged upon a large and magnificent cushion. In this posture he receives the adoration of the natives, as well as of a numberless multitude of foreigners, who undertake long and painful journies to pay him homage on their knees, and receive his blessing. A vast number of these pilgrims come from Hindoostan, and these take vast pains to represent their merit to the great lama, by amplifying the trouble and fatigue they had undergone on the road from India to Lassa. Next to the inhabitants of Thibet, the Tartars are most assiduous in paying their court to the great lama, some of whom come to Lassa from the most distant countries. Princes must submit to these debasing ceremonies no less than the meanest of the people; nor have they more respect shown them by the great lama. He never returns any salute; never pulls off his hat; nor ever stirs from his seat for any person whatsoever. He only lays his hand upon the heads of his adorers, who thereby fancy they obtain the remission of all their sins. The high idea which both the prince and the common people of this wide-extended country form to themselves of the power and holiness of the great lama, induces them to submit cheerfully to all these servile rites. They are persuaded that *Fo* lives in him; that he knows all things, sees all things, and understands the secrets of the heart, without asking any questions, or receiving any informations; and that if at any time he does this, it is merely for form-sake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-designing no room to complain; that he is immortal; and that, when he seems to die, he only changes his abode, being born again in an entirely new body. The only thing to be then done, is to enquire out what place he has thought fit to take this new birth in, of which he never fails to make some new discovery. The Tartarian princes, themselves, sometimes go upon this search; and yet are obliged, after all, to refer to certain lamas, who alone know the marks by which he is distinguished; or rather, who only know who the child is, whom the preceding great lama had appointed his successor. Besides the great lama, who is the head of religion, and sovereign of Thibet, there are other princes (if they may deserve that title) in the country, who have cities, and many subjects under them; these wear the lama habit, and are called chief officers of the great lama, though they are subject to him only as they please. In many places are large

pagodas,

pagodas, in which the lamas of the greateſt diſtinction reſide. The temporal government of Thibet has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the laſt century, Thibet was ruled by a king; and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. By the letters of Father Andrada, who was in Thibet in the year 1624, it appears, that the king of this country ſhowed vaſt favour to the Chriſtian religion, which diſguſting the great lama, he, by his machinations, brought about an inſurrection among the Tartarian princes, who, after they had entirely routed the prince's army, put him to death.

Thieblemont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 2½ leagues ESE. Vitry.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a city or town of Gueldrland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Wahal, in a ſmall iſland called *Tieler-Weert*; in one of its fauxbourgs, called *Santwyck*, which is well fortified, is a ſtrong citadel: the fortifications were deſtroyed in the year 1674, by the French, who had made themſelves maſters of the place about two years before, and have been ſince repaired. In the year 1528, it was beſieged by the Spaniards, when Charles V was at war with the duke of Gueldres; but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, through the brave reſiſtance of the citizens. The country about it is marſhy, and the air reckoned unwholeſome. The fortifications are deſtroyed: ſix leagues NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and five W. Nimmegen.

Thiele, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel, between the lake of Bienne and the lake of Neufchatel: five miles NE. Neufchatel.

Thiele, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Vaudois, paſſes through the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, three miles below Buren.

Thiellen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: two miles NW. Altorff.

Thiene, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: nine miles NW. Vicenza.

Thiers, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; here are manufactures of cutlery, playing-cards, paper, thread, &c.: ſeven leagues SE. Gannat, and 6½ E. Clermont. *Long.* 21. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 52. N.

Thierſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſix miles NE. Wunſiedel.

Thilay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2½ leagues NNE. Charleville.

Thionville, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, on the Moſelle. This town formerly belonged to the duchy of Luxemburg. In the years 1558 and 1643, it was taken by the French, and finally ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrennées, in the year 1659. It was once the reſidence of the kings of Auſtraſia. In the year 1792, it was beſieged by an Auſtrian army; the commander was general Felix Wimpfen, who, on being ſummoned to ſurrender, replied, "You may deſtroy the fortreſs, and not leave one ſtone upon another, but you cannot burn the ramparts." It reſiſted during the whole campaign, and held in check a force which was ſaid to amount to 28,000 men; and which, in ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, the beſieged frequently haraſſed and diſtreſſed. The town was relieved by the general retreat of the enemy; and the victorious garriſon and commander received all the honours and applauſe which a grateful country could confer: 3½ poſts N. Metz, and 39¾ ENE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Thiron de Gardais, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 7 leagues SW. Chartres, and 2½ E. Nogent le Rotrou.

Thirſk, or *Thruſk*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here was once a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed by Henry II, on the rebellion of Roger Mowbray, who ſet up his ſtandard there, and called in the king of Scotland to his aſſiſtance: 41 miles W. Scarborough, and 230 N. London.

Thirſty Sound, an inlet or bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 210. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. S.

Thiſtion, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Huron.

Thiva, or *Stibes*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, anciently called *Thebes*, and the capital of Bœotia, ſituated on a riſing ground between two ſmall rivers, ſuppoſed to be the Iſmenus and Dirce of the ancients. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the caſtle, called *Cadmæa*, from Cadmus, its founder. Amphion, according to the poets, firſt built the walls of Thebes, charming the ſtones to follow him, and place themſelves in order, by the muſic of his harp. The preſent walls ſeem very ancient, and have ſquare towers at convenient diſtances, built of hewn ſtone, with the utmoſt regularity and exactneſs. The town is of an oval form, about three miles in circumference, and the houſes are higher and better built than is uſual in moſt parts of Greece. It contains four or five thouſand inhabitants, about half

Turks, and half Chriſtians, which latter have ſeveral churches, not remarkable for any thing except ſome few inſcriptions to be ſeen upon the pavement of the cathedral. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raiſed Thebes to its higheſt pitch of grandeur; after whoſe death it was not remarkable for its virtues, but misfortunes, till it ſunk into its original obſcurity; ſo that its glory took birth with this great man, and with him expired: twenty-eight miles WNW. Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 2½ leagues NW. Exideuil, and 6 NNE. Perigueux.

Thizy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: nine leagues NW. Lyons, and three E. Roanne.

Tivard, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: three leagues ESE. Siſteron, and two NW. Digne.

Thoiry, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex: two leagues SSW. Gex, and two and a half W. Geneva.

Thomar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, containing two churches, an hoſpital, four convents, and about 3600 inhabitants: twenty-one leagues NE. Liſbon, and fourteen S. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Thomaſtown, a town of Ireland, in the country of Kilkenny, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on a ſmall river which runs into the Nore, ſixteen miles N. Waterford, and eight SSE. Kilkenny.

Thommdamm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, on the Elbe: twenty-five miles SE. Lauenburg, and fifty-eight SE. Hamburg.

Thomſi, a town of Hungary: eleven miles SW. Caniſcha.

Thonnauſtauff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. This town is defended by a caſtle, which, in the year 1634, was taken by the troops of the Duke of Saxe Weimar: one league from Ratiſbon.

Thonna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four leagues from Gotha.

Thonnes, or *Thonex*, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: nine miles SE. Annecy, and twenty-three NNW. Monſtier.

Thonon, or *Tonon*, a town of Savoy, and capital of the duchy of Chablais, on the Lake of Geneva, ſituated on a plain a little elevated. It is not ſurrounded with walls, but was formerly defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with lofty towers, where Amadeus VIII and IX, and Louis, dukes of Savoy, reſided for ſome time. The caſtle was burned and demoliſhed, in the ſixteenth century, by the Bernois. It has one pariſh church and ſeveral convents: eighteen miles NE. Geneva, and thirteen NE. Bonne.

Thor (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: three leagues E. Avignon, and three S. Carpentras.

Thorigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: ſix leagues SSE. Provins, and two and a half NE. Sens.

Thorigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: two leagues SSE. St. Lo, and five NE. Villedieu.

Thorn, a city of Pruſſia, ſituated on the Viſtula, formerly the chief city of Poliſh Pruſſia. Thorn was founded by Herman Balck, firſt grand-maſter of the Teutonic order, who built the caſtle of Thorn, in 1231. In the following year, the foundation of the town was laid; but the building was diſcontinued in 1235, on account of the inconvenient ſituation, and Thorn was built about a German mile farther up the river, on the ſpot where it now ſtands. It is ſuppoſed to have been called Thorn, becauſe the knights of the Teutonic order, by building this city, opened themſelves a *thor* or door into Pruſſia. When the knights of the Teutonic order enormouſly abuſed their power, throughout all Pruſſia, Thorn was the firſt city which formed the noble ſcheme of ſhaking off their oppreſſive yoke. The inhabitants then put themſelves under the protection of Caſimir the Great, king of Poland, upon adantageous conditions, as a free city. Thorn has ten gates, and is divided into the Old and the New Town, each of which had formerly its reſpective council, magiſtracy, and police. But, in 1454, they were incorporated into one city. They are, however, ſeparated from each other by a wall and moat within the town; and without, they are defended in common, by a fine double wall and moats. Thorn was formerly ſtrongly fortified; and it gradually improved its advantageous ſituation, ſo as to become a place of very conſiderable trade, and one of the principal of the Hanſe towns. It likewiſe carried on an extenſive commerce in the Baltic, independently of the other cities of that confederacy; for before the river widened ſo much, and conſequently became ſhallower, ſhips

of

of burden could come up to the very city. From this cauſe and other ſubſequent misfortunes, which followed cloſe upon one another, in little more than half a century, Thorn greatly declined from its flouriſhing condition; for it ſurrendered by capitulation, in 1655, to Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden; and, in 1658, after a vigorous ſiege, it was taken by the Poles and Brandenburghers. In the year 1703, it was bombarded and taken by Charles XII, king of Sweden, who not only exhauſted it by the heavieſt contribution; but alſo demoliſhed all the fortifications, contrary to the articles of capitulation. Between the years 1708 and 1710, great numbers of its inhabitants were ſwept away by the plague. In the following years the revenues of the city ſuffered conſiderably by the confederations in Poland, and no leſs by the commotions occaſioned by the competitors for the crown of that kingdom. In the year 1724, in a proceſſion, a Jeſuit furiouſly attacked ſome Lutheran ſtudents, who were ſtanding by, and endeavoured to force them to kneel to the Hoſt. This occaſioned a tumultuous concourſe, which the next day broke out into a moſt unhappy quarrel; ſo that the populace being provoked from the Jeſuit's college, by inſulting language, and even by firing of muſkets, forced their way into the college, where in their rage they did a great deal of damage; in conſequence of which, preſident Roſner, and nine burghers, were beheaded, on the 7th of December following, and a heavy fine impoſed on the city. In the year 1793, ſome Pruſſian troops entered this town, and from that time it has formed a part of the dominions of that king. The king of Pruſſia taking poſſeſſion of Thorn and Dantzick together, with the palatinates of Poſnania, Kaliſh, &c. agreeably to a proclamation, publiſhed on the 25th of March. The ſoap, gingerbread, &c. of Thorn, are every where in great requeſt, and, accordingly, great quantities of them are exported. The aſparagus that grow wild on ſome of the city lands, are not inferior to thoſe which are cultivated with ſo much care in other countries: ſeventy miles S. Dantzick. *Long.* 36. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a noble abby, whoſe ſuperior is a princeſs. This abby is aſſeſſed in the matricula, at one horſe or twelve florins: ſeven miles SW. Ruremond.

Thorn, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty-one miles S. York, and 166 N. London.

Thornbury, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the unfiniſhed remains of a magnificent palace, begun by the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII: twelve miles N. Briſtol, and 121 W. London.

Thorneſs Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, between Newtown and Cowes.

Thorney Abby, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, near which was formerly a mitred abby. The nave of the abby church is yet remaining: ſix miles NE. Peterborough, and eighty-ſeven N. London.

Thorney Iſland, a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Suſſex, about four miles in circumference, with a village of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Lavant: ſeven miles SW. Chicheſter.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the Nith: eleven miles SE. Sanquhar.

Thoroe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſland of Funen and Langeland: three miles SE. Svenborg.

Thorſberg, a mountain of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: eighteen miles W. Tonſberg.

Thorſtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-eight miles SE. Gotheborg.

Thotchi, or *Thatchi Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 368 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 101. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Thouarcé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: four leagues S. Angers, and two and a half N. Vihiers.

Thouaré, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: five miles NE. Nantes.

Thouars, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sevres, near the river Thoue: ten leagues and a half NW. Poitiers, and thirteen N. Niort. *Long.* 17. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Thoue, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent.

Thoun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan; twenty-five leagues W. Herat.

Thouſand Iſlands, a number of ſmall iſlands, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario; the part of the river being called *Thouſand Iſland Lake*.

Thouſand Rocks, rocks in the river St. Lawrence: twenty-four leagues SW. Montreal.

Thrapſton, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Nen, with a weekly market on Tueſday: eighteen miles

miles NE. Northampton, and seventy-five N. London.

Three Brethren Hill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: three miles NW. Selkirk.

Three Brothers, three islands in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 62. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 44. S.

Three Brothers, three islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 108. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Three Brothers, see *Brothers*.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about twelve miles in circumference. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 7. S.

Three Kings, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Zealand, discovered by Tasman. *Long.* 172. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 12. S.

Three Rivers Harbour, a bay on the east coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Three Stone Oar, a rock in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Cornwall: four miles NE. Cape Cornwall.

Thrin, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which joins the Yare at Yarmouth.

Throggy, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Severn: four miles SW. Chepstow.

Thrumbcap Island, a small circular island, in the South Pacific Ocean, not more than one mile in circumference. *Long.* 139. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 35. S.

Thruffel, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Tamer, oppofite Launceston.

Thryb, see *Thryb*.

Thuès, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tanargue: fix leagues W. Privas.

Thuin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and bishopric of Liege, on the Samore. Thuin was at firſt a caſtle belonging to Hainaut, which had been long fortified to defend the abby of Lobbes, and in the year 972, was erected into a town, by bishop Notger. In the year 1053, it was taken and burned by Baldwin V, comte de Flanders, whoſe ſon, Baldwin, comte of Hainaut, ſold it, in the year 1096, to Obert, bishop of Liege, in the juriſdiction of which diocese it has ſince remained. In the year 1309, it was beſieged by William, Comte of Hainaut, aſſiſted by John, duke of Brabant; but Thibaut de Bar, bishop of Liege, arriving with troops to ſuccour the place, the comte was compelled to raiſe the ſiege, after the archbishop of Treves had been ſent by his brother, the emperor, to effect an accommodation. Arbitrators were appointed on each ſide, and their differences ſettled, a ſhort time after, at Nivelle. In the year 1654, it was again beſieged for fifteen days, by the comte de Duras, afterwards Mareſchal Lorges, but without ſucceſs, although the trenches were opened, and none but the citizens to defend the town; who, nevertheleſs, compelled the comte to retire, and were rewarded with many privileges by prince Maximilian, for that important ſervice: fourteen miles SE. Mons, and forty-eight WSW. Liege. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Thuir, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: 2½ leagues SW. Perpignan, and five E. Prades.

Thule, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: ſix miles WSW. Paderborn.

Thule, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Lloghor, near its mouth.

Thule (Southern), a part of Sandwich Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean, and the moſt ſouthern land yet diſcovered. *Long.* 27. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 34. S.

Thumb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

Thumerville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: two leagues SW. Briey, and five W. Metz.

Thun, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. This town is governed by its own magiſtrates, under a bailiff from Berne: the principal employment is ſpinning and carding ſilk for the manufacturers at Bale. The number of ſouls is about 1200. It is the chief place of a bailiwick, which was formerly a county: twenty miles SE. Berne. *Long.* 25. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Thun, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, twelve miles long, and two and a half wide, which abounds in different kinds of fiſh. The Aar paſſes through this lake: fifteen miles SSE. Berne.

Thuna, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cachemire: 45 miles S. Cachemire.

Thunder Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Lake Huron.

Thunoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the coaſt of Jutland, and the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

Thur, a river of Swiſſerland which riſes in the ſouth part of the county of Toggenburg, and runs into the Rhine, ſeven miles SSW. Schaffhauſen.

Thuré, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châtellerault: 1¼ league W. Châtellerault.

Thurgau, a country of Switzerland, with the title of landgraviate; bounded on the north by Swabia and the Lake of Conſtance, on the eaſt by the Lake of Conſtance, on the ſouth by the territories of St. Gall, and on the weſt by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhauſen. It receives its name from the river Thur, and, in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends all the extent of country on both ſides of that river. Though ſomewhat mountainous towards the ſouth, yet it affords rich paſtures; and its other parts, as approaching nearer to levels, produce plenty of grain, with vegetables and fruits of all kinds, as alſo wine. The country is populous, and well cultivated, containing ſix towns, with ſeveral handſome burghs, and a great number of ſeats, and upwards of a hundred and ſeventy villages. About one-third of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and in church affairs ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance. The other two-thirds, ever ſince the year 1542, have been Calviniſts. The Thurgau is a very ancient landgraviate, which, on the extinction of the counts of Old or Hohen Frauenfelden, devolved to thoſe of Kyburg, and, on their failure, to the counts of Habſburg, with whom it came to the houſe of Auſtria, which continued poſſeſſed of it till 1460, in which year, the Switzers being at war with the archduke Sigiſmund, wreſted this country from him, which, by the peace concluded at Conſtance, in the following year, was confirmed to them. The cantons to which the territorial ſovereignty of this country belongs, are the eight old cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, and Glaris; but it was not till the peace of Arau, that the ſecond was admitted by the others as a co-ſovereign. Theſe eight every two years alternately appoint a landvogt over it, who reſides at Frauenfeld; and ſince the year 1449, the cantons of Freyburg and Soleure have alſo obtained a ſeat in its criminal court.

Thuringia, a circle of Germany, included in the circle of Upper Saxony. This circle forms the north part of the landgraviate of that name. The country is well watered, yields good paſturage, and abundance of corn, particularly wheat, which is excellent, as alſo fine timber-wood, ſaffor, aniſe, fennel, and wine; and has alſo a conſiderable breed of horſes, horned-cattle, and ſheep. Of theſe natural productions of the country, a great part is exported. Thuringia contains in it 60 towns, 674 villages, and 300 noble eſtates. The modern Thuringia, which lies nearly between the Saale and the Werra, is but a part of the ancient Thuringia, a country formerly comprized under that name, extending itſelf much farther every way. In the 6th century, the Franks and Saxons ſubjected the Thuringians to their dominions, whoſe country from that time forwards became divided into the North and South. North Thuringia, towards the north, extended itſelf beyond Harzwalde, quite to the river Elbe, and belonged to the Saxons. It was united with the duchy of Saxony, loſt its name, and was at length annexed to Eaſtphalia, or to the eaſtern part of the county of Saxony. South Thuringia belonged to the Franks, and comprized in it the modern Thuringia, together with a large ſhare of the modern Franconia, Heſſe, &c. Till the 11th century, it ſtood under the emperors and kings, and beſides the counts, we find alſo ſome dukes mentioned, to whom the German kings entruſted the government of this country. Ever ſince the 13th century, the marggraves of Meiſſen, who afterwards became electors of Saxony, have been in poſſeſſion of the landgraviate of Thuringia, which was at one time divided among ſeparate lines, but returned again by the extinction of the latter to that of Meiſſen.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: twenty miles W. Kilkenny, and ten N. Caſhel.

Thurlmere, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, from whence a river runs to the Derwent: three miles SE. Kefwick.

Thurn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles S. Windiſh Gratz.

Thurn am Hardt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: two miles S. Gurckfeld.

Thurocz, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, twelve miles N. St. Martin. It gives name to a county.

Thurrock, ſee *Grays*.

Thurſo, a ſeaport of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs, ſituated in Dunnet Bay: 22 miles NNE. Dornoch. *Long.* 0. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Thurſo, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, which runs into the ſea, at the town of Thurſo.

Thury, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: ten miles SE. St. Fargeau.

Thury, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: ſeven miles SE. Creſpy.

Tiaas, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 200 miles NNW. Herat.

Tiagar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 50 miles WSW. Pondicherry, and 75 S. Arcot.

Tiaguanco, a town of South America, in

the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and jurisdiction of Omasuios.

Tiang-poiao, an island of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, about thirty miles in circumference, in the Hoang-hai. *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Tiano, see *Toeano*.

Tianiegnies, a town of Flanders: two leagues SW. Tournay.

Tiarp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: 25 miles N. Upsal.

Tib, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: 20 leagues NW. Suster.

Tibarna, a town of the island of Cuba: 45 miles WSW. Bayamo.

Tibendei, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 92 miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which rises from the Apennine mountains, in the duchy of Tuscany, passes by Borgo de St. Sepolcro, Citta di Castello, Perugia, Todi, Rome, &c. and runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Tibesti, a mountainous country of Africa, inhabited by a wild and savage people: fifty leagues SSE. Mourzouk.

Tichfeld, a village of England, in the county of Hants, situated on a river, which runs into the Southampton Water. Here Charles I concealed himself, when he fled from Hampton Court, in the year 1674, at a seat of the earl of Southampton. This seat had been an abby, and is said to be the place where the marriage of Henry VI, with Margaret of Anjou, was solemnised: eight miles NW. Gosport, and 74 SW. London.

Tichfield, a town of the island of Jamaica, situated on the north coast, near the extremity: 22 miles NE. Kingston. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Tickely, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole: 30 miles NE. Cicacole, and 70 SW. Ganjam.

Tickill, a town of England, in the county of York. It was anciently fortified, and had a castle, but the fortifications and castle were destroyed in the civil wars of the last century. It has a weekly market on Friday: 44 miles S. York, and 155 N. London.

Ticoloosa, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennasee government: 38 miles S. Knoxville.

Ticonderago, a fort of the United States of America, in New York, built by the French, in the year 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlin. It had all the advantage that art or nature could give it, being defended on three sides by water, surrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a swamp, and where that fails, the French erected a breast-work, nine feet high. The troops under general Abercrombie were defeated here, in the year 1758; but it was taken the year following, by general Amherst. This place was taken in the year 1779, by the British troops, under general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention at Saratoga: 185 miles N. New York, and 110 S. Montreal. *Long.* 73. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Ticoul Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 450 miles ENE. Peking.

Ticour, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morhange: two leagues NW. Morhange, and 1¼ S. Fauquemont.

Tiesan, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Cuença.

Tide, or *Tidi*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which passes by St. Germains, and runs into the Hamoaze, below Saltash.

Tidefwall, or *Tidefwell*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Here is a spring or well, which ebbs and flows at uncertain times, and is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak: 32 miles NNW. Derby, and 158 N. London.

Tidewa, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 62 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Tidla, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, near Marieftadt, in the province of West Gothland.

Tidor, or *Tidore*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, and one of those called *Moluccas*, situated near the west coast of the island of Gilolo, between Ternate and Timor; about ten leagues in circumference, and so called from its capital, though named *Tadora*, or *Deco*, by the natives. It abounds in spices, especially cloves. The Dutch have several forts, but the island is governed by a king, who possesses likewise some territory on the island of Gilolo: five leagues SE. from Ternate. *Long.* 126. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Tiebas, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: five miles SE. Pamplona.

Tiellenhead, a cape of Ireland, on the north side of the entrance into Donegal Bay, and the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal: 25 miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Tiellen Harbour, a bay on the north side of Donegal Bay: seven miles ESE. Tiellen Head.

Tiem, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Laos, on the Mecom: thirty leagues SSE. Lantchan.

Tien, or *Lien*, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 960 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Tien, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles NNE. King-ki-tao.

Tien, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the north ſide of the Poſoi: 1120 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 46. N.

Tien-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-three miles WNW. Han-tcheou.

Tiengen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Klettgau, on the Wutach, formerly, with its diſtrict, conſtituting a lordſhip. In the year 1499, it was burned, by the Swiſs: twenty-nine miles E. Bâle, and thirty-ſix W. Conſtance. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Tien-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty miles N. King-yuen.

Tienhoven, a town of Holland, on the Leck: two leagues E. Schoonhoven.

Tienhoven, a town of Utrecht: 2½ leagues N. Utrecht.

Tien-kiong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty miles E. Kouang-ngan.

Tien-koue, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles NW. Tſin.

Tien-pe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Kao-tcheou.

Tientong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam: 350 miles NNW. Juthia.

Tien-tſang, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 268 miles ESE. Hami.

Tien-tſin-ouei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſixty-three miles SE. Peking.

Tiercé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 1½ league S. Châteauneuf, and 3 NNE. Angers.

Tierſied, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: one league E. Avranches, and four WNW. Mortain.

Tiffirbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen, in the duchy of Wurtemburg.

Tietar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, near Talavan, in the province of Eſtramadura.

Tie-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Kokonor: 688 miles SE. Hami. *Long.* 120. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

Tifer, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles S. Cilley.

Tifeſelt, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: four leagues NE. Sallee.

Tiffauges, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: three leagues E. Montaigu, and two W. Mortagne.

Tiffeſh, anciently *Theveſte*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: forty miles S. Bona.

Tiga, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Tigaon, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 128. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Tigilſkoi, a town of Kamtchatka: eighty miles W. Ukinskoi. *Long.* 175. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Tignale, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirty miles SE. Corte.

Tignes, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: three miles SE. St. Maurice.

Tigré, a province of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. What, in a ſpecial manner, makes the riches of Tigré, is, that it lies neareſt the market, which is Arabia; and and all the merchandiſe deſtined to croſs the Red Sea muſt paſs through this province, ſo that the governor has the choice of all commodities wherewith to make his market. The ſtrongeſt male, the moſt beautiful female, the pureſt gold, the largeſt teeth of ivory, all muſt paſs through his hand.

Tigris, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Armenia, paſſes by Diarbek, Moſul, and many other cities and towns, and joining its waters with the Euphrates, both together run into the Perſian Gulf, below Baſſora.

Tiguillaca, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Paucar-Colla.

Tigy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: four leagues SE. Orleans.

Tihan, a town of Hungary: twenty miles SW. Stulweiſenburg.

Tijola, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles SW. Purchena.

Tkiob, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles SW. Helſingoer.

Tikithocktbock, a ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Til, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: twenty leagues W. Tauris.

Tila Navi, one of the Lipari Iſlands: ſix miles SSW. Stromboli.

Tilborg, a town of Brabant, celebrated for its manufacture of cloth: ten miles S. Bois-le-Duc.

Tilbury Fort, a fortreſs of England, on the north ſide of the Thames, in the county of Eſſex, erected in the reign of Charles II, and furniſhed with a garriſon. In the village,

village, from which it receives its name, is a medicinal spring, discovered in the year 1727; its situation is opposite Gravesend: twenty-eight miles E. London.

Tilghman's Island, an island in the Chesapeak, near the coast of Maryland, in United America: twenty-five miles SE. Annapolis.

Till, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, two miles NE. Coldstream.

Tillanjong, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 94. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Tille (La), a river of France, which runs into the Saône, about a league below Auxonne.

Tillé, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beauvais: one league N. Beauvais.

Tillenensee, a lake of Prussia: eight miles W. Lick.

Tillières, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verneuil: two leagues NE. Verneuil, and four W. Dreux.

Tilling, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-three miles SE. Upsal.

Tillot (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remiremont: four leagues SE. Plombieres, and 3½ Remiremont.

Tilly, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verdun: three leagues S. Verdun, and 2½ N. St. Mihiel.

Tilly, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys: two leagues SE. Grand Andelys.

Tilly, a town of Brabant: two leagues W. Gembloux.

Tilly la Campagne, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen: 1½ league SSE. Caen, and 4½ N. Falaise.

Tilly Verolle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen: three leagues W. Caen, and two S. Bayeux.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department; large, rich, and commercial. It obtained the privileges of a city in the year 1552; though the castle is said to have been standing so early as the year 1289. The river Memel, which runs along the north side of the town, opens to it a very advantageous trade with Konigsberg, in corn, linseed, butter, and other provisions. Tilsit, properly so called, consists of two long streets, of a proportionate breadth, which are called the German-street and the High-street, contiguous to which is the suburbs, called the *Liberty*. The number of houses in this city is about 600, and the inhabitants amount to 7000 souls. The ecclesiastical buildings are an evangelical or Lutheran German church, a Lithuanian church, and a Calvinist, or reform church. Without the town stands a Lutheran chapel, and about an English mile from it, a Roman Catholic chapel. The flat country about Tilsit, which is about sixteen miles in length, and as many in breadth, is one of the most fertile spots in the whole kingdom: the inhabitants of it breed great numbers of horned cattle, and furnish not only Prussia, but likewise other provinces, with excellent butter and cheese; and the fisheries in this place are also considerable. The horses are large and strong, but clumsy. Barley is almost the only grain sown in these parts, which afford little or no wood. The marsh-land is, in spring, exposed to inundations by the overflowing of the rivers, which often do great damages: 50 miles NE. Konigsberg, and 95 SSW. Mittau. *Long.* 22. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Tim, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk: forty-four miles E. Kursk. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Timan, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 100 miles from Popayan. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 25. N.

Timavo, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Gulf of Trieste, near Duino.

Timber, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Nemouin: four miles NE. Wipe.

Timber, a town of Prussian Lithuania: six miles W. Insterburg.

Timelfiord, a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway: thirty-two miles W. Romsdal.

Timens, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianfand: fifteen miles S. Stavanger.

Timeyconda, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda: sixty-four miles SE. Hydrabad, and ninety-five W. Masulipatam. *Long.* 79. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Timeyguit, or *Timeyguit*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: thirty leagues W. Tafilet.

Tim-kew, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-seven miles NNE. Pao-ting.

Timiru, a town of the island of Cuba: 20 miles WSW. Villa del Principe.

Timmiskamain Lake, a lake of North America, in Canada: 130 leagues W. Quebec.

Timoan, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, inhabited by Malays; ships may obtain wood

wood and water, the anchorage is good almoſt all round the iſland. *Long.* 104. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 58. N.

Timok, a river of Servia, which riſes in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube: ſix miles N. Viddin.

Timonville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: three leagues W. Morhange, and four SE. Metz.

Timopheeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: thirty-two miles NW. Verchomanſk.

Timor, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about forty leagues in length, and eleven in breadth. The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who formed any kind of ſettlement on this iſland, who fled to it as a place of refuge from their enemies, the Dutch. But they were purſued by thoſe implacable enemies, and in the year 1613, driven from Cupan, a town ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland, where the Dutch have ever ſince poſſeſſed and garriſoned a fort which the Portugueſe had erected. The principal productions are ſanders-wood and wax, which the Dutch receive in exchange for coarſe linens, but on the whole the profits ariſing from the commerce is little more than ſufficient to defray the expences, and the ſettlement in all probability is continued merely to keep out other nations. *Long.* 124. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 24. S.

Timor, or *Motir*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a few leagues ſouth from Tidor, near the weſt coaſt of Gilolo, the ſouthern extremity lies in *Long.* 236. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. S.

Timor Laut, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 15. S.

Timon, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſeventy-five leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Timourkeng, or *Fortreſs of Iron*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 leagues WNW. Latac.

Tinchebray, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront. In the year 1105, a battle was fought here, between William II, king of England, and his brother Robert, when the latter was taken and kept in priſon till his death, being deprived of his ſight, by the command of the tyrant-conqueror: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. Domfront, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W. Falaiſe.

Tinco, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: twenty miles NW. Oviedo.

Tinculen, or *Tinzulen*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: 120 miles SW. Tafilet.

Tinda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

Tine, or *Tyne*, a river of England, which riſes in two ſtreams, one called the *North Tyne*, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Northumberland; the other, which is called the *South Tyne*, riſes about ſeven miles ſouth from Aldſtone, in Cumberland: both theſe ſtreams unite near Hexham, from whence the united ſtream proceeds to Newcaſtle, and from thence to the German Sea, at Tinemouth.

Tinea, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Alps, and runs into the Var, about twelve miles N. Nice.

Tineh, a town of Egypt: eighty-five miles NNE. Cairo, and ſixty-five N. Suez. *Long.* 50. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 48. N.

Tinemouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated at the mouth of the Tine, on the German Sea. It is defended by a large caſtle well furniſhed with cannon, and inacceſſible from the ſea. The Tine here is not above ſeven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcaſtle, a ſand lies acroſs the mouth of it, called *The Bar*, with dangerous rocks about it, called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent ſhips running on them by night, there are light-houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe, at Newcaſtle; and near them is Clifford's Fort, built in 1672, which commands the mouth of the river. It has ſeveral ſalt works; but its greateſt article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are ſent to London only, beſides other places. This place is now much reſorted to as a watering-place during the ſummer months: there was a monaſtery, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen, which was often plundered by the Danes. The weſtern gate is ſtill entire: nine miles ENE. Newcaſtle, and 280 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Tinento, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia: eight miles S. Spetia.

Tinevelly, or *Palamcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Carnatic; ſeventy-four miles SSW. Madura, and 148 SSE. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 42. N.

Ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, near the river Tam: 107 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Tingau, or *Tinch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: ſeven miles NE. Kempten.

Ting-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Haimen.

Ting-fou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 992 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Ting-ngan,

Ting-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river of Limou: ſeventeen miles S. Kiong-tcheou-fou in the iſland of Hai-nan.

Tingo, or *Tenna*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic: 3 miles N. Fermo.

Tingri, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty-eight leagues S. Zuenga.

Ting-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twelve miles SE. Tſao.

Ting-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 870 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 50. E Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 48. N.

Tingwalla, an iſland of Sweden, in the north part of the Wenner Lake, whereon the town of Carlſtadt is built.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty miles SE. Yao-ngan.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles S. Fong-yang.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſixty-five miles SE. Nan-ngan.

Ting-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: fifteen miles SW. Koang-ngan.

Tinian, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about forty miles in circumference; firſt diſcovered by the crew of a Manilla ſhip, which was caſt away here in the year 1638. The author of Anſon's Voyage gives a pleaſing deſcription of this iſland, as found by the crew of the Centurion, in the year 1742. Commodore Byron who viſited it in the year 1765, and anchored on the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland, in the ſame place where the Centurion lay, inſtead of delightful lawns he found the trees and underwood ſo thick, that in endeavouring to force a paſſage through, they were entangled, and cut as if with whip-cord. After they had cleaned the well which they imagined was the ſame at which lord Anſon filled his caſks, commodore Byron found the water brackiſh, and full of worms. He ſays, "the road alſo where the ſhips lay, was a dangerous ſituation at this ſeaſon (Auguſt 1ſt) for the bottom is a hard ſand, and large coral rocks; and the anchor having no hold in the ſand, is in perpetual danger of being cut to pieces by the coral; to prevent which, as much as poſſible, I rounded the cables, and buoyed them up with empty water-caſks. Another precaution alſo was taught me by experience, for at firſt I moored, but finding the cables much damaged, I reſolved to be ſingle for the future, that by veering away, or heaving in, as we ſhould have more or leſs wind, we might always keep them from being ſlack, and conſequently from rubbing, and this expedient ſucceeded to my wiſh. At the full and change of the moon, a prodigious ſwell tumbles in here, ſo that I never ſaw ſhips at anchor roll ſo much as our's did, while we lay here; and it once drove in from the weſtward with ſuch violence, and broke ſo high upon the reef, that I was obliged to put to ſea for a week; for if our cable had parted in the night, and the wind had been upon the ſhore, which ſometimes happens for two or three days together, the ſhip muſt inevitably have been loſt upon the rocks. I ſoon found that the iſland produced limes, four-oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, guavas, and paupaus in abundance; but we found no water-melons, ſcurvy-graſs, or ſorrel. Notwithſtanding the fatigue and diſtreſs that we had endured, and the various climates we had paſſed through, neither of the ſhips had yet loſt a ſingle man, ſince their ſailing from England but while we lay here two died of fevers, a diſeaſe with which many were ſeized, though we all recovered very faſt from the ſcurvy. I am indeed of opinion that this is one of the moſt unhealthy ſpots in the world, at leaſt during the ſeaſon in which we were here. The rains were violent, and almoſt inceſſant; and the heat ſo great as to endanger ſuffocation: beſides the inconvenience which we ſuffered from the weather, we were inceſſantly tormented by the flies in the day, and by the muſquitos in the night. The iſland alſo ſwarms with centipedes and ſcorpions, and a large black ant, ſcarcely inferior to either in the malignity of its bite. Beſides theſe, here were venomous inſects without numbers, altogether unknown to us, by which many of us ſuffered ſo ſeverely, that we were afraid to lie down in our beds: nor were thoſe on board in a much better ſituation than thoſe on ſhore, for great numbers of theſe creatures being carried into the ſhip with the wood, they took poſſeſſion of every birth, and left the poor ſeamen no place of reſt, either below or upon the deck. Our principal reſource for freſh meat, was the wild hog, with which the iſland abounds. Theſe creatures are very fierce, and ſome of them ſo large, that a carcaſe frequently weighed 200 pounds. Mr. Gore, one of our mates, at laſt, diſcovered a pleaſant ſpot, upon the north-weſt part of the iſland, where cattle were in great plenty, and whence they might be brought to the tents by ſea. We were now upon the whole, pretty well ſupplied with proviſions, eſpecially as we baked freſh bread every day for the ſick; and the fatigue of our people being leſs, there were fewer ill with the fever; but ſeveral of them were ſo much diſordered by eating of a very fine looking fiſh, which we caught here, that their recovery was for a long time doubtful." The author of lord Anſon's voy-

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age ſays, that the people on board the Ceturion, thought it prudent to abſtain from fiſh, as the few which they caught at their firſt arrival ſurfeited thoſe who eat of them. Beſides the fruit that has been mentioned already, this iſland produces cotton and indigo in abundance, and would certainly be of great value, if it were ſituated in the Weſt Indies. The ſurgeon of the Tamar encloſed a large ſpot of ground here, and made a very pretty garden, but we did not ſtay long enough to derive any advantage from it. *Long.* 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

Tinima, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-three miles WNW. Bayamo.

Tinngburg, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles N. Preſburg.

Tiniſſi, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles SE. Konigingratz.

Tinjuleen, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: thirty-four leagues SE. Morocco.

Tino, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia: eight miles S. Spetia.

Tinos, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Tenos*; of a long oval form, about ſixty miles in circumference. It is mountainous and well cultivated: the fruits are excellent, melons, figs, and grapes; of the latter the inhabitants make ſome good wine, but the chief riches of the iſland ariſe from its ſilk, of which 16,000lb. are obtained annually. It belongs to the Venetians, and is governed by a proveditor. It is the ſee of a Roman Catholic biſhop: but the greater part of the inhabitants are the Greek church. The two principal places are Tinos and St. Nicolo, beſides which there are upwards of fifty villages. *Long.* 42. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Tinta, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Cuſco, and juriſdiction of Canas y Canches, which is likewiſe ſometimes called *Tinta*.

Tinteniac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo: 3¾ leagues SSE. Dinan, and 6½ S. St. Malo.

Tinto, a river of Spain, in the province of Seville, which owes its name to the waters being tinged of a yellow colour; they are of a petrifying quality, and harden the ſand; if a ſtone happens to fall in and reſt upon another, they both become, in a year's time, perfectly united and conglutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the ſame hue as its waters. No kind of verdure will come up where it reaches, nor any fiſh live in its ſtream. It kills worms in cattle when given to drink; but in general no animals will drink out of this river, except goats, whoſe fleſh, nevertheleſs, has an excellent flavour. Theſe ſingular properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for, when it paſſes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and falls into the Atlantic ſix leagues lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large veſſels, which may come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Huelva.

Tinſeda, a town of Africa, in the province of Darah. *Long.* 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Tion, a river of Savoy, which runs from the lake of Annecy to the Siers.

Tiookea, King George's Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, ſo called by the natives.

Tiorn, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, about twenty-ſeven miles in circumference, containing three pariſhes, and abounding in excellent paſtures. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſt of Bengal, on the borders of Meckley; at ſometimes independent, and ſome times ſubject to Aracan; the inhabitants are ſaid to be moſt ſubject to goitres or wens in the throat, a diſeaſe generally attributed to the water drank. A town of the ſame name is laid down in the maps, as ſituated on the river. *Long.* 110. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Ti-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea; 25 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name: twenty miles SE. Limerick, and nine W. Caſhel.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by King's County; on the eaſt by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the ſouth by Waterford; and on the weſt by Limerick, Clare, and Galway: fifty-two miles in length, and from twelve to thirty-one in breadth. It contains twenty-four pariſhes, 30,700 houſes, and 169,000 inhabitants. This county is in ſome parts mountainous, but to no great extent; and elſe-where the ſoil is generally good, and in ſome large tracts extremely fertile, more adapted for the feeding of cattle, than for cultivation by the plough; notwithſtanding which, much wheat is raiſed in the ſouth part and near fifty boulting mills are counted on the different rivers, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal river is the Suir, beſides which there are abundance of ſmaller rivers and brooks. In Clonmell both the linen and woollen manufactures flouriſh: near Silver-mines are mines of lead, with a mixture of ſilver; but the principal productions are cattle, ſheep, butter and flour,

laſt particularly for Dublin. The county Caſhell, Clonmell, and Fethard, each ſend two members to the Iriſh parliament; Clonmell is the county town.

Tipra, ſee *Tipera*.

Tipſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 75 miles SE. Conſtantina.

Tir, a town of Perſia in the province of Choraſan: ſeven leagues NW. Herat.

Tir, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: twenty leagues NE. Schiras.

Tiragh, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: eight miles SW. from Dunmore Head.

Tiramany-nuiov, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery: eight miles N. Carroor.

Tiran, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

Tirano, a town of the Griſons, in the Valteline, and reſidence of a governor called Podeſta, on the Adda: formerly ſurrounded with walls, by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence againſt the Griſons, who deſtroyed the fortifications when they gained poſſeſſion of the town. The chief trade is in wine and ſilk; twenty-four miles ENE. Morbegno, and eighteen SW. Bormio.

Tirbia, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia: ſixteen miles NW. Urgel.

Tiree, or *Tiry*, one of the Hebrides or Weſtern iſlands of Scotland: ten miles in length, and from one to three broad, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Col, from which it is ſeparated by a channel about a mile and half wide. The coaſt is chiefly rocky, interſected with ſeveral beautiful ſandy bays, ſome of which are a mile broad at their entrance; about half the iſland is arable, with ſeveral hills; twenty-four lakes, great and ſmall, which cover about 600 acres; the ſoil is various, ſandy, moſſy, with ſome diſtricts of clay and others of black earth; about 245 tons of kelp are annually made on this iſland: the number of ſouls is eſtimated at 2,116, the number of horſes 1400, of ſheep 600, and of black cattle 1800. *Long.* 3. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Tireb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the Meinder; the inhabitants are chiefly Turks: thirty-two miles SSE. Smyrna, and twenty-five NE. Scalanova.

Tireymeg Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 107. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Tirgul, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 62 miles W. Jaſſy.

Tirgulformos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty miles W. Jaſſi.

Tiripin, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

Tirlemont, or *Tillemont*, a town of Brabant, called by the people of the country Tienen, ſituated on the river Geete. It was anciently one of the principal cities of Brabant, and made one-fourth quarter in the the aſſembly of the States; but that precedence was afterward removed to Bois-le-Duc. It certainly has been a very flouriſhing and populous city, and many veſtiges of its grandeur are yet viſible; but it has ſuffered much by war, and other calamities, particularly in 1635, when it was taken and ſacked by the French and Dutch; and in the year 1701 a fire, which happened through the careleſſneſs of a workman, conſumed the principal church, and the greater part of the city to aſhes: nine miles SE. Louvain, and twenty-four WNW. Liege.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, containing nine churches, and as many convents. This town was built in the 13th century. In the year 1683, it was burned down by count Tekely's troops: twenty miles ENE. Preſburg, and fifty E. Vienna.

Tirſchenried, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty-eight miles NNE. Amberg, and twelve E. Kemnat.

Tirſtrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: three miles S. Linkioping.

Tiſholtz, a town of Hungary: ten miles ENE. Liberen.

Tiſquiou Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 95. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Tiſſle, a poſt town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden; twenty miles NE. Rotenburg.

Titan, ſee *Levant*.

Titchwin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Sias: eighty-four miles NNE. Novgorod. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Titerud, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-eight miles N. Chriſtiania.

Titi See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Stuhlingen: fourteen miles NNW. Stuhlingen.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of South America, in the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres, and biſhopric of Cuſco, upwards of ſixty leagues in circumference, and 400 feet in depth. The water of this lake, though neither ſalt nor brackiſh, is muddy, and has ſomething ſo nauſeous in its taſte as not to be drank. It abounds with fiſh of two oppoſite kinds and qualities: the one large and palatable, by the Indians called *ſuchis*; the other ſmall, inſipid, and bony, which the Indians long ſince called *boyas*. On it are alſo great numbers of geeſe and other wild fowls; its ſhores are covered with flags and ruſhes, the materials of which the bridges of the country

try are made. As the weſtern limits of this lake are called *Chucuito*; ſo thoſe on the eaſt ſide are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Omaſcuyo. In it are ſeveral iſlands, among which is one very large, and anciently was a mountain, ſince levelled by order of the Yncas. It however gave to the lake its own name of Titicaca, which in the Indian language, ſignifies a mountain of lead, and about two muſket ſhots from the ſhore. In this iſland the firſt Ynca Mancho-capac, the illuſtrious founder of the empire of Peru invented this political fable: That the ſun, his father, had placed him there, together with his ſiſter and conſort Mama Oello Huaco; enjoining them to draw the neighbouring people from the ignorance, rudeneſs, and barbarity in which they lived, and to humanize them by cuſtoms, laws and religious rites, dictated by himſelf: ſo that in return for the benefits reſulting from this artful ſtratagem, the iſland has been looked upon as ſacred by the Indians.

Titin Ara, a mountain of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. *Long.* 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Titlis, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, one of the higheſt, if not the largeſt mountain in Swiſſerland: 11 miles SSW. Altorff.

Titolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſix miles SW. Potenza.

Titowo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: forty miles ESE. Kaluga.

Titſchin, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: eight miles SW. Freyberg.

Titteri (Lake), a lake of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near mountains of the ſame name: ſixty miles S. Algiers.

Titting, or *Dietting*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtatt: five miles N. Aichſtatt.

Tittmaning, or *Dittmaning*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salza. In the year 1310, a peſtilential diſeaſe made ſuch ravages in this town, that 1300 perſons died between the 11th of November and the 2d of February following. In the year 1571, almoſt the whole town was burned down by lightning: 20 miles NNW. Salzburg, and 10 NNW. Lauffen. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

Titul, a town of Hungary, on the Theyſſe: 24 miles ESE. Peter Warden, and 24 NW. Belgrade.

Titz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: four miles NNE. Juliers.

Tiva, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 130 miles W. Baſſora.

Tiverton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the river Ex, where it is joined by the Lowman, with two weekly markets, on Tueſday and Saturday. It has long been celebrated for its woollen manufacture, particularly kerſeys. This town has been three times nearly deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1598, 600 houſes were deſtroyed; in 1612, the loſs ſuſtained was computed at 35,000l.; and, in the year 1731, another fire deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes, with moſt of the manufactures, to the amount of 150,000l. Next year, an act of parliament was paſſed for rebuilding it, enjoining that the new houſes ſhould be covered with lead or tile, inſtead of thatch; that no perilous trades ſhould be exerciſed in the ſtreets; no ſtacks of corn, ſtraw, hay, &c. be erected there; that fire-engines ſhould be provided againſt like accidents; that houſes ſhould be demoliſhed to ſtop any future fire; that particular houſes ſhould be pulled down for widening the ſtreets and paſſages: 14 miles N. Exeter, and 161 W. London.

Tiverton, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode-Iſland, on the Taunton River: 15 miles SE. Providence.

Tiveholm, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerac: four miles NNE. Fladſtrand.

Tiviot, a river of Scotland, which riſes about twelve miles SW. from Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh, and runs into the Tweed, at Kelſoe.

Tiuki Karagan, a cape on the eaſt ſide of the Caſpian Sea: 156 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Tiulit, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: four leagues SW. Fez.

Tiumen, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the union of the Piſchma and the Tura. This town is not built parallel to the river Tura, but at right angles with it; and the little river Piſchma runs through the town, and falls into the Tura at the extremity of it. Over the river is a bridge, of eighty-three fathoms in length; and a little below it ſtands a fort, built with ſtone, in which is a church of the ſame materials. Without this fortification, and towards the lower bank of the Tura, are ſix wooden churches, a convent of nuns, with a church, and 500 dwelling-houſes. At the lower end of the town is an oſtrog. Beyond the Tumenka lies the Yamſkaia ſloboda, or ſuburb, conſiſting of 250 houſes, inhabited by people of all ranks and profeſſions; and at the extremity of this ſuburb ſtands a monaſtery; it has likewiſe three churches, built with ſtone. Another ſuburb lies oppoſite to Tiumen, on the north ſide of the Tura, which is inhabited by Ruſſians, Mahometan Tartars, and Bucharians: 112 miles WSW. Tobolſk, and 320 ENE. Upha. *Long* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tivoli, anciently called *Tibur*, a town of

Italy, in the Campania di Roma, ſituated on rocky mountain, planted with olive-trees, which are ſaid to yield the beſt oil in Italy; the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope. The town itſelf is mean, and contains a great number of forges. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of Oriental granite, repreſenting Iſis, the Egyptian deity. The principal beauty of this place ariſes from the river Teverone, which falling headlong about fifty feet down the rock, forms a noble caſcade, and ſeveral leſſer ones, called *Le Caſcadelle*. The latter are extremely picturesque; as is alſo a deep ravine in the hill, called *La Grotta di Nettuno*, into which the great caſcade falls. To enrich the view, here are ſome fine remains of ancient buildings, as the villa of Mecænas, and particularly the little round temple of the Sibyl, as it is commonly called, but rather of Veſta; one of the moſt elegant remains of the Grecian architecture. The naturaliſt will here take pleaſure in obſerving the continual formation of new Tiburtine ſtone from the depoſit of water deſcending from the calcareous Apennines: fifteen miles ENE. Rome.

Tiuters, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: eighty miles ENE. Revel. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Tivy, a river of South Wales, which riſes about five miles N. from Tregaron, in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the ſea, about three miles below Cardigan.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: thirteen miles S. Parma.

Tlaſcala, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico; bounded on the north by Guaſteca, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Mexico and the province of Guaxaca, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the province of Mexico Proper; about 320 miles in length, and from 40 to 120 in breadth. The climate, ſoil, and produce, are much the ſame with thoſe of Mexico Proper. On the weſt ſide there is a chain of mountains for the ſpace of eighteen leagues, very well cultivated; and on the north is alſo a great ridge of mountains, the neighbourhood of which expoſes it to horrid tempeſts, hurricanes, and frequent inundations, whereby houſes, even on the top of eminences, are ſometimes endangered. Yet this is allowed to be the moſt populous country of all America: and this is partly aſcribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez, in the conqueſt of Mexico, who obtained a grant of it from the emperor Charles VI, alſo king of Spain, by which it is ſtill exempt from any ſervice or duty whatſoever to that crown, only paying the king of Spain a handful of maize for each head, as an acknowledgment; which conſiderable parcels were ſaid, upwards of fifty years ago, to make up 13,000 buſhels; for it produces ſo much of that Indian corn, that hence it has had the name of Tlaſcala, that is, the Land of Bread. By this means the towns and villages ſwarm with Indians. This province was anciently a monarchy, till civil wars ariſing among the inhabitants, they formed themſelves into an ariſtocracy of many princes, in order to get rid of one. They divided their towns into different diſtricts, each of which nominated one of their chiefs to reſide in the court of Tlaſcala, where they formed a ſenate, whoſe reſolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government they maintained themſelves a long while againſt the kings of Mexico, and continued in it till the reception of the Spaniards, under Cortez. When the Spaniards firſt arrived here, it is ſaid to have contained 300,000 inhababitants; and Acoſta affirms, that it had a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and ſellers; that in the ſhambles were ſeldom leſs than 15,000 ſheep, 4000 oxen, and 2000 hogs. But matters were ſo much altered, that Gemelli, who was here in 1698, ſays, it was then become an ordinary village, with a pariſh church, in which hangs up a picture of the ſhip which brought Cortez to La Vera Cruz.

Tlaſcala, a town of North America, and anciently the capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Pacific Ocean: thirty miles N. Puebla de los Angelos, and 140 NW. Vera Cruz.

Tlemſam, or *Telemſam*, ſee *Tremecen*.

Tletſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Irtiſch: 72 miles ESE. Toboliſk.

Tmaie, a town of Egypt: twelve miles NE. Manſora.

Tmeſchede, or *Muſchede*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Arenſberg, on the left ſide of the Roer: three miles NW. Arenſberg.

Toa, a river of the iſland of Porto Rico, which runs into the harbour of Porto Rico.

Toalour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: three miles SE. Wombinellore.

Tobago, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about thirty miles in length, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and about nine in breadth. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1498; but we know of no ſettlement that he or any of his countrymen made upon the iſland. When an adventurous ſpirit for diſcoveries prevailed in England under queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Dudley, ſon of the famous earl of Leiceſter, in an expedition againſt Trinidada, gave the Engliſh governor the firſt hint of peopling

peopling Tobago, which was then uninhabited by any European nation: but this propoſal met with ſmall encouragement. William, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1628, obtained a grant of this iſland, with that of Barbuda and St. Bernard, but his death happening in leſs than two years after, the deſign came to nothing. About the year 1632, ſome Zealanders having fitted out a ſmall ſquadron for trading to thoſe iſlands, made ſuch a favourable report of this in particular, upon their return home, that the company of merchants to which they belonged, undertook to ſettle it, and gave it the name of *New Walcheren*, from one of the iſlands in Zealand. The new colony, in a ſhort time, increaſed to about 200, who, finding themſelves peſtered by the viſits of the Caribbean Indians, began to erect a fort for their preſervation. The Indians had recourſe to the Spaniards, who readily granted them aſſiſtance. They ſent a force upon the iſland, which demoliſhed the riſing fort, and exterminated the new colony. It was probably from ſome Dutch merchants who travelled to Courland, that James, duke of that country, conceived the deſign of ſettling Tobago. Being a prince of an active diſpoſition, and finding there was room for ſuch a ſettlement, he ſent over a colony of his own ſubjects, who ſettled upon what has ſince been called *Great Courland Bay*, and erected a ſmall regular fort, with a town, in the neighbourhood; and the duke's title was farther confirmed by a grant from Charles II, king of England, but diſputed by the Dutch. Upon the extinction of the Kettler family, dukes of Courland, in the perſon of Ferdinand, ſon of duke James, the fief of the iſland of Tobago, reverted to the crown of England, in the year 1737, and, by the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris, in the year 1763, Tobago was ceded in full right to Great Britain. A few Indians, while it was in its ſtate of neutrality, were its only ſettled inhabitants, and they lived in huts, on the ſea-coaſt, towards the northern extremity of the iſland. Thoſe Indians are by nature far more tractable than the other Caribbeans; and though enthuſiaſtically fond of liberty, there is no doubt but that every paſſion might prevail with them to enjoy it, under a mild protection. The climate of Tobago is far more temperate than could be expected in an iſland that is but eleven degrees ſixteen minutes north from the equator; for the heat is allayed by the ſea-breezes. Tobago has another favourable circumſtance to recommend it, by its lying out of the tract of thoſe hurricanes that prove ſo fatal to the other Weſt India Iſlands. The ſurface of the iſland is unequal and agreeably diverſified; but no part of it is rugged or impaſſible, though its north-weſt extremity is mountainous. Its ſoil is of different kinds, but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing, in the greateſt plenty, whatever is raiſed in other parts of the Weſt Indies. The abundance of ſprings upon the iſland, contributes to its healthfulneſs, and its bays and creeks are ſo diſpoſed as to be very commodious for all kinds of ſhipping. It is, however, to be remarked, that its ſituation requires fortifications to render the iſland ſecure againſt the viſits of ſavages and enemies. Beſides its producing the different kinds of wood that are to be found in the other Weſt India iſlands, the Dutch affirm, that both the true nutmeg-tree and the cinnamon-tree, with that which produces the real gum-copal, grows upon the iſland, but this aſſertion wants confirmation. Mr. Blome, who, in the year 1687, wrote the preſent ſtate of our American Iſlands, ſays, "that the ſoil of Tobago produces Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas, beans, French beans, figs, pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papas, and a variety of other fruits, which are not to be found in Europe. The cocoa-tree grows here to ſuch perfection, that the Indians call it God's-tree, as producing both meat, drink, and clothing. Muſk-melons, water-melons, cucumbers, gourds, and pompions, are raiſed to perfection: neither is there any want of potatoes, yams, carrots, turnips, parſnips, onions, and manioc. Wild hogs abounded ſo much upon Tobago, that the people killed, at leaſt, twenty thouſand of them every year, without their being ſenſibly diminiſhed. Here are likewiſe found peccaros, reſembling ſwine, armadilloes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers. Horſes, cows, aſſes, ſheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The ſea is ſtored with excellent fiſh, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a moſt delicious taſte, with other kinds unknown in England. In ſhort, the commodities which the country doth, or may produce, are cocoa-nut, ſugar, tobacco, indico, ginger, ſarſaparilla, ſemper-vivum, bees-wax, venelloes, natural balſam, balm, ſilk-graſs, green tar, ſoap-earth, with many curious ſhells, ſtones, marcaſites, and minerals. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 16. N.

Tobak, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: thirty-four miles NNW. Iſmael.

Toban, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: ſixteen miles NE. Trinidada.

Tobar, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſix leagues from Burgos.

Tobiſchau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eight miles SE. Proſnitz.

Tobler Bach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Glatt,

two

two miles NW. Sultz, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Toblpad, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SSW. Graz.

Tobol, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near the Mountain of Titan Ara, on the eaſt borders of the government of Upha, and joins the Irtiſch, at Tobolſk.

Tobolovo, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei. *Long.* 104. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Tobolſk, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, at the conflux of the Irtiſch and Tobol. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was heretofore the capital of all Siberia. This city is divided into the Upper and Lower Town. The Upper Town ſtands very high, on the eaſt-ſide of the Irtiſch; and the Lower Town lies on a plain, between the hill, on which the former is built, and the river. Both towns, taken together, are of a very large circumference; but the houſes are all built with wood. In the Upper Town, which is properly called the city, ſtands the fort, which was built with ſtone by governor Gagarin. In the fort are the governor's court, as it is called, the governor's houſe, the archbiſhop's palace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, which are all ſtone buildings. The Upper Town, which ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the fort, and is incloſed within an earthen rampart, affords nothing remarkable, but a market for proviſions, and all kinds of ſmall ware, three wooden churches, and a convent. The Lower Town contains a market-place for all kinds of proviſions, on which ſeveral ſhops are built. The Upper Town is out of the reach of inundations from the river, by its high ſituation, which, however, is attended with this inconveniency, that the inhabitants are under a neceſſity of going down the hill for water. Beſides large maſſes of earth fall from the ſide of the hill, on which the town ſtands, towards the river, almoſt every year, which obliges the inhabitants to pull down and rebuild the houſes that ſtand near the declivity. The Lower Town, indeed, has water at hand, but is expoſed to inundations when the river overflows its banks; but ſuch floods do not happen every year. The town is very populous, and almoſt the fourth part of its inhabitants are Tartars, who are partly deſcended from thoſe that were ſettled there before the conqueſt of Siberia, and partly from the Bucharians. Theſe Tartars, in general, behave very quietly, and carry on ſome commerce; but practiſe no mechanic trades. They are very ſober, and averſe to intemperance, and all kinds of riotous living. The reſt of the inhabitants are Ruſſians, whoſe anceſtors were baniſhed hither for their crimes, or ſuch as are exiles themſelves. As every thing is ſold here ſo exceeding cheap, that a common man may live very well, at Tobolſk, for ten rubels a year; indolence and ſloth prevail to ſuch a degree, that it is a hard matter to get the leaſt utenſil, &c. made, though the town abounds with artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their reſpective trades. The commerce is in a flouriſhing condition, in this city: and the traffic which the Bukharian and Calmuck merchants carry on in Indian goods, with which they ſupply all Siberia, and part of Ruſſia, is very conſiderable. All the Chineſe caravans are obliged to paſs through this town; and all the furs furniſhed by Siberia are brought into a warehouſe in this city, and from hence are forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moſcow. Several of the Swediſh officers, who were taken priſoners at the battle of Pultawa, and ſent to Tobloſk, ſet up ſchools here, in the year 1713, for teaching the children of Swedes, Ruſſians, Coſaks, Tartars, &c. the German, Latin, and French languages, with geography, geometry, and drawing. Many of them alſo took in boarders. Theſe ſchools acquired great reputation; ſo that children were ſent hither for education, from a conſiderable diſtance, and the exemplary behaviour of theſe military pedagogues, was attended with uncommon ſucceſs. However, when the peace of Nyſtadt was concluded, the Swediſh officers returned into their own country; and then theſe beneficial ſeminaries of learning dropped of courſe. Some time after a German ſchool was founded here, under the auſpices of the empreſs: 1000 miles E. Moſcow, and 1172 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tobolſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, extending from *Long.* 76. 30. to 125. 30. *Lat.* 55. to 78. N. including a conſiderable part of Siberia: Tobolſk is the capital.

Toboron, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 53 miles N. Tourfan Hotun.

Toboſo (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-ſeven miles S. Hueta.

Tobrona, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: 148 miles SW. Havannah.

Tocantins, a river of South America, in Braſil, which riſes about *Lat.* 18. S. and runs into the Atlantic, about *Lat.* 1. S. It is called *Para* for about 100 miles before it falls into the ſea.

Tocat, or *Tokat*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Carmania, and pachalic of Sivas, ſituated in the corner of a vally, and almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, which afford quarries of marble, and well ſupplied with water, from innumerable ſprings: the ſtreets are well paved, but frequently built on uneven ground. It is the reſidence of a cadi, a waiwode, and an aga, commanding a thouſand janizaries, and ſome ſpahis. The inhabitants

inhabitants are computed to conſiſt of 20,000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenians, and about 400 families of Greeks. The Armenians have ſeven churches, the Greeks only one. It is the ſee of a metropolitan, dependent on the archbiſhop of Nicſara, or Neocaſarea, an ancient city, almoſt ruined, about two days' journey from Tocat. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and yellow Turkey leather, but the chief trade is in copper veſſels, kettles, candleſticks, &c. which are ſent to Conſtantinople, Egypt, &c. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade of Aſia Minor. The caravans from Diarbeck arrive in eighteen days, from Sinop in ſix, from Burſa in twenty, from Smyrna in twenty-ſeven, and proportionably leſs, on horſe-back or on mules: 355 miles E. Conſtantinople, and 150 W. Erzerum.

Tocoyma, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and kingdom of New Granada, on the river Para. *Long.* 43. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. N.

Tocayo, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

Tochen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: five miles W. Zerbſt.

Tochu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly under the protection of the Turks, and paid a trifling acknowledgment. The inhabitants being diſguſted by the conduct of their maſters, revolted; but were reduced to obedience, the town taken, and great numbers of them put to the ſword: 240 miles SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 22. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Tocrur, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of Negroland, on the Niger: 220 miles ENE. Tombuctou.

Tocſon Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Tod Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the country of Kincardine: five miles S. Stonehaven.

Todendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles NE. Hamburg.

Todenhauſen, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, near the left bank of the Weſer, where the French were defeated in the year 1759: three miles N. Minden.

Todi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains ſeveral churches and convents: 18 miles W. Spoleto, and 53 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Todialoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: five miles N. Coimbetore.

Todiveſti, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: ſix miles NE. Suczava.

Todorova, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles WNW. Novi.

Tods, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: nine miles ENE. Hanover.

Toe Head, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of Lewis, in that part called *Harris*: forty-two miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 3. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 59. N.

Toe Head, a cape of the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Toelchus de Apie, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

Toelchus de a Caballo, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

Toe-ling Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 375 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Togda, or *Todga*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: fifty miles W. Sugulmeſſa.

Togebaut, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-ſeven leagues N. Iſpahan.

Toggenburg, a county of Swiſſerland, dependent on the abby of St. Gal, bounded on the north by the territory of St. Gal, on the eaſt by the canton of Appenzell, on the ſouth by the county of the Sargans and the territory of Gaſter, and on the weſt by the canton of Zurich. In its natural quality it reſembles Appenzell and the other cantons, and, being full of fertile Alps, abounding in numerous breeds of cattle. Till the year 1436, this country had its own counts; the laſt of whom carried his indulgence to his vaſſals ſo far, as to grant them ſuch privileges as nearly amounted to a ſtate of abſolute freedom: accordingly, on his demiſe in the above year, they entered into a cloſe alliance with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, which alliance was confirmed in the year 1440. Afterwards the county deſcended to the barons of Raron; but, in the year 1468, they ſold it to Ulrich VIII, abbot of St. Gal, who, in the year 1469, entered into a perpetual league with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, and likewiſe gave his ſanction to the former compact between the inhabitants of the county and the ſaid cantons. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Toggenburgers reſenting the illegal and oppreſſive exactions of abbot Leodegarius, applied for aſſiſtance to their allies, who readily granted it; and, in the year 1707, Zurich and Bern alſo declared, that they would maintain the county of

Toggenburg

Toggenburg in the ſecure enjoyment of its right and liberties againſt all illicit violence whatſoever. On this the people began to aſſert their rights, and, in the year 1707, in a ſolemn landeſgemine, held at Wattweil, renewed their federal oath, and erected three councils, named the great, leſſer, and privy, which are compoſed of an equal number of members of both ſects. The inteſtine commotions here continued, however, to increaſe, till, in the year 1712, they broke out into open war, in which Zurich and Bern ſided with the county, and Schwitz and Glaris with the abbot. The former overrunning all the abby's territories, ſecured the ſeveral paſſes into the country of Toggenburg, and the abbot and his conventuals betaking themſelves to flight, the council aſſumed the regency. In the year 1714, negociations for a peace were ſet on foot at Rorſchach, without effect, but at length, namely, in the year 1718, at Baden, in the Argau, an accommodation, confirming the liberties of the country, was brought about between the new abbot and the cantons of Bern and Zurich. Purſuant to this peace, the abbot and prince of St. Gal both is, and bears the title of, natural ſovereign and territorial lord of the county of Toggenburg; and the people are to take the accuſtomed oath to him, and to pay him ſuitable ſervices, but without any violence of their rights and liberties.

Tobolchie Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: thirty miles NW. Hami-hotun.

Toiſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux, near the Chalarogne and Saône, which unite about half a mile from the town: ſix leagues W. Bourgen-Breſſe, and eight N. Lyons.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Theyſe and Bodrog; celebrated for its wine, which, for ſtrength and flavour, is preferred to all the other wines of Hungary. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by war: 98 miles NW. Coloſvar, and 150 E. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Toki-tao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Tokorari, or *Tokkorado*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Anta.

Tol Peden Penwith, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the weſtern extremity of Cornwall: three miles SE. from Land's End. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Tolago Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the northern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a good riding when the wind is weſt, in eleven to five fathoms on a ſtiff muddy bottom. Here is a cove, very convenient for taking in wood and water; celery was found growing on the ſhore. *Long.* 178. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1475. The origin of Toledo is uncertain; it is only known to have been a Roman colony, and made the depoſitory of the treaſury ſent to Rome. From the Romans it paſſed under the dominion of the Goths; Leovigild reſided there and embelliſhed the city, which became more conſiderable under his ſucceſſors. The Moors took Toledo in 714, and reigned there until the year 1085, when it was taken from them by Alphonſo VI, who ſtyled himſelf emperor of Toledo, whence it took, and has preſerved, the title of royal and imperial. Toledo, as is well known, was formerly famous for the exquiſite temper of the ſword blades made there; and the genuine ones that ſtill remain are ſold at an exorbitant price. It is ſaid, that the ſecret of hardening them has been again recovered, and experiments have been made with blades lately fabricated there, which ſeem to juſtify this aſſertion. When one of theſe has undergone the operation of tempering, if it is in the leaſt notched, by ſtriking with it ſeveral violent blows on an iron head-piece, it is rejected: almoſt all that are made here, it is ſaid, will ſtand this proof. Two centuries ago, Toledo contained more than 200,000 inhabitants, but at preſent it ſcarcely has 30,000. When a houſe falls to decay it is never rebuilt; and in twenty years more this city will be little elſe than a heap of ruins. Toledo is built upon rocks, and commanded by eminences which ſeem to preſent the image of ſterility, yet, in the midſt of theſe precipices, the traveller finds, to his ſurpriſe, ſeveral fertile and charming ſituations, impenetrable to the burning rays of the ſun. Theſe places are called *Cigarrales*: thirty-two miles SSW. Madrid. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56.

Tolen, a town of Norway: twenty miles W. Berga.

Tolen, an iſland belonging to the ſtate of Zealand, the eaſt branch of the Scheldt, ſeparated from the main land of Brabant by a canal, about ten miles in length, and four in breadth. It contains two towns, Tolen and St. Martyn's Dyck, and ſeveral villages. Tolen, the capital, from whence the iſland itſelf is named, is a handſome town, and ranks as fourth in the aſſembly. The name of it is derived from the toll which was formerly paid here by order of the counts of Zealand. The 13th of November, in 1572, the prince of Orange thought to ſurpriſe it, but was diſappointed by the vigilance of the Spaniſh

Spaniſh captain, Mondragon: however, it ſurrendered to that prince in 1577, and has ever ſince been in the hands of the United Provinces. In the year 1712, a detachment of French, under the command of brigadier James Paſture, pillaged and ſet fire to the town, in repriſal for the ſame done by the allies in France. It is fortified with ſeven baſtions, and the ſtates have cauſed a fort, called *Stickenburg*, to be built on the other ſide of the river, ſo that it is now one of the ſtrongeſt frontier towns of the province of Zealand. The ſtadt-houſe is an old building, which makes a good ſhow. The arſenal is ſituated at the entrance of the ſmall harbour; there is alſo a magazine for powder. The church is built in the figure of a croſs, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture: four miles NW. Berg-op-Zoom. *Long.* 21. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Chiento, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Macerata. It is only remarkable for being the depoſitory of the body of St. Nicholas, where the arm, by bleeding afreſh, prognoſticates when any ſignal calamity is to befal Italy: ten miles SW. Macerata, and twelve NE. Camerino.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the province of the Patrimonio, in the environs of which are mines of alum and iron, with warm baths, and quarries of alabaſter and lapis lazuli, about four miles from the ſea coaſt: twenty-five miles NW. Rome.

Tolhuys, a town of the ſtate of Guelderland, on the Rhine, where the French paſſed that river in the year 1672, and the Hanoverians in the year 1758: two leagues WSW. Emmerick.

Tolitzin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: ſeventy miles N. Mogilev.

Tolkemit, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: twenty-eight miles NE. Marienburg.

Tolland, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: ſixty-five miles WSW. Boſton, and eleven NE. Hartford.

Tollelt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Efferding.

Tollerſham, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NE. Zwetl.

Tollefio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-three miles ENE. Gotheburg.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twenty-five miles NW. Friuli.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and capital of a diſtrict, in the duchy of Carniola: nine miles SSW. Feldes, and twelve miles N. Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, on the Danube: fifty miles S. Buda, and thirty NE. Ziget.

Tolnani, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Baglana: 70 miles W. Burhanpour, and 124 E. Surat. *Long.* 75. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

Tolo, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-two miles N. Balaguer.

Tolometo, a ſeaport of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, anciently called *Ptolemais*.

Tolon, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Toloſa, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of Guipuſcoa; celebrated for its ſteel manufacture, particularly of ſword blades. This place was taken by the French republicans in the year 1794: ſeven miles S. St. Sebaſtion, and ſixty ESE. Bilboa.

Tolpas, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, which runs into the Schugor, *Long.* 76. 8. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Tolſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty miles WSW. Linkoping.

Tolſtonoſkoi, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſk, on the Eniſei: 280 miles NNW. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 16. N.

Tolu, a ſeaport town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena, with a harbour open to the Spaniſh main. In the environs of which is found the celebrated balſam to which it gives name: eighty miles S. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

Tolva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: nine miles SSE. Acerenza.

Tolxco, a town of North America, in the government and province of Mexico: eight leagues SW. Mexico.

Tolz, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-four miles S. Munich, and eighteen E. Weilhaim.

Tom, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes eighty miles SE. from Kuznetz, in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, thirty-two miles WNW. from Tomſk, *Long.* 102. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Tom, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles ENE. Kia-ting.

Tom, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, five miles S. Heng-chan.

Tom Zil, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris: 118 miles SE. Bagdat.

Tomani, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Kantor, extending about twenty-four leagues along the river Gambia.

Tombebœuf, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: four leagues NW. Villeneuve d'Agenois, and three NNE. Tonneins.

Tombuctou, a city of Africa, and capital of a rich and populous kingdom, ſuppoſed to have been built in the thirteenth century by Soliman, who pretended to be of the royal race of Morocco. The caravans of Tripoli and other parts of Africa trade to this city. The houſes are ſaid to have been formerly magnificent, but at preſent only built of wood, and covered with ſtraw or turf, except a magnificent moſque of ſtone, and the royal palace, which was built after the deſign of a Moor, who was baniſhed from Grenada, in Spain. The country abounds in millet, wheat, and barley, and is well watered by a number of wells and ſprings: cattle are numerous, and milk and butter in great plenty. The deareſt article is ſalt, which is purchaſed from Teguza. Cloth and other European manufactures and produce are ſent to Tombuctou by the caravans, and exchanged for ivory, ſlaves, ſena, gold-duſt, dates, oſtrich feathers, &c. brought from the interior and the more maritime parts of Africa. The king of Tombuctou is deſpotic; all perſons approaching him muſt proſtrate themſelves on the ground, take up the duſt, and throw it over their heads; and even ambaſſadors are compelled to this ceremony at their firſt audience: his general guard conſiſts of 3000 horſemen, well armed with bows and poiſoned arrows, beſides a number of foot, who wear ſhields and ſwords. The horſes are purchaſed from Barbary; the king generally rides on an elephant. Tombuctou is ſaid to contain a great number of cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. The police is well regulated, and the inhabitants are in general very rich. The women, except of the meaner ſort, and ſlaves, never go abroad without veils. The ordinary food is fleſh, fiſh, milk, and butter. Tombuctou is ſituated near the Niger. *Long.* 17. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Tomerit, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: twelve miles E. Dulcigno.

Tom-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NE. Pa.

Tom-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: ten miles SW. Ning.

Tomina, a government of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata, which begins about ſixteen leagues ſouth-eaſt from the city of La Plata. The climate here is hot, and conſequently its productions are ſuch as are common to hot countries. Some parts have vineyards, and in others are made conſiderable quantities of ſugar. It alſo abounds in cattle and ſheep. Its extent in ſome parts is near forty leagues. The vicinity of ſome free Indians is a continual uneaſineſs to the towns in this juriſdiction, and even to the city of Plata itſelf, as they have more than once attempted to ſurpriſe it.

Tomini, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Tom-otble, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty miles S. Tellico.

Tompeque, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

Tom-quam Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Toumen: 633 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Tomſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tom. The foundation of Tomſk was laid in the reign of the czar Feoder Iwannowitz, who built an oſtrog on this ſpot; and this happened about twenty years before the building of the town of Kuſnetſk. Several nations of theſe countries having been reduced by force of arms, and others voluntarily ſubmitted to the Ruſſians, the oſtrog was by degrees converted into a fort, and the fort in time increaſed to a town; which, at preſent, contains above 2000 houſes within its circuit. It was at firſt, next to Tobolſk, the ſecond principal city in Siberia, and continued ſo for ſome years. On the higheſt part of the town ſtands a ſmall wooden caſtle, defended by fourteen pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the woiwode's houſe, the governor's chancery, and an arſenal. Near the fort ſtand ſeveral private houſes, and a church. The lower part of the town is the moſt populous. This town is extremely well ſituated for commerce, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It lies in the road from Eniſeiſk, and all the towns in the eaſtern and northern parts of Siberia; ſo that all caravans going to and from China paſs every year through this town, beſides a caravan or two going from the country of the Calmuks. Here are indeed all kinds of tradeſmen and artificers; but they are extremely indolent and ſlothful: 540 miles E. Tobolſk, and 168 NNE. Kolivan. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Tomſkoizov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty miles ESE. Kolivan.

Ton, or *Ton-chan*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 39. N.

Tonal, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 28 miles NW. Trent.

Tonawald,

Tonawald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ten miles NE. Turnau.

Toncat, or *Tunkat*, or *Tangut*, a town of Aſia, in Turkeſtan, near the river Sir: 250 miles NE. Samarcand. *Long.* 88. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Tonc-chong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: ſixty-four leagues SE. Laſſa.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and, next to Sleſwick, one of the moſt ancient in the duchy; it is well built, though not very large, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. The old palace was formerly fortified, but is now diſmantled and in ruins: twenty-two miles S. Ripen, and thirty-ſeven NW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Tondiwanum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fifteen miles S. Wandiwaſh.

Tondorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: nine miles SE. Erfurt.

Tondorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles W. Branau.

Tondray, one of the Shetland Iſlands, about ſix miles in circumference, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 41. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

Tondy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-five miles SSE. Trumian, and ſixty-five S. Tanjore.

Tone, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes about ſix miles N. from Wivelſcombe, paſſes by Taunton, and runs into the Parret, between Langford and Bridgewater.

Tonewonto, a town of the United States of America, in New York, on a creek of the ſame name: fifteen miles E. from the falls of Niagara.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ten miles E. Peking. *Long* 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, at the mouth of the Yang-tſe river: 347 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

Tong, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Lo: 447 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Tongataboa Iſland, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it *Amſterdam*, ſeen by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and viſited by him again in 1777. Tongataboo, or Tonga, is about twenty leagues in circuit, ſomewhat oblong, though by much broadeſt at the eaſt end; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt. The ſouth ſhore is ſtraight, and conſiſts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicular, except in ſome places, where it is interrupted by ſmall ſandy beaches; on which, at low water, a range of black rocks may be ſeen. The weſt end is not above five or ſix miles broad, but has a ſhore ſomewhat like that of the ſouth ſide; whereas the whole north ſide is environed with ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore within them low and ſandy. The eaſt ſide or end is moſt probably like the ſouth; as the ſhore begins to aſſume a rocky appearance towards the north-eaſt point, though not above ſeven or eight feet high. The iſland may, with the greateſt propriety, be called a low one, as the trees, on the weſt part, where captain Cook lay at anchor, only appeared; and the only eminent part, which can be ſeen from a ſhip, is the ſouth-eaſt point; though many gentle riſing and declining grounds are obſervable by one who is aſhore. The general appearance of the country is great fertility. At a diſtance, the ſurface ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes; ſome of which are very large. But, above the reſt, the tall cocoa-palms always raiſed their tufted heads; and are a very conſiderable ornament to any country that produces them. The booge, which is a ſpecies of fig, with narrow pointed leaves, is the largeſt ſized tree of the iſland. The winds are, for the moſt part, from ſome point between ſouth and eaſt; and when moderate, are commonly attended with fine weather. The baſis of the iſland, as far as he could obſerve, is entirely a coral rock, which is the only ſort that preſents itſelf on the ſhore. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains; of which they have fifteen different ſorts or varieties; bread-fruit; two ſorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the name of jambo and eeevee, the latter a kind of plumb; and vaſt numbers of ſhaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural ſtate, as planted. The roots are yams, of which are two ſorts; one black, and ſo large, that it often weighs 20 or 30 pounds; the other white and long, ſeldom weighing a pound; a large root, called kappe; one not unlike our white potatoes, called mawhaha; the taro, or coccos of other places; and another named jeejee. The only quadrupeds, beſides hogs, are a few rats, and ſome dogs, which are not natives of the place, but produced from ſome left by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and by others got from Feejee. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domeſticated here. Amongſt the birds, are parrots, ſomewhat ſmaller than the common grey ones, of an indifferent green on the

back and wings, the tail bluiſh, and the reſt of a ſooty or chocolate brown; parroquets not larger than a ſparrow, of a fine yellowiſh green, with bright azure on the crown of the head, and the throat and belly red; beſides another ſort as large as a dove, with a blue crown and thighs, the throat and under part of the head crimſon, as alſo part of the belly, and the reſt a beautiful green; cuckoos; king-fiſhers; and a bird of the thruſh kind. The other land birds are rails, fly-catchers, and three ſorts of pigeons. Of water-fowl, and ſuch as frequent the ſea, are ducks, blue and white herons, tropic birds, noddies, and white terns. The only noxious or diſguſting animals of the reptile or inſect tribe, are ſea-ſnakes, ſcorpions, and centipedes. The ſea abounds with fiſh, though the variety is leſs than might be expected. The moſt common ſorts are mullets, ſeveral ſorts of parrot-fiſh, river-fiſh, old wives, and albicores; ſome ſharks, rays, pipe-fiſh, a ſort of pike, and ſome curious devil-fiſh. The many reefs and ſhoals on the north ſide of the iſland afford ſhelter for an endleſs variety of ſhell-fiſh; amongſt which are many that are eſteemed precious in Europe, ſuch as the hammer oyſter, of which, however, none could be obtained entire; a large indentured oyſter, and ſeveral others, but none of the common ſort; panamas; cones, a ſort of gigantic cockle, found alſo in the Eaſt Indies; pearl-ſhell oyſters, and many others. There are, likewiſe, ſeveral ſorts of ſea eggs, and many very fine ſtar-fiſh, beſides a conſiderable variety of corals, amongſt which are two red ſorts, the one moſt elegantly branched, the other tubulous. And there is no leſs variety amongſt the crabs and cray-fiſh, which are very numerous. To which may be added, ſeveral ſorts of ſponge, the ſea-hare, and the like. *Long.* 185. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

Tong-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty-two miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Tonge (Nieuwe), a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: one league S. Sommerdyck.

Tonge (Oude), a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: 1½ league SE. Sommerdyck.

Tongelrep, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dommel, near Eyndhoven.

Tongeren, or *Tongres*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. This town is ancient, and was formerly governed by dukes. In the year 454, it was entirely ruined by Attila, king of the Huns; and likewiſe by the Normans, in the ninth century, during the reign of Charles the Bald, emperor, and king of France. In the year 1428, it was treated with as much ſeverity, by Charles the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, who laid it entirely waſte, and buried in the ruins a fountain of medicinal water, mentioned by Pliny. This fountain was diſcovered and re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1690; the waters are chalybeate. The collegiate church of Tongres is very ancient; they ſay it was the firſt on this ſide the Alps, built by St. Materne, who was ſent by St. Peter to preach the goſpel in Lower Germany, and became the firſt biſhop of Tongres; which was erected into a dioceſe. He had nine ſucceſſors, who were at the ſame time biſhops of Treves. St. Servais, the 10th biſhop, transferred the ſee to Maeſtricht, in the year 312, from whence St. Hubert removed it to Liege, in the year 709. It has three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. On the 21ſt of November, 1673, the French pillaged it, and burned ſeveral houſes. In the year 1677, they returned with greater fury, under the command of lieutenant general Calvo, governor of Maeſtricht; entering the city, on the 28th of Auguſt, about midnight, they commited a thouſand ſacrileges and inſolencies, without regard to age or ſex, and ſet fire to the town-houſe, the churches, ſeveral convents, and above 600 houſes. On the 19th of September following, they came to burn the reſt of the city, which had eſcaped their fury, which was again repeated on the 4th, 10th, and 18th of October; the principal reaſon given for this cruel treatment was, that the inhabitants had refuſed their contributions, and aſſiſted the troops of the allies: nine miles NNW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Tongerloo, a town of Brabant: three leagues N. Aerſchot.

Tongerloo, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, about three miles below Maeſyck.

Tongerloo, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: four miles NW. Stockem.

Tong-gin, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, on the borders of Hou-quang. In the environs are gold and copper mines: 850 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 39. N.

Tong-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twelve miles SW. Kia-hing.

Tong-hieu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles S. Kia-fong.

Tong-hoei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles ENE. Kong-tchang.

Tong-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 27 miles ENE. Pa.

Tong-king, a town of China, of the third rank,

rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſixteen miles SW. Ya.

Tong-kin-tſin-fou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty-eight miles WSW. King-ki-tao.

Tonglai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 70 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Tong-lai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty-two miles SSE. Tchao-tcheou.

Tong-lan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1077 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 27. N.

Tong-leang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles SW. Ho.

Tong-leou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: ſeventeen miles SSW. Ngan-king.

Tong-liu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 17 miles NE. Tchi-tcheou.

Tong-lu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 17 miles NE. Yen-tcheou.

Tong-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles S. Cay.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty miles SW. Suien-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles WNW. Yong-tcheou.

Tong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-two miles W. Tchao-king.

Tongei-patchi, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Thibet: thirty miles N. Oramtchi Hotun.

Tong-pa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-ſeven miles W. Sin-yang.

Tong-pin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong, on the river Ta-tſin: 190 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Tong-quan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles NNE. King.

Tong-puan, a town of China of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles NNE. Yao.

Tong-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifteen miles SW. Tſin.

Tong-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chang-tong, on the grand canal: 212 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Tong-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-two miles N. Ngan-king.

Tong-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-two miles WNW. Yo-tching.

Tong-tchouen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 720 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

Tong-tchouen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This city is ſtrongly fortified, and is called a military city, becauſe the inhabitants are all ſoldiers; the profeſſion deſcending from father to ſon: beſides their pay they have the lands which ſurround the city. Theſe troops are diſbanded in time of peace, and to make them amends, they are placed in all the garriſons that are in the frontiers of the empire: 1000 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Tong-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 85 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

Tong-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-five miles NNE. Tſun-y.

Tongue, a town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland, ſituated on a bay, called the *Kyle* of *Tongue*. *Long.* 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Tong-voan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-ſeven miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-five miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in province of Tche-kiang: forty-ſeven miles NW. Tai-tcheou.

Tong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles NE. Ta.

Tonhof, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 55 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Tonikaky, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 117. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 31. S.

Toniſſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles ESE. Stretenſk.

Tonker, ſee *Laſſa*.

Tonker-ſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 168 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 57. N.

Tonkin, ſee *Tonquin*.

Tonna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: two leagues N. Gotha.

Tonnay-Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: 3½ leagues W. Rochfort, and 2½ W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Tonnay Charente, a town of France, in the department

department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rochfort: one league E. Rochfort, and five NW. Saintes.

Tonneins, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 13¾ posts SE. Bourdeaux, and 20½ NNW. Toulouse. *Long.* 17. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Tonnerre, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Yonne: six leagues ENE. Auxerre, and nine SSW. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Tonningen, a seaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, situated on a peninsula, formed by the Eider. In the year 1613, the harbour was enlarged and repaired at a considerable expence. In the year 1675, during the war with Sweden, the duke, pursuant to the treaty of Rendsburg, was obliged to cede this town to the king, who caused the fortifications of it to be demolished. But when the duke recovered the town and the whole country in the year 1679, they were repaired, and improved with additional works; so that when king Frederick IV. besieged it, he was not able to make himself master of it. In the year 1713, Stenbock, the Swedish general, having by the duke's consent been admitted into the town, the king of Denmark with the assistance of his allies plied it so vigorously, that the Swedes were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war; and in the year 1714, the king having got possession of the town, the fortifications were demolished a second time. Tonningen has been in a defenceless condition ever since that time. It had once a noble castle, but that was likewise demolished by the king's orders, in the year 1734: fifty-seven miles NNW. Hamburg, and twenty-four WSW. Slesvick. *Long.* 9. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Tonon, see *Tenon*.

Tonouwah, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the West of Dahomay.

Tonquin, a country of Asia, bounded on the north and east by China, on the south by a part of the Eastern Indian Sea, called the bay of Tonquin, and Cochin China, and on the west by Laos, about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greatest breadth. The climate is reckoned mild and temperate: they have only two winds, which commonly prevail, the north and the south: the former blows from June or July to January, and the latter from January to July. The rainy season begins about April, and continues till August, and is the most unhealthy part of the year. The country lying low and flat, is frequently overflowed by violent rains, so as to do great injury to the harvest; and on the other hand, if the rains be not in sufficient quantity to nourish the rice, a famine is the consequence. Towards China, Tonquin is defended by an impenetrable ridge of mountains, which are covered with vast forests of trees, and filled with elephants, deer, tigers, and other wild creatures; whilst the rest of the country is beautifully variegated with fertile hills and vallies, and intersected with a great number of rivers; among which father Tissanier, a Jesuit missionary, reckons twenty-eight, which empty themselves into the sea. From these and other inferior rivers which fall into them, the inhabitants cut a vast number of canals, not so much for the sake of commerce as to fertilize their numerous plains and pasture grounds. The country is divided into eight provinces, or cantons. Cachao is the only city in the kingdom. That of Domea, though the next in rank, is hardly worth notice, being a large scattered town or rather village; and so we may say of all the rest. The greatest part of the fruit trees in Tonquin are affirmed to exceed all the rest in Asia in the flavour, beauty, and excellency of their fruit. The betel, in such vogue all over India, is here found in great plenty, and offered as a great compliment even to strangers. These woods abound with the same species of wild beasts found in other parts of India and China; and their elephants are reckoned the largest and nimblest in all Asia. They have plenty and great variety of fowl, both wild and tame, which constitute their usual food at all their feastings, though at other times they eat sparingly of flesh, contenting themselves with their boiled rice, herbs, roots, dried fish, and pickled eggs. Their common drink is a kind of tea, which they call chia-bang, or chaw-bang; the leaves of which, boiled in water, yield a tincture of a reddish brown, not unlike the ordinary Chinese bohea. They drink it without sugar; and in their merry meetings frequently mix it with arrack, and drink to intoxication. The Tonquinese are generally of a tawny colour, their faces are oval, and mostly flattish; their hair is black, long and lank. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black; and whilst the operation lasts, they take no other nourishment than some chaw or other such liquid, and that but sparingly, lest some of the dye, which is of a poisonous nature, should mix with their food, and endanger their health. They are naturally healthy and robust, nimble and active, dexterous and ingenious in their several manufactures, such as that of silk, cotton, lacquering, great quantities of all which are yearly exported. Nevertheless their country is so very populous, that vast numbers of its inhabitants labour under the most extreme poverty, for want of employment; but to what

what contributes principally to their indigence, is the univerſal itch of gaming, which runs among them all, rich and poor, maſters and ſervants, while they have any thing left to hazard; and when money, goods, and their very cloaths are loſt, they will ſtake even their wives and children. The dreſs of the women differs little from that of the men; but it is rather more grave, excepting on grand feſtivals, when they ſtrive to adorn themſelves with the richeſt habits and ornaments; on other occaſions, their women affect much gravity in their dreſs and behaviour. The Tonquineſe do not trade for themſelves, nor export any of their merchandize in their own bottoms, nor have they indeed any veſſels fit for theſe rough ſeas, ſo that moſt of their wares are imported and exported by ſtrangers. Thoſe imported are ſalt-petre, ſulphur, broad-cloths, and other woollen ſtuffs, ſpices, lead, guns and caſh; we do not find that they have any money of their own, but make uſe of that which is brought thither by ſtrangers, together with the ſmall copper coin which they have from China, and which they exchange with them at a great diſadvantage for foreign ſilver. Their inland commerce is moſtly carried on by water, and by the help of their numerous rivers and canals, and of the many markets and fairs which are appointed by the government; the moſt conſiderable of which are thoſe held every new and full moon at their metropolis of Cachao. Other towns have likewiſe their fairs and markets, but with this difference, that ſix of theſe are joined together in one charter, and hold their own each in their turn. The Tonquineſe have adopted the two chief religions which reign in China, that of their great philoſopher Confucius, and that of Fo, which was brought from India into China. Chriſtianity was planted here in the year 1626, by the Jeſuit Baldinoty, and met with ſuch ſucceſs, that in four years the government thought fit to baniſh him and his colleagues to Macao. This ſeverity did not deter the ſociety from ſending three new miſſionaries the very next year, who made ſuch progreſs among thoſe idolaters, that above 80,000 were converted before the year 1639, and they had already built above 200 churches at their own charge, in the ſeveral provinces of the kingdom. This aſtoniſhing ſucceſs proved their ruin. After ſeveral dreadful perſecutions raiſed againſt them by the government, an edict was at length iſſued from the king and council, in the year 1721, by which the Chriſtian religion was utterly proſcribed; the miſſionaries and their catechiſts were impriſoned, and put to ſundry tortures and deaths; others condemned to attend the elephants, a ſlavery worſe than that of the galleys, their churches were all demoliſhed, or turned to profane uſes; the profeſſion of Chriſtianity was forbidden under the ſevereſt penalties; and all the frontiers and avenues were diligently guarded by the ſoldiery, to prevent any more European preachers from entering the Tonquineſe dominions. Tonquin had been heretofore ſubject to the vaſt empire of China, when a famous robber, called *Din*, put himſelf at the head of a body of men of his own profeſſion, into whom he inſpired the reſolution of taking up arms, and throwing of the yoke off all ſervitude. He ſucceeded; and thoſe whom he engaged in the revolt, out of gratitude, placed the crown upon his head. The happineſs which the Tonquineſe flattered themſelves to have acquired by their independence, became to them a ſource of miſeries and cruel wars ſtill more pernicious than their former ſubjection to the Chineſe emperors. For ſeven centuries after their revolt, they were almoſt continually in arms, one againſt another, in ſupport of the different factions which ambition and jealouſy had raiſed up among them; and the families on the throne have been already changed ſix times. The iſſue of the laſt civil war was a treaty, by which the competitor of the king Le, leſs deſirous of the title of ſovereign than of real power and royal authority, left him all the external ſplendor of a monarch, on condition that he ſhould have the abſolute command in the armies, with the greateſt part of the revenues of the kingdom, and that his deſcendents ſhould ſucceed to the ſame privileges. By virtue of this agreement, there are two ſorts of kings; he who receives all the honours of royalty is called *Bua*, and the Chouah has all its advantages.

Tonſa, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople, in the province of Romania.

Tonsberg, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, ſituated on a bay of the Baltic; built upwards of 800 years ſince. It formerly contained nine churches, but now only two. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in furs and butter. In the year 1536 it was laid in aſhes by the Swedes, ſince which time it has greatly declined: forty-two miles S. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Tonſe, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 145 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Ton-ting, a large lake of China, in the province of Hou-quang, ſixty miles long, and from ſeventeen to twenty-five broad. *Long.* 129. 8. to 130. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 44. W. to 29. 30. N.

Tonwore, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 3. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 51. N.

Toobouai Iſland, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Its greateſt extent,

extent, in any direction, exclusive of the reef, is not above five or six miles. On the north-west side the reef appears in detached pieces, between which the sea seems to break upon the shore. Small as the island is, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation. At the foot of the hills is a narrow border of flat land, running quite round it, edged with a white sand beach. The hills are covered with grass, or some other herbage, except a few rocky cliffs at one part, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits; but the plantations are more numerous in some of the vallies, and the flat border is quite covered with high, strong trees, whose different kinds could not be discerned, except some cocoa palms, and a few of the etoa. According to the information of some men whom captain Cook saw in the canoes, their island is stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several fruits and roots that are found at the other islands in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The language is the same as that spoken at Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. S.

Tooliapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 45 miles ESE. Perinda, and 144 NW. Hydrabad.

Toombewady, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: eight miles SW. Caroor.

Toomish, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, west of Lough Lane: fourteen miles S. Tralee.

Toone, a river of Ireland, which runs into the river Lee, fifteen miles W. Cork.

Toorembaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: thirteen miles WNW. Aravacourchy.

Tooshoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: five miles ESE. Namcul.

Tootsona, see *Erroran*.

Top, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; about forty-four miles in length, and eight in breadth: 256 miles NNW. Petrovadsk. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Topayas, a river of South America, which runs into the river Amazon, in Brazil, with a fort at its mouth of the same name, *Long.* 39. 20. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Topdals, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland: thirty-two miles N. Christianland.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen: fifty-six miles W. Prague, and twenty-four NW. Pilsen.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near which the Austrians defeated the Prussians in the year 1762: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Topliweda, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau: seven miles NW. Munsterberg.

Toplocza, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles SE. St. Crot.

Toplue, a town of Hungary: twenty miles SSW. Podolicz.

Topoleva, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural: forty miles N. Guriev.

Topolitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twelve miles SW. Niemecz.

Topolczan, a town of Hungary: forty-two miles NE. Presburg, and sixty-eight E. Vienna. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Topolczan (Kis), a town and castle of Hungary: twelve miles NW. Bukans.

Topsham, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ex, and the port town to the city of Exeter, where large vessels are loaded and unloaded: four miles S. Exeter, and 170 WSW. London.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia Deserta, on the coast of the Red Sea, formerly a place of consequence, and strong, but at present in a ruinous state, and without a garrison. *Long.* 51. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Tor Alba, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty miles ENE. Algeri.

Tor Alba, a town of the island of Sardinia, thirteen miles S. Oristagno.

Tor-di-Cane, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles SE. Monopoli.

Tor Point, or *Hope's Nose*, a cape of England, on the coast of Devonshire, forming the north point of Torbay.

Tora, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: eight miles S. Cairo.

Tora, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: nine miles NNE. Sezza.

Toraca, or *Butua*, a province of Africa, in the empire of Monomomatapa.

Toraito, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: thirty miles NE. Tchontori.

Torbay, a bay in the English Channel, on the east coast of Devonshire, and a celebrated rendezvous for the English navy, as a defence from westerly winds. The prince of Orange, afterwards William III, landed here on the 6th of November, 1688. *Long.* 3. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Torbay, a bay of the North Atlantic, on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Torbay, a bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Torbido, a river of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Crate, near Bisignano.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Nice, called by the Romans *Trophæa Augusti*, with an ancient tower of Gothic architecture. In the environs are found

many remains of monuments erected by the Romans, trophies, and fragments of a ſtatue of Auguſtus: ſeven miles E. Nice.

Torbiſcon, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: fourteen miles NE. Motril.

Torbole, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Garda: ſeventeen miles N. Garda, and ſeventeen WSW. Trent.

Torc, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the ſouth ſide of Lough Lane, whence the ſouthern part is called *Lough Torc*.

Torcello, a ſmall Venetian Iſland, with a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice: three miles N. from Venice.

Torchiara Rocca, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: five miles S. Parma.

Torcola, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Torcy le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league S. Arques.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, famous for its ſalt works. The Hungarian language is ſaid to be ſpoken with the greateſt purity in this town: fifteen miles WNW. Clauſenburg, and forty-eight NW. Hermanſtadt.

Tordehumos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: five miles WSW. Rio Seco.

Tordera, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which runs into the ſea, near Blanes.

Tordeſillas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero: thirteen miles SW. Valadolid.

Torek, a town of Hungary, near the Theyſſe: forty miles WSW. Debreczin.

Torello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: three miles WNW. Conza.

Torello, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. In the year 1694, a battle was fought near this town, between the French and Spaniards, in which the former were victorious: ſix miles N. Vique.

Toreuto, ſee *Tork*.

Torfue, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy-five miles NE. Uddevalla.

Torgau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe. It was anciently the head place of a peculiar ſeigniory, which paſſed in fief from the electors of Saxony, of the Aſcanian line. In the year 1530, the ſeventeen articles of the Proteſtant doctrine were preſented at this place, to the elector John; and, in 1576, the Torgau writing was made here, out of the Swabian Concordat and the Maulbrun Formula; from which writing, the year following, the Formula Concordiæ was drawn up, at Kloſter Bergen. In the year 1745, the Pruſſians paſſed the Elbe here; in the year 1756, they fixed their military office at this place; and, in the year 1757, they broke down the bridge thrown over the Elbe: twenty-eight miles ENE. Leipſic, and thirty NW. Meiſſen.

Torgeiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twenty-four miles NNW. Nertchinſk.

Torgel, a ſmall iſland of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 28. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 30. N.

Torgelow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, on the Ucker: nine miles N. Paſewalk.

Torhout, a town of Flanders: ten miles S. Bruges.

Toria, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ſixteen miles E. Jaca.

Torme, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: fifteen miles N. Frias.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, and, croſſing the province of Leon, paſſes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and enters the Duero, a few leagues below Miranda de Duero.

Torms, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles S. Lerida.

Torna, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county: fourteen miles SW. Caſchau.

Tornareccio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: thirteen miles NNE. Civita Borello.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which riſes in Lapland, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, or *Torne*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by a river of the ſame name at its mouth, near the Gulf of Bothnia, and ſaid to be the oldeſt town in the country, and the fartheſt towards the north. It has three ſtreets, running in parallel lines from north to ſouth, which are interſected at right-angles by fourteen croſs-ſtreets, or lanes. The church is built with timber, and ſtands at a little diſtance from the other buildings, but within the palliſadoes which incloſe the town, and a pretty large piece of arable land. Divine ſervice is performed here in the Swediſh language, which is uſed by the burghers. There is another church, built with ſtone, on an iſland called *Biorkbon*, which lies near the town, in which the ſervice is performed in the Finnean language, for the benefit of the burgher ſervants, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country. A very conſiderable trade is carried on here, not only by the Swedes and Laplanders, but the Ruſſians and Norwegians, who alſo reſort to the trading and bartering places of

Tornea, in order to traffic. In the year 1694, this town was honoured with the presence of king Charles XI, who, being accompanied by several persons of distinction and learning, took a view of the sun, at midnight, if it may be called so, from the church tower, at *Tornea*. In this town, and the adjacent country from hence to Kites, observations were made by M. Maupertuis and some other members of the academy of sciences at Paris, in order to determine the figure of the earth. *Lat.* 65. 51. N.

Tornese, a cape of European Turkey, on the coast of the Morea: eight miles SSE. Chiarenza.

Tornit, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst: three miles W. Zerbst.

Tornova, a town of Italy, belonging to the state of Venice: eighteen miles S. Venice.

Toro, an island, near the east coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 17. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

Toro (Il), a small island, in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of Sardinia: three miles E. from the island of St. Antiocho.

Toro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, situated on the Duero. In the year 1476, a battle was fought here, by which Ferdinand, prince of Aragon, obtained the kingdom of Castile, from Alphonso, king of Portugal: seventeen miles E. Zamora, and 105 NW. Madrid.

Torom, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby, twenty-four miles E. Surgut.

Toron, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: sixty miles SE. Saloniki.

Toropetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov: 156 miles SE. Pskov. *Long.* 50. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Toroska, a town of Transylvania, in the environs of which are mines of iron and silver: nineteen miles N. Weisenburg.

Torp, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 11 miles N. Uddevalla.

Torp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: eleven miles N. Carlstadt.

Torpen, a town of Transylvania: four miles SSW. Bistriz.

Torperley, a town of England, in the county of Chester: ten miles SE. Chester, and 171 NE. London.

Torpetchin, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 100 miles S. Haratoubé.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Arlanzan: twelve miles E. Palencia.

Torr, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-two miles E. Loheia.

Torralba, a town of Spain, in New Castile: seven miles NE. Ciudad Real.

Torralva, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: five leagues from Estella.

Torrano, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: fifteen miles W. Pamplona.

Torre, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: six miles S. Lerida.

Torre del Acri, or *Agri*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata, on the coast of the gulf of Tarento: twenty-five miles SSE. Matera.

Torre del Annuntiata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles SE. Capua.

Torre Calenca, a town of the island of Corfica: fifteen miles NE. Ajazzo.

Torre de Candelaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Capitanara: 11 miles WSW. Manfredonia.

Torre Capiglieda, a town of the island of Corfica: ten miles N. Ajazzo.

Torre del Capo di Rosito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eighteen miles NE. Caffano.

Torre Carabese, a town of the island of Corfica: ten miles WSW. Vico

Torre di Cedogna, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: three leagues N. Puycerda.

Torre di Francolisi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: eight miles NW. Capua.

Torre di Galeria, a town of the island of Corfica: fifteen miles S. Calvi.

Torre la Gattarella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: two miles S. Vieste.

Torre Girolata, a town of the island of Corfica: twenty miles S. Calvi.

Torre del Greco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora. This town was destroyed by an erruption of Vesuvius; yet the inhabitants, after the eruption, returned, and rebuilt the town, on the same spot: five miles SE. Capua.

Torre Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanara: five miles SW. St. Serviero.

Torre di Mare, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty miles SSE. Matera.

Torre Molina, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada: four leagues from Antequera.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, surrounded with a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle: the number of inhabitants is about 1300: fourteen leagues SSW. Braganca, and nine SE. Mirandela. *Long.* 11. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

Torre di Neopoli, a town of the island of Sardinia: five miles N. Oristagno.

Torre d'Oglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio, near its union with the Po: 11 miles SSW. Mantua.

Torre della Pietta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: seven miles N. Salpe.

Torre Rosso, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles N. Tarento.

Torre de St. Basilio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata, on the coast of the Gulf of Tarento: eight miles SE. Turfi.

Torre St. Susanna, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: seven miles SE. Oria.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valentia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, with which it is furnished by a small lake, formed by saline springs; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet is salt made of it, by the exhalation of the sun. The usual quantity thus produced, one year with another, is about 900,000 fanegas, each fanega being 150 pounds weight; but, when heavy rains are succeeded by excessive heat, it comes little short of 1,500,000. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain: twenty miles SE. Origuela, and thirty-seven NNE. Carthagena.

Torre di Sanguinazzo, a town of the island of Candia: three leagues E. Retimo.

Torre della Saffine, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles NE. Salpe.

Torre Sicura, a town of Italy, in the Marquisite of Ancona, on the river Tronto, opposite Ascoli.

Torre Tavignano, a town of the island of Corsica: twenty-eight miles SE. Corte.

Torre di Vacarella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ten miles NE. Troia.

Torre di Varano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: twenty miles W. Vieste.

Torre la Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay: 11 miles SW. Santander.

Torre Velha, a fort of Portugal, on the south side of the Tagus: one league S. Lisbon.

Torrecilla, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: eleven miles SE. Najera.

Torrecillas, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: six miles ENE. Truxillo.

Torrecuso, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: five miles W. Benevento.

Torredal, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near Christiansand.

Torrejon, a town of Spain, in New Castile: thirteen miles S. Madrid.

Torrejoncillos, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty miles S Huete.

Torrelaguna, a town of Spain, in New Castile: seventeen miles N. Guadalexara.

Torralla de Mongri, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north side of the Ter, near its mouth; remarkable for a battle fought here, between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1694, in which the latter were defeated: eighteen miles E. Gerona.

Torrenueva, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 23 miles SE. Civdad Real.

Torrente, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia: five miles S. Valentia.

Torres, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean: nine miles E. Velez Malaga, and twenty W. Motril.

Torres, a river of the island of Sardinia, which runs into the sea, about ten miles N. Sassari.

Torres, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, amongst those called the *New Philippines*, about six leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Torres Islands, a cluster of islands, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 96. 50. to 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. to 11. 48. N.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura: four leagues E. Santaren.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and containing four churches, an hospital, a castle, four convents, and about 2250 inhabitants: seven leagues N. Lisbon.

Torreximeno, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles WNW. Jaen.

Torricella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: four miles SW. Amalfi.

Torricella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: six miles N. Laugiano.

Torricello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Po: 12 miles NNW. Parma.

Torrigia, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: fifteen miles NNE. Genoa.

Torrimore Head, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 2. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

Torrington (Great), a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Tourich, containing two churches. Here was an ancient castle, of which there are but small remains. This town sent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI, but not since. The town is populous, and the inhabitants carry on some export trade to Ireland, &c.: ten miles SW. Barnstaple, and 194 WSW. London.

Torrington, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty-two miles WNW. Hartford.

Torro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Scherbro.

Tortolle, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: NNW. Jaca.

Torrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ten miles SE. Carlſcrona.

Torſaker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 25 miles SW. Geffle.

Torſang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: ten miles S. Fahlun.

Torſas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 18 miles SSW. Calmar.

Torſas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſixteen miles SW. Wexio.

Torſhella, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on a river which runs into the Malar Lake: forty-ſix miles W. Stockholm.

Torſkog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifty miles N. Uddevalla.

Torto, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in the province of Leon.

Torto, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, five miles E. Termini.

Tortoiſes (River of), a river of North America, in Louiſiania and Florida.

Tortola, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: five miles NE. Guadalaxara.

Tortola, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles S. Cuença.

Tortola, one of the Virgin Iſlands: firſt ſettled by a party of Dutch buccaneers, who, in the year 1666, were driven out by others, who took poſſeſſion in the name of the king of England, by whom they were protected, and Tortola was ſoon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Iſlands. The chief productions are ſugar and cotton. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ceded to the principality of Piedmont, on the Scrinia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, with a good citadel, ſituated on an eminence. This place has often been taken and retaken during the different wars in Italy. It gives name to a diſtrict, called *Tortoneſe*: nine miles E. Alexandria, and eleven S. Lumello.

Tortorella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: five miles NE. Policaſtro.

Tortorici, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eleven miles SW. Pati.

Torroſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated near the Ebro, about five leagues from its mouth; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. It is ſaid to have been founded 2000 years before the Chriſtian æra: but the proofs of this illuſtrious origin are unfortunately loſt: Scipio gave it the name of *Dordoſa*, and made it a municipal city. Among the numerous and trifling combats between the Spaniards and the Moors, there was one in which the women of Tortoſa ſignalized themſelves. They courageouſly mounted the ramparts of their city, and performed ſuch prodigies of valour, that Raimond Berenger, the laſt count of Barcelona, inſtituted for them, in 1170, the military order of the hacha, or flambeau. They merited and obtained the ſame day ſeveral honourable privileges, which exiſt not at preſent; they have, however, preſerved the right of precedency in matrimonial ceremonies, let the rank of the men be ever ſo diſtinguiſhed. The moſt remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the caſtle; the latter of which is a mile ſquare, and in a ſtate of decay: and only ſerves as a place of reſidence for a governor: 81 miles SE. Saragoſſa, and 77 SW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Tortoſa, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli, anciently called *Antaradus*: 20 miles N. Tripoli.

Tortoſa, a river of Aſia, in Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Antioch and Tripoli.

Tortuga Salada, an iſland in the Caribbean Sea, about twelve leagues in circumference; the eaſt end is full of rugged and broken rocks, which ſtretch themſelves a little way out to ſea. At the ſouth-eaſt part is an indifferent good road for ſhipping, and much frequented in peaceable times by merchantmen, which come hither to lade ſalt, from May to Auguſt: for at the eaſt end is a large ſalt-pond, within 200 paces of the ſea. Near the weſt extremity of the iſland, on the ſouth ſide, there is a ſmall harbour, and ſome freſh water. That end of the iſland is full of ſhrubby trees, but the eaſt end is rocky, and bare of trees, producing only coarſe graſs. Upon it are ſome goats, but not many. The turtles or tortoiſes come into the ſandy bays to lay their eggs, and from hence the iſland has its name. There is no anchoring any where but in the road where the ſalt-ponds are, or in the harbour. *Long.* 64. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Tortuga, an iſland about two leagues from the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, about forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 72. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

Tortugas Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South America, in the country of Chili, near Coquimbo.

Torup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 22 miles NNE. Halmſtad.

Tory, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, about ſeven miles north from Bloody Farland Point, on the north coaſt of Ireland; about three miles long, and hardly one broad. *Long.* 8. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Tory, ſee *Tavai Poenammoo*.

Torza, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſeventeen leagues E. Amadan.

Torzok, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

ment of Tver, on the Tvertza: forty miles WNW. Tver. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

Tofa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-three miles SSE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 32. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Tofa, a river of Italy, which runs into Lake Maggiora: four miles NE. Omegna.

Tafarcan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſeven leagues S. Amadan.

Tofcanella, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Viterbo: nine miles WSW. Viterbo.

Toſena, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 20 miles WNW. Uddevalla.

Toſiccia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſeven miles S. Teramo.

Toſna, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Neva, near Pella, in the government of Peterſburg.

Toſnitzpach, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the river Erlebach, two miles below Scheibs.

Toſolic, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 33 miles S. Tourfan.

Toſon-hotoe, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 88 miles SSW. Haratoube.

Toſun Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 508 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 99. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Toſt, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, two miles SE. Egliſlau, in the canton of Zurich.

Toſſo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 42 miles NNE. Uddevalla.

Toſt, or *Toſtchek*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: twenty-ſix miles SE. Oppeln, and eighteen NW. Beuthen.

Toſtar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 16 leagues SE. Suſa.

Toſteryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-two miles S. Johnkioping.

Toſtes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: four leagues SW. Arques.

Tot Varadin, a town of Hungary: 24 miles SE. Boros Jeno.

Tota Iſland, or *Iſland of Plantains*, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Scherbro.

Totana, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: eleven miles NE. Lorca.

Toten, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 47 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Totezva, a town of Hungary, on the river Bodrog: five miles SW. Patak.

Totfalu, a town of Hungary: one mile N. Siclos.

Totfalu, a town of Hungary: eight miles W. Podolicz.

Totium, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 24 miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

Totma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. In the environs are ſeveral ſalt-pits: 92 miles NE. Vologda. *Long.* 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Totneſs, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Dart, about twelve miles from the Engliſh Channel, anciently ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle. It was incorporated by king John, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is in the woollen manufacture: the markets are on Tueſday and Saturday: 23 miles S. Exeter, and 196 WSW. London.

Tottenham, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex: five miles NE. London.

Tottweil, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: four miles SW. Baden.

Toiſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 20 miles SE. Buzulatſk.

Tou-chan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 987 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

Tou-chan, a lake of China, in the province of Chan-tong, fifty-two miles in circumference: fifteen miles S. Tci-ngan.

Tou-chang-tao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Touche, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Saône: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. Châlons.

Toucques, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: two leagues SW. Honfleur, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNW. Pont l'Evêque.

Toucques (La), a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about eight miles N. from the town of Toucques.

Toucy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: four leagues WSW. Auxerre, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE. St. Fargeau.

Toudſong, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 92 miles SSW. Laſſa, and 110 NNE. Taſſaſudon. *Long.* 90. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 6. N.

Tou-fou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 38. N.

Tougito-hotoc, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Touing, a town of Croatia: twenty-four miles SSW. Carlſtadt.

Touintchoſe, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Toui-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Tou-kie, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat* 23. 10. N.

Toul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, over which is a ſtone bridge, and regularly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the principal town of a government, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was formerly imperial, and the biſhop a prince of the empire, and ſuffragan of Treves. The Toulois, with the city of Toul, and the two biſhoprics of Metz and Verdun, in the year 1552, put themſelves under the protection of France; and, in the year 1648, became a part of that country: 4 leagues W. Nancy, and 9½ S. Metz. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat* 48. 41. N.

Toulomba, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country, on the Rauvee: 50 miles NE. Moultan, and 38 S. Kooſhaub.

Toulon, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Var, ſtrongly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and, beſides the cathedral and other pariſh churches, contained nine convents, a ſeminary, and a college. The old and new harbour lie contiguous, and, by means of a canal, communicate with one another, both having an outlet into the ſpacious outer harbour, which is naturally almoſt of a circular figure, and very large, being ſurrounded with hills. The entrance on both ſides is defended by a fort, with ſtrong batteries. The new harbour, which is a work of Louis XIV, is well defended by batteries, and round it ſtands the arſenal, where every man-of-war has its own particular ſtore-houſe, but the guns and cordage are laid up ſeparate. In it are ſpacious working houſes for black-ſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lock-ſmiths, carvers, &c. The rope-houſe is built wholly of freeſtone, being 320 toiſes in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time. The general magazine here, which ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular ſtore-houſes for ſingle ſhips, contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ſtores, diſpoſed in the greateſt order and conveniency. The cannon-foundery here is conſiderable. In the year 1707, the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. In the month of Auguſt, 1793, the people of Toulon, and the French vice-admiral Trogoff, entered into a negociation with the Engliſh admiral, lord Hood, who was then cruiſing in the Mediterranean, and he took poſſeſſion both of the town and of the ſhipping, in the name of Louis XVII, and under the expreſs and poſitive ſtipulation, that he was to aſſiſt in reſtoring the conſtitution of 1789. Great expectations were formed on this occaſion; and general O'Hara was ſent with troops from Gibraltar, being appointed, under the king of England's commiſſion, governor and commander in chief: the republicans were not negligent in attempting to recover a place of ſo much conſequence, and ſoon ſucceeded. General O'Hara was wounded, and taken priſoner, and the city and port abandoned. On the 19th of December, the town was bombarded from noon till ten o'clock in the evening; when the allies, and part of the inhabitants, having firſt ſet fire to the town and ſhipping, precipitated their flight. Two chaloupes, filled with the fugitives, were ſunk to the bottom by the batteries. The precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, cauſed a great part of the ſhips and property to fall into the hands of the French, and was attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences to the wretched inhabitants. Of thirty-one ſhips of the line, which the Engliſh found at Toulon, thirteen were left behind, nine were burned at Toulon, and one at Leghorn, and four lord Hood had previouſly ſent away to the French ports, Breſt and Rochfort, with 5000 republican ſeamen, whom he was afraid to truſt: 7⅝ poſts E. Marſeilles, and 105¾ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 9. N.

Toulon en Charolleis, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, near the Arroux river: 5½ leagues NW. Charolles, and 5 NE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

Toulouſe, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. Before the revolution, the capital of Languedoc, ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſecond parliament of France: it is reckoned for ſize next to Paris; the ſtreets are moſtly broad, and the houſes are built of brick. It is not, however, very populous; and, though ſo finely ſituated, its trade is inconſiderable, the principal article being Spaniſh wool. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1228. The town-houſe is a ſpacious building, and called the capitolium, whence the aldermen are termed capitouls; and amongſt other curioſities preſerved here, are fifteen large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being annals of the city, commencing from the year 1288, and annually continued by the eldeſt capitoul. Theſe were drawn up originally in Latin, but, under Francis I, were altered to French. The three firſt volumes are principally filled with the portraits and names of the capitouls, and the following contain all the memorable events and tranſactions

throughout

throughout the whole kingdom. Here is alſo an academy of the ſciences and liberal arts. At half an hour's diſtance below the city, the celebrated canal of Languedoc joins the Garonne, which here becomes navigable. In this city are made carpets, but of little value, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs: 34 poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and 85½ S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Toumandi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles W. Kiutaja.

Toumen, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 608 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Toumen, a river of Chineſe Tartary, in the kingdom of Corea, which riſes *Long.* 145. 20. *Lat.* 42. S. and runs into the ſea of Japan, *Long.* 148. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

Toumet, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 128. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Toupour, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, nine leagues in circumference: ten miles N. Souc.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: one league WNW. Bayeux, and 1½ E. Trevieres.

Tour (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: 4 leagues W. Beſſe, and 7½ S. Clermont.

Tour la Blanch, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: three leagues N. Riberac, and five NW. Perigueux.

Tour de France (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: four leagues WNW. Perpignan, and 4½ NE. Prades.

Tour d'Aigues (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: four leagues SSE. Apt.

Tour Landry (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: two leagues W. Vihiers, and three NE. Cholet.

Tour du Pin (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Iſere, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Rhône: nine leagues SE. Lyons, and 8½ NNW. Grenoble.

Tour de Roſel, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles NNE. St. Helier.

Tour de Rouſſillon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, on the Ter: ſituated on the ſpot where once ſtood a city called *Ruſcino*, which was deſtroyed in the ninth century: one league E. Perpignan.

Tour de Treme, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: two miles N. Gruyeres.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, celebrated for its manufacture of glaſs, almoſt joining to Cherburg.

Touraine, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleannois, on the ſouth by Berry and Poitou, on the weſt by Anjou, and on the north by Maine, about twenty leagues in length, and eighteen in breadth; the river Loire runs through it, and divides it into Higher and Lower Touraine. Tours is the capital. This province had formerly counts of its own. In the year 1044, it was taken by the counts of Anjou; in 1202, united with the crown; and in 1356, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage. It has frequently been granted to the royal children; and after the death of Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III, was again united to the crown, ſince which it has never been alienated. It was governed by laws of its own, but with a right of appeal to the parliament of Paris.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-five miles SSW. Tritchinopoly.

Tourette, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Paul: one league NW. St. Paul.

Tourfan Hotun, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in Little Bukharia: 180 miles WNW. Hami. *Long.* 107. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Tourmentine, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2 leagues NNE. Choller, and 8 S. Angers.

Tournan, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 4½ leagues N. Melun, and 6 ESE. Paris.

Tournay, a city of Flanders, on the Scheldt, conſidered as the moſt ancient town of Belgic Gaul, being founded 600 years before Chriſt, and anciently the capital of the Nervij. It was lately the capital of a diſtrict to which it gave name, and the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the fifth century. This city has often been taken and laid waſte in the different wars between the French, Engliſh, and Flemings. In the year 1513, it was taken by the Engliſh, and continued in their poſſeſſion till the year 1518, when it was reſtored to the French, from whom it had been taken. Three years after it was taken by the emperor Charles V, who erected it into a lordſhip, in favour of his ſon Philip of Spain. In the year 1667, in a time of profound peace, it was beſieged by the troops of Louis

XIV, and two days after the trenches were opened, the marquis de Trazegnis, the governor, was obliged to surrender at discretion. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to France, and made one of the best fortified towns in Flanders. In the year 1709, prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, finding the marshal Villars too advantageously posted in the camp near Lens, invested Tournay, and besieged it in form. The trenches were opened on the 7th of July, and the attack began on the 13th; on the 28th the town capitulated, being in want of provisions. The citadel held out till the 3d of September, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. By the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713, the States General remained masters of the military, and the emperor of the civil government. In the year 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy it was taken by the French, but ceded to the Austrians, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. The late emperor Joseph ordered the fortifications to be destroyed. In the year 1792, an action took place between the Austrians and the French, near Tournay, in which M. Dillon commanded the latter, and being suspected of treachery was murdered at Lille, by the soldiers. On the 10th of May, 1794, the duke of York was assailed near Tournay, by the republican forces, in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men. The attack began at daybreak, when the French attempted to turn the right flank of the combined army; but were driven back by the Austrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was posted in a wood to cover the army on that side. The French then directed their efforts against the duke's centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great resolution. An occasion however soon presented itself of attacking them in their right flank, when they were compelled to retreat. In this engagement the French are computed to have lost 3000 men; an estimate probably over-rated. In the year 1794, on the general evacuation of Flanders by the allies, the French entered Tournay, where they found twenty guns spiked, 10,000 musket-balls, a large quantity of gun-powder, several magazines, and fourteen barges laden with ammunition: three posts E. Lille, and thirty-one N. Paris.

Tournay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarbe: three leagues SE. Tarbe, and three NE. Bagneres en Bigorre.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: three leagues NW. St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villeneuve d'Agen: four leagues E. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 6½ NE. Agen.

Tournon, a town of France, situated on the river Creuse, one part in the department of the Indre, and the other in the department of the Indre and Loire: seven miles S. Preuilly, and eight NNW. Le Blanc en Berry.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mezen, on the Rhône: 7½ leagues NNE. Privas, and three N. Valence. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Tournon, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fifteen miles E. Chambery, and fourteen NW. Monstier.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mâcon, on the Saône: three posts S. Châlons sur Saône, and 2¾ N. Mâcon. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Touro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues WSW. Alfayates.

Tourouvre, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mortagne: two leagues NE. Mortagne, and five SW. Verneuil.

Tours, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire. Before the revolution, the capital of Touraine, and the see of an archbishop. The number of inhabitants is about 33,000: forty-seven posts NNE. Bourdeaux, and twenty-nine and a half SSW. Paris.

Tours, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Billon: four leagues ESE. Billon.

Tourves, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maximin: 1½ league SE. St. Maximin.

Tourville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louviers: 3½ leagues W. Louviers, and 3½ SW. Pont-de-l'Arche.

Toury, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagues W. Pithiviers.

Toufera, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid, depending on Tunis. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Touchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the side of the lake Po-yang: seventeen miles SE. Nan-kang.

Touteron, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vouziers: 4½ leagues S. Mezieres, and 3 N. Vouziers.

Touti-tchamsia-ling, a town of Asia, in the

the country of Thibet: ten leagues NW. Tankerdſong.

Touvre, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, about half a mile above Angouleſme.

Tou-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1127 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Tou-yun, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. The juriſdiction of this city is but ſmall, and comprehends only two cities of the ſecond order, and two of the third. It is in the neighbourhood of mountains which are inhabited by the Seng-miao-ſe, a people whom the Chineſe could never ſubdue, and who have their particular government. It is ſeparated from them only by a river, and ſome ſteep mountains: 955 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Towa, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Tave, at St. Clare.

Towan Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Towceſter, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tueſday. This town is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and was encompaſſed by king Edward the Elder, with a ſtrong wall, of which there are now no remains. The principal trade is lace-making: nine miles SSW. Northampton, and ſixty NW. London.

Tower Hill, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: ſeventeen miles S. Providence.

Towridge, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which paſſes by Biddeford, and joins the Taw, near Appledore.

Townſend, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: thirty-ſix miles NW. Boſton.

Towton, a village of England, in the county of York. In the year 1461, a battle was fought here between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which began on Palm Sunday. Edward IV commanded an army of 50,000. The Lancaſtrians, under the duke of Somerſet, earl of Northumberland, and lord Clifford, amounted to 60,000. The bow, then commonly in uſe, was ſoon laid aſide, and the ſword decided the combat, which terminated in a total victory on the ſide of the Yorkiſts. Edward iſſued orders to give no quarter; and the routed army was purſued as far as Tadcaſter, with great bloodſhed and confuſion. Above 36,000 men are ſaid to have fallen in the battle and purſuit. Henry and Margaret had remained at York during the action; but learning the defeat of their army, and being ſenſible that no place in England could now afford them ſhelter, they fled with great precipitation into Scotland: 3½ miles SE. Tadcaſter, and 185 N. London.

Towy, a river of Wales, which riſes in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the bay of Caermarthen, ſix miles below Caermarthen.

Towynmyn, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Dowy, five miles NE. Machynleth.

Tozer, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid.

Traaburg, ſee *Draaburg*.

Traarbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim. This town is a fief of Treves, and was once a good fortification, farther defended by Grevenburg fort. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and in 1704, both the town and fort; but in 1734, the French making themſelves maſters of them, the town was diſmantled and the fort demoliſhed. Its neighbourhood is a fine wine country. Oppoſite the town, on the other ſide of the Moſel, France, after the treaty of Nimeguen, erected a fort, called *Mont Royal*; but the demolition of it was made an article of the peace of Ryſwick: thirty-four miles SW. Coblentz, and twenty ENE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Trabay, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, near Muxacra.

Trabenka, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Aland.

Trabia, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: two miles W. Termini.

Trachenberg, or *Drachenberg*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by Poland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the principality of Oels, and on the weſt by Wohlau. It was formerly a part of Oels, but erected into a diſtinct principality, in the year 1741, by the king of Pruſſia, in favour of the count of Hatzfeld and Gleichen, who was made a prince of the empire, by the emperor Francis, in the year 1748.

Trachenberg, or *Strabburck*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name: fourteen miles WSW. Militſch, and twenty-three NW. Oels.

Tracoſſoz, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles W. Zamora.

Traeth Bicha, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, in the county of Merioneth: two miles N. Harlech.

Traeth Coch, ſee *Redwharf Bay*.

Traeth Mawr, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, between the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon: four miles N. Harlech.

Traſagnol, a river of Germany, in the

county of Tyrol, which runs into the Lavis, four miles N. Caſtellier.

Trafaria, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus: two leagues SW. Liſbon.

Tragarth, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Neath.

Tragein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles ENE. Steyregg.

Tragoi, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-four miles E. Ternova.

Tragolles, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Tragoniſi, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſo called from the number of goats, which are almoſt its only inhabitants: two miles W. Myconi.

Trabona, a town of the Valteline, belonging to Swiſſerland, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Adda: 2 miles N. Morbegno.

Trajan, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Perth: ſixteen miles N. Galatz.

Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: forty miles S. Adrianople, and 115 W. Conſtantinople.

Trajetto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano: 6 miles SW. Sezza.

Train, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, about three leagues S. Louvain.

Train, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: five miles S. Abenſperg, and twenty E. Ingolſtadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, on a river of the ſame name: fifty-ſix miles SE. Cefalu.

Trainel, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: two leagues S. Nogent-ſur-Leine, and nine W. Troyes.

Trait, or *Tridia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza: four leagues SW. Philippopoli.

Traitor's Iſland, ſee *Keppel's Iſland*.

Tralee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a ſmall river which diſcharges itſelf into a large bay of the Atlantic, meaſuring two leagues by three, called the bay of *Tralee*. It is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament; near it is a chalybeat ſpring: fifty miles SW. Limerick, and forty-five NW. Cork. *Long.* 9 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Tralleborg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near the Baltic: nineteen miles S. Lund. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Greenwhich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Tra-los Montes, ſee *Tras-os Montes*.

Tramacaſtrel, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twelve miles SSE. Albarazin.

Tramanday, a town of South America, in Braſil, and government of Rio Janeiro.

Tramaye, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon: three leagues W. Mâcon, and 2½ S. Cluny.

Tramin, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a ſmall river which runs into the Adige: eight miles SSW. Bolzano.

Tramonnel, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fourteen miles W. Chambery.

Tramutulo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: thirteen miles SSE. Potenza.

Trancault, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-ſur-Leine: three leagues S. Nogent.

Trancoſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. In the beginning of the twelfth century, Alboaçan, a Mooriſh king of Badajoz, laid ſiege to this town, and perſevered with great obſtinacy, till the inhabitants were driven to the laſt extremity, but were relieved by king Alphonſo Henriquez, who defeated the Moors, with great ſlaughter: three leagues W. Pinhel.

Trane, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 9 miles W. Chriſtianſtadt.

Tranemo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-ſix miles ESE. Gotheberg.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. In the pariſh is a coal-mine: ſeven miles W. Haddington.

Trangarde, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 8 miles NE. Paniany.

Trani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and at preſent the capital of the province of Bari; the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of the governor: twenty-one miles W. Bari, and 104 ENE. Naples. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Tranquebar, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Tanjore, ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a harbour, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, defended by a fortreſs, erected by the Danes, in the year 1621, who had obtained a grant of the town, and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 720l. In the beginning of the preſent century, the prince of Tanjore attempted to ſeize on Tranquebar, and began a regular ſiege, but by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, he was compelled to give over the attempt, and make peace. The town is between two and three miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall and ſeveral baſtions, well provided with artillery: within the walls are three Chriſtian churches, one of which is for Roman Catholics, deſcendants of Portugueſe in poſſeſſion of the town before the Danes; a large moſque for the Mahometans, and ſeveral

veral pagodas for the Gentoos. The territory belonging to the town is conſiderable, and is full of populous villages: fifty-ſix miles S. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 1. N.

Tranquillo, a cape at the ſouth end of the iſland of Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Trans, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: two leagues SE. Dole, and 1½ NW. Antrain.

Tranſacco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eight miles S. Celano.

Tranſ-tart, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, on a gulf called the *Immiſea*: thirty miles SW. Oran.

Tranſylvania (Principality of), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the eaſt by Moldavia; on the ſouth by Walachia, and the bannat of Temeſwar, and on the weſt by Hungary. The form is nearly oval, about 400 miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, and is itſelf mountainous and woody; the mountains run from north to ſouth, and branch off likewiſe eaſt and weſt, and terminate at the centre, in hills covered with vineyards, and abundant in minerals. The air is generally warm, but more wholeſome than that of Hungary; the ſoil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, cattle, and rich paſtures: among the minerals are gold, ſilver, copper, iron, quickſilver, cinnabar, antimony, ſulphur, vitriol, rock-ſalt, ſalt-petre, ochre, &c. The principal quadrupeds are buffaloes, horſes, wild aſſes, elks, bears, wild boars, linxes, chamois, martens, ermines, and beavers. The inhabitants are compoſed of different nations: Hungarians, Sikli or Scythian Huns, Saxons, Walachians, Armenians, Raſcians, Bulgarians, and Greeks; to which may be added Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipſies. This country is by the Germans called *Siebenburgen*, and by the Hungarians *Erdely*. It was anciently a part of Dacia, and conquered by Trajan, it became a Roman province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Goths, Huns, and afterwards the Hungarians. In the year 1004, it was firſt made a province of Hungary, and continued under the government of a waywode to the year 1526, when two rival princes contended for this principality; one of them was ſupported by the German Emperor, and the other by the Turk; whereupon this country became the ſeat of war for many years. The princes of the houſe of Ragotſki were at the head of the Proteſtant faction, and ſupported by the Turks, but being at length obliged to quit Tranſylvania by the Auſtrians, Ragotſki fled for refuge into Turkey; and at the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, this country was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the Turks. The government of Tranſylvania is wholly different from that of Hungary; and, by the joint conſent of prince and people, formed into an ariſtocratical government; and, ſince the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princeſſes of the houſe of Auſtria. Formerly the prince of Tranſylvania ſucceeded to the government by free election, but ſince the year 1722 by inheritance; and though his power is connected with that of the king of Hungary, and archduke of Auſtria, yet his government and privileges differ from both. The ſtates of Tranſylvania, with reſpect to the number of its nations, are divided into Hungarians, Siculi and Saxons; with reſpect to its different religions, into Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans; and formerly, alſo into Unitarians: but politically, after the example of Hungary, into prelates, nobility, gentry, and royal towns. The magnates conſiſt of the great officers of ſtate, the counts and barons. The gentry are Hungarians and Siculi, but the royal towns Saxons only. The principality of Tranſylvania is governed, in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, the office of ſtate, the royal government, the exchequer, the aſſembly of Hungarian counts, the tribunals of juſtice, and the magiſtrates of the Siculi and Saxons. The diets meet by ſummons from the prince at Hermanſtadt. The revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, metals, minerals, rock-ſalt, royal demeſnes, eſchears, and confiſcations; and are levied by the treaſury. Tranſylvania formerly could bring from 80,000 to 90,000 men into the field; but at preſent the whole force of that principality conſiſts of ſix regiments, under a commander in chief, for the defence of the country.

Trapani, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara, ſituated on a peninſula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which ſtands on a ſmall iſland, called *Columbara*. Here is a good pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the neighbourhood a conſiderable ſalt-work. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000: forty-three miles WSW. Palermo, and ſeventy-two NW. Girgenti. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Trapolizza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: eighteen miles WSW. Argos.

Traprain Law, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: four miles E. Haddington.

Tras-os-Montes, or *Tra-los-Montes*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, on the ſouth by Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the Duero, and on the weſt by Entre Duero e Minho. It

receives its name from its position, with respect to the province of Entre Duero e Minho, lying on the other side of the mountain of Marao. In extent, from north to south, it is seventy miles; and from east to west, about fifty, being for the most part mountainous. It is wild, barren and thinly inhabited, though blessed with fertile and delightful vallies, which produce rye, wheat, wine, and fruits; besides the Duero, it is watered by the small rivers of Tamega, Corgo, Tuela, and Sobor, which run all into the Duero. It contains two cidades or cities, and fifty-seven villas or towns; and according to de Lima's list, 549 parishes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 souls.

Trascaleta, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: sixteen miles SE. Lugo.

Trasen, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which rises in the south part of Austria, on the borders of Stiria, passes by Marckt, Lilienfeld, Wilhelmsburg, St. Polten, &c. and runs into the Danube, eight miles below Mauttern.

Traskirchen, or *Draskirchen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles ENE. Baden.

Trasmaur, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Trasen, with a citadel; it belongs to the archbishopric of Salzburg: twelve miles W. Tulln, and six N. St. Polten.

Trasp, a citadel and lordship of Germany, situated in the Engadine, on the borders of Tyrol, with a small Austrian garrison in it. It is rated for each chamber term, at forty-nine rixdollars seventy kruitzers: twenty-seven miles N. Bormio.

Tratow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles S. Segeberg, and 2½ NW. Oldesake.

Tratuz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-eight miles S. Niemecz.

Trau, a town of Venetan Dalmatia, situated on a piece of land which was formerly a peninsula, but now separated from the continent by a canal cut through. It is divided into the New and Old; the latter of which has a double, the former only a single wall, and defended by three towers. Nothing can be pleasanter than the situation of this place: the north side is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the island of Bua it has fine suburbs, having a communication with it by means of a stone bridge, and being joined to the continent by three of wood. It is the residence of the Venetian proveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Spalatro. The harbour, which is formed by a bay, has depth of water enough for the largest ships, which ride there sheltered by two capes. It abounds also in fish, particularly fine sardines. It was an ancient Roman colony of the emperor Claudius; and so early as the year 997, put itself under the protection of Venice; on which it has been continually dependent ever since the year 1420, though without many changes, and disastrous revolutions: twelve miles W. Spalatro. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

Travancore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a country of the same name: 108 miles SSW. Madura, and 254 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

Travancore, a country of Hindoostan, situated in the south part of the coast of Malabar, and westward of the Carnatic; about ninety miles in extent from north to south: governed by a rajah.

Travay Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of Tiree, one of the Western Islands of Scotland.

Trauchburg, or *Trauenburg*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a small county, situated to the south-west of the territory of Kempten: twelve miles E. Wangen, and ten WSW. Kempten.

Trave, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, which runs into the Baltic: ten miles ENE. Lubeck.

Travemunden, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, which appoints a governor, or commandant. The harbour is capable of containing sixty vessels, and deep enough for those of 200 tons. Men-of-war ride at anchor in the road. In the year 1783, 951 ships sailed from this port. Travemunden is defended by a small fortress, mounting forty guns, and a garrison of fifty men: eight miles NE. Lubeck. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Travers, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Neufchâtel: eleven miles W. Neufchâtel.

Traverse Bay (Grand), a bay on the east side of lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Traverse Islands, a chain of islands at the east end of Noquet's Bay, in lake Michigan.

Traun, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which rises in the Halstatter See, forms a considerable lake, called *Traun See*, and runs into the Danube, about three miles below Steyregg.

Traun, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which rises from two lakes, Forchensee and Daubensee, and runs into the Alza, four miles N. from Chiemsee.

Travnikova, a town of Russia, on the Lena: six miles SSE. Orlenga.

Traunstain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy

archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Zwetl.

Traunſtein, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Traun, where are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: eighteen miles W. Salzburg, and twenty-two ESE. Waſſenburg. *Long.* 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. In the year 1647, the Swedes took this town by aſſault: twenty-one miles N. Konigingratz, and forty ENE. Jung Buntzel.

Trautenfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles ENE. Groming.

Trautmanſdorf, a citadel and ſeat of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: four miles NE. Tyrol.

Trautmanſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WNW. Brugg.

Trayaguera, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. Here is a manufacture of fine earthenware: eighty miles NE. Valencia, and twenty-three SW. Tortoſa.

Treba, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: two miles SW. Salza.

Trebbin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: twenty miles SSW. Berlin, and ten SSE. Potzdam.

Trebbio Antico, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: ſeventeen miles ENE. Urbino.

Trebejo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 46 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Trebentiſchikov, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: ſixty-four miles N. Guriev.

Treberk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cothen: four miles N. Cothen.

Trebes, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues E. Carcaſſonne.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, two miles W. Piacenza.

Trebigno, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a biſhop: ſixty miles S. Moſtar, and ten NE. Raguſa.

Trebina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: five miles SSW. Turſi.

Trebiſaccia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles NE. Caſſano.

Trebiſond, or *Taraboſan*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, with a harbour, on the Black Sea; founded by a Greek colony of Sinope, deſcended from the Mileſians. From the Romans it was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. The Greek emperors became afterwards maſters of Trebiſond, and erected it into a principality; Alexis Comnenes took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1204. When the French and Venetians made themſelves maſters of Conſtantinople, this principality, or, as it is ſometimes called, empire, continued till the year 1462, when it was taken by Mahomet II, who carried David Comnenes and all his family priſoners to Conſtantinople, where they were moſtly put to death. The town of Trebiſond is built on the ſea ſide, at the foot of a little hill, pretty ſteep; its walls are almoſt ſquare, high embattled, and, though they are not of the firſt ages, yet it is very probable they ſtand upon the foundations of the ancient incloſure, which got this town the name of Trapezium. The preſent walls are built of the ruins of the ancient edifices, as appears by old pieces of marble ſet in ſeveral parts, and whoſe inſcriptions are not legible, becauſe they are too high. The town is large, and not well peopled; there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes; and thoſe houſes that are there, though well built, are but one ſtory high. The caſtle, which is pretty large, but very much neglected, is ſituated upon a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The inſcription that is on the gate of this caſtle, the arch whereof is a ſemi-circle, ſhows that the emperor Juſtinian repaired the edifices of the town. The port of Trebiſond, called *Platana*, is to the eaſt of the town. The emperor Adrian cauſed it to be repaired, as we are informed by Arrian. This port is now proper for nothing but ſaiques. The mole, which the Genoeſe are ſaid to have built there, is almoſt deſtroyed, and the Turks give themſelves very little trouble about repairing ſuch works: 150 miles NNE. Sivas, and 220 ENE. Erivan. *Lat.* 41. N.

Trebitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: three miles NNW. Schmiedelberg.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, with conſiderable manufactures of cloth, iron, glaſs, &c.: eight miles S. Meteriſck.

Trebliz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Trebnitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: twelve miles N. Breſlaw, and thirteen W. Oels.

Trebniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Trebſchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: ſix miles SE. Zulichau.

Trebſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: three

three miles N. Grimma, and fourteen E. Leipſic.

Treburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: ten miles W. Darmſtadt, and eight SE. Mentz.

Trebuxena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: four leagues from Xeres de la Frontera.

Trecaſe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles ENE. Aleſſano.

Tree, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Treffen, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, ſix miles below Villach, in Carinthia.

Treffort, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NE. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 4 NW. Mantua. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld: ten miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and thirty-two W. Erfurt.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, ſituated on a hill near the Werra. This eſtate had formerly lords of its own, who bore the ſame name; but Hermann von Treffurt committing violences of all kinds, the neighbouring country, the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Heſſe, ſent a body of forces, in conjunction, againſt the town; ever ſince which it has belonged to thoſe three princes, who have each their particular ſtreets and officers in it: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Caſſel, and thirty-five SSE. Gottingen. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Trefumel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: two leagues S. Dinan, and ſeven ESE. Lamballe.

Tregannon, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SSE. Aberiſtwith, and 197 W. London.

Tregiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: ſix miles ESE. Bitterto.

Tregony, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Fale, navigable for barges from Falmouth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7 miles E. Truro, and 256 WSW. London.

Treguier, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion, on a river of the ſame name, ſituated on a peninſula, near the Engliſh Channel; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: three leagues NE. Lannion. *Long.* 14. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Tregnier, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, two leagues N. from Treguier.

Tregnac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. Tulle, and four NE. Uzerches.

Trigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: three leagues SE. St. Fargeau.

Treiſa, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle: nineteen miles SW. Coblentz, and ſix E. Cocheim.

Trelawny, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: ſixty miles NW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Trelazé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: one league ESE. Angers, and five WSW. Baugé.

Trelon, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: three leagues SE. Aveſnes.

Trelou, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: three leagues E. Château Thierry.

Tremblade, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Marennes: one league S. Marennes, and ſeven W. Saintes.

Tremblay le Vicomte (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. Dreux, and three and a half NW. Chartres.

Tremecen, or *Tlemſam*, a city of Africa, and capital of the weſtern diviſion or province of Algiers, which is governed by a bey or or viceroy; ſituated on a riſing ground, below ſome rocky precipices, from which iſſue a number of ſprings. In the weſt part of the city is a large ſquare baſon, of Mooriſh workmanſhip, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. The inhabitants entertain a tradition, that formerly the kings of Tremecen took here the diverſion of the water, whilſt their ſubjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the fountain being eaſily turned off from its ordinary courſe, this baſon might have been rather deſigning for a reſervoir, in caſe of a ſiege: not to mention the conſtant uſe of it at other times, in preſerving a quantity of water, ſufficient to refreſh the beautiful gardens and plantations, that lie below it. Moſt of the

walls of Tremecen have been built, or rather moulded in frames, a method of building uſed by the Africans and Spaniards. The mortar of which they conſiſt, is made up of ſand, lime, and gravel; which, by being at firſt well tempered and wrought together, has attained a ſtrength and ſolidity, not inferior to ſtone. The ſeveral ſtages and removes of theſe frames, are ſtill obſervable, ſome of which are at leaſt 100 yards in length, and two yards in height and thickneſs, whereby may be eſtimated the immenſe quantity of this compoſt, that was made uſe of at one time. About the year 1670, Haſſan, then dey of Algiers, laid moſt of this city in ruins, as a puniſhment for the diſaffection of the inhabitants; ſo that there is not remaining above one-ſixth part of the old Tremecen, which, when entire, might have been four miles in circuit. Among the eaſtern part of theſe ruins, we meet with ſeveral ſhafts of pillars, and other fragments, of Roman antiquities; and in the walls of a moſque, made out of theſe old materials, we have a number of altars, dedicated to the *dii manes*: fifty miles SW. Oran, and 200 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 0. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 1. N.

Tremiti, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples; they are called *Capraria*, *St. Domino*, and *Tremiti*, or *St. Nicolo*. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Tremoille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: two leagues E. Montmorillon, and eleven ESE. Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

Tremont, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: one league ENE. Vihiers.

Tremorel, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. Broons, and ſix E. Loudeac.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Noguera Palareſa: twenty miles N. Balaguer.

Tremſhuttel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty miles NE. Hamburg, and twenty WSW. Lubeck.

Trenche's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina: twenty-five miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 32. 13. N.

Treneſin, a town and caſtle of Hungary, near the river Waag: twenty miles NNW. Topolczan.

Trent, a city and biſhop's ſee of Germany in the county of Tyrol, ſituated in a vally on the Adige, or Etſch, memorable for a grand council held here, from 1545 to 1563. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the archbiſhop o Goritz. It contains no ſtreets exactly regular, and the houſes are in general old. The palace is large, but in the antique ſtyle. Beſides the cathedral, there are three pariſh churches, a college, and ſome convents: fifty-five miles N. Mantua, and ſixty-five NW. Venice. *Long.* 28. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Trent, a princely biſhopric of Germany, ſituated in the Tyroleſe, in which this ancient biſhopric was gradually increaſed, by the liberality of the ancient Roman emperors. On the arrival of the houſe of Auſtria to the county of Tyrol, it reinſtated the biſhopric in whatever it had loſt in the preceding times; whence alſo biſhop Albrecht, in the year 1365, gave a brief to Albrecht and Leopold, dukes of Auſtria, in which, as counts of Tyrol, he acknowledged them to be hereditary vogts of his church, and, on the other hand, promiſed them his aſſiſtance. Such ſtipulations were alſo made under the emperors Frederick IV, Maximilian I, and Ferdinand I. In the year 1511, it was ſtipulated between the archhouſe of Auſtria and the biſhop of Trent, that the biſhop ſhould appear at the diet of Tyrol, and at other meetings, by deputies, and conſult concerning the welfare and ſecurity of the country; and alſo that, for this end, it ſhould contribute its ſhare of the taxes and impoſts raiſed on it; but that the houſe of Auſtria, as ſovereign of Tyrol, ſhould, on occaſion of extraordinary taxes laid by the emperor, anſwer for the biſhopric, Brixen excepted; which ſtipulation was ratified in the receſs of the empire, at Augſburg, in the year 1548. But, though the biſhop of Trent is thus held by the archducal houſe of Auſtria, as a land ſtate, yet he enjoys, as an immediate prince of the empire, both a ſeat and voice at the diets, in the college of princes of the empire, and likewiſe actually ſends deputies to the diet of the empire. This prelate is alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria. As a biſhop, he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Goritz.

Trent, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſland of Rugen: eleven miles NW. Bergen.

Trent, a river of England, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Staffordſhire, on the borders of Cheſhire, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Leek: taking a ſouth-eaſt direction, it croſſes the county to the borders of Leiceſterſhire and Derbyſhire; it then takes a north-eaſt direction, and croſſes the county of Derby and Nottingham to Newark, from whence its direction become nearly due ſouth, till after paſſing a ſmall part in the north of Lincolnſhire, it joins the Ouſe, and the two ſtreams form the Humber. Canals are made or making, to open a communication

tion between this river and various parts of the kingdom, viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainſborough, to Redford and Cheſterfield; to Lincoln, and from thence to Tatterſall, Horncaſtle, Seaford, Boſton, and the ſea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winſter; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch through the county of Derby, Stafford, and Cheſhire, to the Merſey, which is joined with another branch to Coventry and to Braunſton, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches join the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worceſter, and many others. The Trent is of itſelf navigable, from Burton in Staffordſhire.

Trent, a river of Canada, which runs from Rice Lake to lake Ontario.

Trent, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Neuſe, at Newbern.

Trenton, a town of the United States of America, in New York, on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware. At this place the Americans obtained a victory over the Britiſh troops, on the 25th of December, 1776: twenty-four miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Treogan, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: three leagues WSW. Roſtrenen, and two S. Carhaix.

Treogat, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-Croix: three leagues SW. Quimper, and three SE. Pont-Croix.

Trepaſſer's Bay, bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Trepeia, a town of Servia: five miles NE. Novibaſar.

Treport, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the Breſle. This place is the harbour for the town of Eu: from which it is diſtant about half a league.

Trept le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: ſeven leagues E. Lyons.

Treptow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: fifty miles S. Stralſund, and fifty WNW. Old Stettin. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Treptow on the Rega, or *New Treptow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the river Rega, which is here made navigable: ſixteen miles NE. Cammin, and eleven SW. Colberg. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Trepuzzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: twenty-two miles WNW. Lecce.

Trero, a river of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, which runs into the Garigliano, near Iſoletta, on the borders of Lavora.

Treſanti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: thirteen miles S. Manfredonia.

Treſbes, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne, near the Aude River: one league E. Carcaſſonne, and three and a half WSW. Azille. *Long.* 20. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Treſcau, or *St. Nicholas*, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long.* 6. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Treſhaniſh Iſlands, a range of four ſmall iſlands, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, between Mull and Coll. They lie in a line, nearly from north to ſouth. They are ſmall, but the ſoil is reckoned generally fertile.

Treſnel, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: one league from Pont ſur Seine.

Treſnel, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: two leagues and a half W. St. Calais, and five and a half WSW. Le Mans.

Treſtiana, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twenty-four miles SE. Jaſſy.

Trets, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: four leagues ESE. Aix, and 6¼ NE. Marſeilles.

Trewannion's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Egmont Iſland, or New Guernſey, in a bay called *Trewannion's Lagoon*. *Long.* 163. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

Treuchtlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marggraviate of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl: 28 miles SSE. Anſpach.

Treuen, or *Dreyen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: nine miles ENE. Plauen, and four WNW. Auerbach.

Treuenbrietzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. This town was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1296. It was at firſt ſimply called *Brietzen*, but for its fidelity to the marggrave Louis the Roman, was honoured with the epithet of Treuen, or faithful. In the year 1641, this town was laid waſte by the Swedes: twenty miles S. Brandenburg, and 34 SW. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Treves, an archbiſhopric and electorate of Germany, bounded on the north by the electorate of Cologn, on the eaſt by the eſtates

of the elector-palatine, and of the houſe of Naſſau, on the ſouth by France, and on the weſt by the duchy of Luxemburg; about eighty miles in length, but of very uncertain breadth. The country is in general mountainous and woody, containing, indeed, good paſturage for cattle, and in many places alſo fruitful arable land, but yet ſtands in need of the importation of corn; on the contrary, the growth of wine on the Moſel is very conſiderable, with plenty of game. There are likewiſe mineral ſprings, and mines of coal, calamy, iron, copper, lead, tin, ſilver, and gold. The electoral ſubjects are Roman Catholics, but in ſome other places which the elector of Treves is poſſeſſed of in common with other houſes, there are likewiſe proteſtants. The ancient Treviri, from whom the principal town here, and the country alſo, has its name, were, till the 4th century, ſubject to the Romans, and afterwards to the Franks. In the diviſions which the ſons and poſterity of the emperor Louis I, had made, this country was added, in the year 855, to the kingdom of Lorrain, and in 870, fell to the ſhare of Louis, the German king, ever ſince which time it has continued annexed to Germany. The origin of the biſhopric of Treves is ſought after by ſome in the firſt, but by others in the third century; and ſtill more uncertain is it who, of all the biſhops of Treves, was firſt raiſed to the dignity of an archbiſhop. The church of Treves, however, is held to be the moſt ancient in Germany. An archbiſhop of Treves is elected by the chapter there, and ſwears to a capitulation propoſed by them. The pope confirms ſuch election in the uſual manner, empowering one of the new elected biſhops, allotted for that purpoſe, to conſecrate him. The archbiſhop of Treves is in rank the ſecond ſpiritual elector. At the election of an emperor, he delivers the formula of the election-oath to the elector of Mentz, to be ſworn to by him. At the election of an emperor he has alſo the firſt voice. As elector, the archbiſhop of Treves enjoys both ſeat and voice in the electoral council at the diets of the empire. The Imperial matricular evaluation of the elector of Treves is twenty-ſix horſe and two-thirds, and 122 foot two-thirds, or 806 florins forty kruitzers. As archbiſhop of Treves, he is to be conſidered as a ſtate of the electoral Rheniſh circle, and obtains therein the ſecond place; namely, that after the elector of Mentz. By virtue of the peace of Weſtphalia, he has the right of preſenting two Roman Catholic aſſeſſors of the chamber judicatory; but the number of theſe aſſeſſors being reduced in the year 1719, to one-half, he nominates only one, who is the ſecond in order among all the aſſeſſors. Towards the maintenance of the chamber judicatory, he pays to each term on account of this archbiſhopric, 811 rix-dollars fifty-eight kruitzers and a half. The ſuffragans of the archbiſhop of Treves were the biſhops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The chapter of Treves conſiſts of forty canons, among whom are ſixteen capitulars, and twenty-four domicelli. All theſe canons muſt at leaſt be deſcended of ancient noble families, and have it in their power to exhibit ſixteen anceſtors capable of being admitted to tournaments. The archbiſhopric has regular troops, and a land militia. The former of theſe conſiſt, in times of peace and ordinarily, only of the circle troops, which the elector of Treves is bound to maintain, and which amount to between 1100 and 1200 men. The elector alſo keeps up a life-guard of forty perſons.

Treves, or *Triers*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital town of the archbiſhopric, lying between two mountains on the Moſel, over which it has a ſtone bridge. This town is very old, but its age reaches by no means ſo far back as it is uſually fixed at. Long, however, before the birth of Chriſt, Treves was a town of note of the Treviri. Afterwards, the ancient Roman emperors had a reſidence here; and it is alſo the head town of the firſt Belgium, and ſo early as the days of Conſtantine the Great, was the capital of all Gaul. In the year 410, it was twice laid waſte, as alſo again in 411, and 415. About the year 458, from the Romans it fell under the power of the Franks. Under the Auſtraſian monarchs, a royal court had its ſeat here; in which, as well under the Frankiſh kings, as alſo for a long time after, reſided pfalzgraves. The archiepiſcopal court, or palace, near the cathedral church, was rebuilt by the elector Francis George. The cathedral church of St. Peter here ſtands on a hill, being a large building. Excluſive of this church, there are likewiſe here three collegiate and five pariſh churches, together with three colleges, and thirteen monaſteries and nunneries, as alſo a houſe of the Teutonic order, and a manſion belonging to that of St. John. For the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity here, papal privileges were iſſued ſo early as the year 1454, but theſe were brought duly to bear only in 1472, in 1535 renewed, and in 1722 improved. This town, according to the common opinion, was formerly Imperial, and had a particular matricular evaluation of its own; but by a ſentence of the electors pitched upon for the deciſion of this matter, in conjunction with the Imperial aulic counſellors, nominated by the emperor, it was declared to be ſubject to the ſuperiority of the elector of Treves, which was alſo immediately after effectually exerciſed by him over it. In the

beginning of Auguſt, 1794, the French republicans entered the city, which had been haſtily evacuated by the German troops. The magiſtrates met them in their robes at the gates, with the keys, congratulated them on their ſucceſs, and declared they were glad to receive them. The good conduct of this army deſerves commendation; and an Engliſh writer, ſpeaking of it, obſerves, They had no ſooner entered Treves than they eſtabliſhed a municipality; they broke in upon no property whatever, and left the different corporations, and all civil and religious inſtitutions as they found them: ſixty-eight miles SSW. Cologn, and ſeventy-four W. Mentz. *Long.* 23. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Treves, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: four leagues E. le Vigan.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto: three miles N. Spoleto.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, erected about the year 1000, but in the year 1260, united to Anagni: thirty-two miles E. Rome.

Trevico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: fourteen miles N. Conza.

Trevières, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 4 leagues E. Carentan, and 2½ W. Bayeux.

Trevigio, or *Treviſo*, a city of Italy, and capital of the Trevilan, ſituated at the conflux of the Sile and the Piaveſella, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. An univerſity was founded here, and afterwards removed to Padua. It contains ſeventeen churches, and nineteen convents. Totila, king of the Goths, was a native of this town: fifteen miles NNW. Venice, and ſeventy NE. Mantua.

Trevíglio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: ſeventeen miles ENE. Milan.

Trevigno, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: four leagues SW. Vittoria.

Trevilan, or *Trevigiano*, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Belluneſe, on the north-eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth-weſt by the Paduan, and on the weſt by the Vicentin; about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The whole country is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden. It became ſubject to the Venetians in the latter end of the fourteenth century.

Trevoll, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ten miles NW. Chambery.

Trevoſe Head, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall: five miles SW. from the mouth of the river Alan or Camel.

Trevoux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, on the Saône. Before the revolution, the capital of the principality of Dombs, and reſidence of a governor, a parliament, &c. It is but ſmall, having ſuffered much in the wars between the dukes of Bourbon and Savoy, particularly in the year 1431: 3½ leagues N. Lyons, and eight SW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

Trewardreth Bay, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall: three miles W. Fowey. *Long.* 4. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Treya, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: nine miles W. Sleſwick.

Treyſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe. In the year 1646, this town was burned down by the Imperialiſts: twenty-ſix miles S. Caſſel, and fourteen ENE. Marpurg. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda: ſeventeen miles NE. Milan.

Triangle Iſland, an iſland of South America, in the mouth of the Oronoko, where the French ſettled a factory in the year 1765.

Triangle Iſland, one of the ſmaller Bahama iſlands, ſo called.

Triangles, a dangerous ſhoal in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of the Pracel, or Praſil.

Triaucourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: two leagues and a half S. Clermont en Argonne, and four N. Bar le Duc.

Triazeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: eighty-eight miles NNW. Upha.

Triaznucha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 140 miles E. Orenburg.

Tribale (La), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: two leagues WNW. La Caune.

Triban, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: ten miles W. Muglitz.

Tribenſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Tulln, and nine S. Sonneberg.

Triberg, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau: fifteen miles NE. Friburg, and fifteen S. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Triberl (Bohmiſch), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: four miles ENE. Leutmiſchl.

Tribſees,

Tribſees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania. This town is reckoned a paſs to Mecklenburg: 22 miles SW. Stralſund, and 22 E. Roſtock.

Tribſtadt, or *Tripſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts. On the 14th of July, 1794, the French made an attack upon Tripſtadt; they drove in the out-poſt, but the enemy were ſtrongly entrenched upon ſteep and ſhelving mountains. Here therefore the conteſt was ſharp and bloody. The French took ſix field-pieces, and two howitzers: they loſt on their part 300 men; and general Moreau ſays, that the loſs of the enemy, many of whom were cut to pieces in their flight, was very great indeed: eighteen miles NW. Landau, and ſixteen ENE. Deux Ponts.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty miles ENE. Saloniki.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Theſſaly: twenty-one miles S. Lariſſa.

Tricarico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Acerenza: thirteen miles SE. Acerenza, and twenty-one SW. Matera.

Triceto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fourteen miles ESE. Scalea.

Trickut, one of the Nicobar iſlands. *Long.* 94. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 3. N.

Tricolore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-eight miles W. Pondicherry, and fifty-ſix S. Arcot.

Tricot, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 4½ leagues NW. Compiegne.

Tricuto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles E. Roſſano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Trie, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: 4½ leagues ENE. Tarbe, and five N. La Barthe de Neſte.

Trie le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: one league WNW. Chaumont.

Triebel, a town of Luſatia: twelve miles W. Soraw, and forty-four miles N. Francfort on the Oder.

Triebel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: three miles SSW. Oelſnitz.

Triebſchebach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meiſſen.

Trie, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain: two leagues N. St. Germain.

Trienagh, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Trierty Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: ſeven miles SSE. Donegal.

Trieſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach: five miles SSE. Anſpach.

Trieſte, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſituated in the Adriatic, at the north-eaſt part of what is called *The Gulf of Trieſte*. The houſes here ſtand on the aſcent of a mountain, extending themſelves quite to the ſea, and on the top of the mountain is a caſtle. The harbour conſiſts of the inner and outer. The empreſs queen, Maria Thereſia, has cauſed it to be conſiderably improved and fortified, and alſo declared it a free port, imparting thereto all the requiſite immunities and privileges, whence all ſorts of wares, both by water and land, in and out of the time of fairs, may be imported here, free from any duties and taxes; but from this immunity, iron, ſteel, copper, quickſilver, ſalt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cryſtal, are excepted. By theſe means many ſhips and veſſels are induced to arrive there, which at this place unlade their goods, and take others on board, which are conveyed from hence by land-carriage out of the hereditary lands belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and alſo out of Germany. A wall fortified with a baſtion, ſerves as well for the defence of the harbour againſt an enemy, as for ſcreening it againſt the wind, and alſo for the ſecurity of the ſhipping. On the north-weſt ſide of the town, where formerly were ſalt-pits, a beautiful ſuburb has been erected, and thereby the bad air, which formerly aroſe from theſe ſalt-pits, meliorated: but ſtill at the time of flood, which often riſes here four or five feet in height, a ſtench is perceived, the ſea at this place having a boggy ground. The water alſo of a freſh ſpring has been conducted by pipes from the diſtance of two Italian miles to this town. Theſe and other improvements, and good regulations, have in in view the increaſe of the trade of the place. Trieſte is likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Goritz, and bears the title of the count of Trieſte. In its cathedral too, are twelve canons. The ſovereign captain, who governs the town and its territories, reſides in the caſtle. Lotharius, king of Italy, made a donation of this town and circumjacent country, together with the right of mintage, to John at that time biſhop of the place; but biſhop John II. diſpoſed of the juriſdiction over it to the community

of Trieſte for 500 marks. Afterwards it was incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, but again diſmembered: 174 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Trieſty Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: twenty-one miles W. Killala.

Trifel's Caſtle, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, where Richard I, king of England, was kept a priſoner: one mile SE. Anweiler.

Trigno, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic: twelve miles NW. Termola.

Trigueros, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: eight miles NNE. Moguer.

Trim, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the river Boyne. It is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty miles SW. Drogheda, and twenty-three NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Trimberg, or *Trimperg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 20 miles E. Schweinfurt.

Trincoli, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 84 miles ESE. Candi.

Trindelen, a rock in the Scaggerac, about equal diſtances between the coaſt of North Jutland, and the coaſt of Norway: ſeven miles NNE from the iſland of Leſſoe. *Long.* 11. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Tring, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, near the Braunſton canal, with a weekly market on Friday: ſeven miles E. Ayleſbury, and thirty-one NW. London.

Tringenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Dillenburg: ſix miles E. Dillenburg.

Trinidad, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada: twenty miles NW. Santa Fè.

Trinidad, an iſland near the coaſt of South America, about thirty leagues long, and from two to ten broad. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome; the iſland being very often covered with thick fogs. The quality of its ſoil is variouſly reported; however ſir Walter Raleigh, who was there ſome time in the year 1593, and examined the iſland, gives an account, that the northern part of it is high land; but that its ſoil is good, proper for planting of ſugar-canes, tobacco, &c. Here are ſeveral ſorts of animals, plenty of wild hogs, fiſh, fowl, and fruit. It alſo produces maize, caſſava, and other roots, and in general all that is commonly found in America. The Spaniards owned to ſir Walter, that they found gold in the rivers of this iſland, but nothing in compariſon of what the main land produces. The natives called this iſland *Cairi*; but they themſelves had different names, according to the diffeernt parts of the iſland where they dwelt. *Long.* 60. 6. to 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 48. to 10. 42. N.

Trinidad (La), a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Moxes.

Trinidad (La), a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth coaſt: 140 miles SE. Havanna, and 295 WNW. St. Jago. *Long.* 80. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Trinidad (La), or *Sonſonate*, a ſeaport town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala: 115 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 95. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Trinidad (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: ſix leagues SE. La Conception.

Trinidad (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua, on the eaſt coaſt of the lake of Nicaragua. *Long.* 88. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Trinité (La), a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles SW. Bene, and ten SE. Savigliano.

Trinité (La), a name given to two iſlands, and a rock in the South Atlantic Ocean; uninhabited and little known. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Trinité (La), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: five leagues E. Pontivy, and three N. Joſſelin.

Trinity Bay, a large but not a very deep bay of the South Pacific Ocean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Trinity, or *La Trinité*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Martinico; the harbour is formed on the ſouth-eaſt ſide by the point Caravelle, which is two leagues in length; and on the other ſide by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main land by an iſthmus not above 200 feet broad. The eaſt ſide, oppoſite to the bottom of this bay, is ſtopped up by a chain of rocks, which appear level with the water when the ebb-tide is ſpent. The town here is a very thriving place, being the reſidence of ſeveral merchants, as well as of the lieutenant-governor of the Cabes-terre; and much frequented by ſhipping, eſpecially from Nantes; the cargoes of which are ſure here to meet with a quick ſale, the people, who

are very numerous in the adjacent parts, chooſing rather to buy what they want near at hand, than to ſend for it from the Baſſeterre. Beſides, during the hurricane ſeaſon, ſhips have a ſafe ſtation in this port: another advantage they have here, is, that when they ſet out for Europe, they are to the windward of all the iſlands, and ſave above 300 leagues in their paſſage, which they would find by the way of St. Domingo, or Porto Rico. *Long.* 61. 8. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 14. 53. N.

Trinity Inlet, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America: thirty miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Trinkamaly, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the eaſt coaſt, with one of the beſt and ſafeſt harbours in the iſland, ſituated in a bay, capable of containing a thouſand veſſels, where they may winter, careen, and refit with the greateſt ſafety. The fortreſs, built by the Dutch, has four baſtions, well ſupplied with artillery, ſituated on a peninſula, and defends the harbour: ſeventy miles NE. Candy. *Long.* 81. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 33. N.

Trino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montſerrat, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil: the country near produces great quantities of corn, rice, and cheeſe, by ſome ſuppoſed, equal to thoſe of Piacenza or Parma. The fortifications are for the moſt part demoliſhed. It was three times beſieged and taken in the 17th century, and ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1631, by the peace of Cheraſco. It has one collegiate, and ſeveral pariſh churches, and religious houſes: ten miles SSW. Vercelli, and eight W. Caſal.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the Britiſh, under colonel Smith, in the year 1768, with the loſs of the greateſt part of their artillery: forty-five miles SSW. Arcot, and fifty-two WNW. Pondicherry.

Triola, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eighteen miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Triond, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: twelve miles WNW. Aleſſio.

Trionto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: ten miles E. Roſſano.

Trionto, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Calabria Citra, in the Gulf of Tarento, at the mouth of the river Trionto. *Long.* 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

Tripall, or *Trippall*, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the South Tyne: ſeven miles W. Hexham.

Tripanty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, with a celebrated pagoda: 160 miles S. Tripetry.

Tripatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles NE. Madura, and forty-eight SW. Tanjore.

Tripatore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 110 miles E. Seringapatam, and thirty-ſeven NW. Trinomaly.

Tripetty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, where was a celebrated pagoda, reſorted to by vaſt crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan: 49 miles SSW. Nellore, and ſixty-eight NW. Madras.

Tripi, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eight miles S. Pati.

Tripolda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſixteen miles S. Benevento.

Tripoli, a country of Africa, which, though tributary to the grand ſignior, is called a kingdom; bounded on the north by the Mediterranen, on the eaſt by Barca, or, conſidering Barca as a province of Tripoli, by Egypt; on the ſouth by the Atlas mountain, and on the weſt by Tunis and Biledulgerid; about 600 miles from eaſt to weſt. The breadth, from north to ſouth, is various, from 120 to 250. It has formerly been divided into ſeven provinces, or with Barca, eight; but is generally diſtinguiſhed into Maritime and Inland; the inhabitants of the former chiefly live upon commerce and piracy; the latter for the moſt part on plunder and robbery. Each diviſion hath ſome cities and towns, beſides a number of villages, which lie ſcattered chiefly through the latter; moſt of them very poor and thinly inhabited; the country being almoſt every where ſandy and barren; as for cities and towns, there are few of conſequence, the greater part being either wholly depopulated and gone to ruins, or only inhabited by a few fiſhermen, lime-burners, pot-aſh makers, and here and there ſome few labourers: the chief part reduced to the loweſt degree of miſery and wretchedneſs, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs. What hath contributed moſt to the ruin of all theſe maritime towns, is their neighbourhood to the iſland of Malta, which lying conveniently over againſt thoſe coaſts, hath enabled the knights of it to have a more conſtant watch over them, and ſuppreſs their corſairs; ſo that they have been obliged to take to fiſhing, and cultivating as much land about thoſe ruinated places, as will juſt afford them a miſerable ſubſiſtence. The government, religion, laws, and cuſtoms, of this kingdom are in a great meaſure the ſame with thoſe of Algiers and Tunis. Only with reſpect to the firſt of theſe articles, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that the beys of Tripoli are not mere titular vaſſals to the Porte, but really under ſubjection and tribute. This joined to the other exigencies of the regency, the avarice of the Turkiſh baſhas

bashas sent thither from Constantinople, and the general decay of commerce, obliges them to load the subjects with such heavy taxes and extortions, as hath reduced the greatest part of the kingdom to the lowest degree of indigence and misery. The revenues arise chiefly from their corsairs, which are nevertheless but few, seldom exceeding seven or eight, and of these one only can properly be styled a ship, the rest are small gallies, poorly manned and equipped. The next is the duty on imports and exports; the tax on the Jews, who are here very numerous; on the natives, who, though ever so poor, must yet pay part of the product of their ground, or manufactures; and lastly on the country Moors and Arabs, among whom the bey sends his flying camp of janissaries to levy it; for these last, as well as the Moors, are kept so poor by those heavy taxes, that nothing but force, and sometimes exemplary severity, can extort it from them. As their commerce is greatly dwindled of late, and the exigencies of the government increase by their being tributary to the Porte, for they are forced to exact greater taxes from the subjects to supply them, though they are in continual apprehension of their putting themseles some time or other under the protection of some Christian power, to alleviate their misery. And, indeed, there is hardly any tie but that of religion, could have prevented their taking this step long ago, in spite of the vigilance of the regency. However the bey, by means of his protection from the Porte, makes shift to keep up a kind of despotic power, as he is besides, generalissimo of all the forces. By appointing proper officers to act in all capacities under him, he hath also made himself so absolute over the douwan, that it is now kept only as a matter of form, they have nothing to do but to approve and ratify whatever he pleases to lay before them; neither doth the Porte, or its bashaw concern themselves in the government, provided he doth but punctually pay his tribute to the one, and satisfy the avarice of the other. As for their commerce, it chiefly consists in slaves, either such as are taken by their corsairs, or such as they traffic for with their neighbours; the greatest part of both they send into Turkey, where they can dispose of them to the best advantage. The next branch is that of ashes, which they buy from the Arabians, and sell to the Europeans, to make glass and soap: the rest of their traffic is not worth mentioning. One circumstance in the conduct of this regency deserves notice: they are more scrupulous observers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbours; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a consciousness of their own weakness, is nevertheless of no small advantage to navigation and commerce. This state, as well as the rest of Barbary, after being freed from the Roman yoke, passed successively under the Vandals, Saracens, and the kings of Morocco, Fez and Tunis; till weary of their slavery and oppression, they resolved to have a monarch of their own, whom they chose from amongst themselves; and the new monarch governed them at first with great equity and moderation. Bucamen, king of Tunis, sent a considerable army against him, but his general being poisoned by the intrigues of some of the principal inhabitants, the army returned home without success. The new king no sooner saw himself out of danger, than he began to play the tyrant in his turn, to such a degree, that the citizens conspired against him, and he was murdered by his own brother-in-law. They chose in his room one Abubacer, who had been formerly an officer under him, but had since retired, and turned marabout or hermit. This man was easily persuaded to take the reins of government upon him; but had not reigned many months, before Ferdinand, king of Castile and Aragon, sent thither Peter, count of Navarre, with a powerful fleet and army, which laid siege to the capital. Abubacer, who received private notice of this intended descent by some Genoese merchants, had taken all proper measures to make a vigorous defence. But neither the great number of his forces, nor the artillery which he had planted along shore, could prevent their landing and investing the place, whilst the count prosecuted the siege. Finding himself unequal to so powerful an enemy, he surrendered on honourable terms, and was sent with his wife, two sons, and an uncle, to the emperor, Charles V, then at Palermo, who soon after restored him to his former dignity, on condition that he should become his vassal and tributary. Abubacer rebuilt and repeopled the city, which he held in the emperor's name, till the knights of Rhodes were driven out of that island, and forced to retire into Syracuse, when Charles was was pleased to bestow the island of Malta upon them, together with the city and castle of Tripoli. They sent accordingly and took possession of both, made one of their order governor, and put a garrison into it of their own troops. They were scarcely settled in this new acquisition, before Barbarossa made himself master of it, but it was soon after retaken by the emperor, and restored to them, who continued in possession of it till the reign of Solyman, who, under pretence that it had been retaken during the truce, sent thither a naval armament, consisting of about 110 royal gallies, and thirty other vessels, under the command of Sinan bashaw, who had under him the famed Salha Rais, surnamed Devil-driver, and the no less famous Dragut;

gut; and notwithſtanding every means of defence, it was obliged to ſurrender, and was delivered up to the Turks, after it had continued in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians a little above forty years, from the time of its being taken by the count of Navarre. Sinan committed the government of it to the aga Morat, upon condition that he ſhould hold it under the grand ſignior, and reſign it whenever he ſhould appoint another governor. It was not long, however, before the famed corſair Dragut got poſſeſſion of this place. Being repulſed in his attempt upon Malta, he came and made it his place of arms, not indeed with the title of baſhaw, which the grand ſignior had abſolutely refuſed him, but only as governor for the Porte. He fortified both city and caſtle with ſtrong walls, and two forts near the ſea-ſide, well ſupplied with artillery and ammunition; by which means it became one of the ſtrongeſt cities in Africa, and the common retreat of moſt of the corſairs that roved under Turkiſh colours, from whence they infeſted the coaſts of Italy, Sicily, Naples, and Spain, and a fruitleſs attempt was made by the Chriſtians to retake it. After the death of Dragut, the Porte continued ſending either a ſangiac or baſhaw to Tripoli, the caſtle being garriſoned with Turks, and the city inhabited by Moors, and the kingdom ſtill paying tribute to the grand ſignior. The piratic trade went on with ſucceſs; the renegadoes met with the uſual encouragement from the Turks, and were promoted to the command of the corſairs, and even of their whole fleets, and ſometimes to the baſhawſhip; theſe recommending themſelves to the regency, not only by their deſperate behaviour, but much more by their peculiar barbarity to the Chriſtian priſoners, which often provoked repriſals, which were carried on both ſides to ſuch exceſs as can hardly be particularized without horror. In this condition the kingdom continued till the Turkiſh government, becoming more and more intolerable, by the avarice and tyranny of thoſe baſhaws, a certain marabout, named Sid Hajah, about the cloſe of the 16th century, found means to raiſe a general revolt both in the city and country. He did not doubt but he ſhould be aſſiſted by ſome Chriſtian princes abroad, as well as by the Moors and Arabs at home, to drive all the Turks out of the kingdom; after which expulſion, he thought he might new-mould the government; and, in caſe of need, put it under the protection of thoſe who had aſſiſted him in effecting this revolution. Unfortunately for him, he did not take care to ſecure a foreign aſſiſtance, before he broke out into open rebellion; ſo that Haſcen baſhaw, the Turkiſh admiral, came ſuddenly upon him, at the head of ſixty gallies, and a number of other ſhips and forces, which he had procured from Tunis and Algiers, and defeated him ſo often, that he was at length abandoned by his troops, and aſſaſſinated by his own partizans. Haſcen ſent the marabout's head to Conſtantinople, and had hardly ſettled the government on the old footing, when a new governor, ſent thither from the Porte, found a much more effectual way to free them from this tyranny. This man was a renegado Greek, of the ancient family of the Juſtiniani, known by the name Mahmet Beygh, who, by his intrigues and bribes, had obtained a banner or government from the grand ſignior. He ſailed directly to Tripoli, and having got poſſeſſion of the caſtle, refuſed to acknowledge or receive any baſhaw from Conſtantinople. He took the reins of the government wholly upon himſelf, not indeed as independent, but as vaſſal and tributary to the Porte, to whom he obliged himſelf to pay a tribute and homage, as an acknowledgment of his ſubjection and dependence.

Tripoli, a city and ſeaport of Africa, and capital of the country ſo called, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former, which was the native country of the emperor Severus, is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans, was ſince conquered by the Vandals, and at laſt deſtroyed by the Mahometans, under their khalif, Omar II, ſince which time it hath never recovered its importance, and is now almoſt gone to ruin; the latter, which ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from it, though of no great extent, is populous, and in a flouriſhing condition. It ſtands on a ſandy ground, by the ſea-ſide, ſurrounded with high walls, and ſtout ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It hath but two gates, one towards the inland, on the ſouth, and the other to the ſea, on the north, where it expands itſelf in form of a creſcent, near a ſpacious and commodious haven. The point by the eaſt is little elſe than a group of rugged rocks, on which are to be ſeen ſome ancient forts, now gone to decay; but that to the weſtward is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with fortifications, after the modern faſhion, and furniſhed with ſome large cannon. New Tripoli is ſuppoſed to have been built by the natives, who gave it the name of *Tarabilis*, or *Trebiles*, whence the Latins call it *Tripolis*. Some authors pretend that it was once a place of vaſt trade, on account of its neighbourhood to Numidia and Tunis, reſorted to by veſſels from Malta, Venice, Sicily, Marſeilles, and other parts; there being hardly ſuch another commodious ſeaport along this whole coaſt, except Alexandria; by which means it became

became ſo opulent, that it was filled with rich merchants, abounded with fine moſques, hoſpitals, and other public buildings, and excelled Tunis in beauty and wealth. It retains now but few traces of its ancient ſplendour: the houſes are low and mean, and ſtreets narow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheleſs, ſome monuments ſtill ſtanding, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one-half of which now lies buried in the ſand. We need not wonder at this extraordinary decay, if we conſider the two great inconveniences which this city labours under: firſt, the want of ſweet water, here being neither rivers, ſprings, nor wells, nor any other means of ſupplying it with that uſeful element but ciſterns, and reſervoirs of rain-water; ſecondly, the great ſcarcity of corn, and the other products of the ground, occaſioned by the dry ſandy ſoil that ſurrounds it on the land ſide for ſeveral miles. It produces, however, palm-trees in great plenty, that yield the moſt delightful dates, which conſtitute a conſiderable part of their food: beſides theſe, they have the lothus, or lotus, a tree whoſe fruit is reckoned ſtill finer than the dates, and makes a moſt excellent wine. That plant ſerves them for meat and drink, for which reaſon they have been ſtyled by the ancients *Lotophagi*. But, upon the whole, were it not for the continual ſupply of proviſions brought in by their corſairs, and other trading veſſels, Tripoli could never ſubſiſt by the products of its own territories; and hence we may infer the cauſe of its preſent decay. Adjacent to the walls of the city is a famous burying-ground, in which are found coffins, urns, medals, and other curious relics of antiquity. The Franciſcan friars have here a very handſome church, convent, and hoſpital, the laſt of which is the more neceſſary, as the city is ſo often and ſo ſeverely viſited by the plague. Other orders of monks were here ſettled, who have been ſince obliged to abandon it, probably on account of its decay. The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handſome villas, cultivated chiefly by Chriſtian ſlaves, and much like thoſe about Algiers and Tunis. It is obſervable, with reſpect to thoſe unhappy wretches, that there is but a very ſmall number of them here, in compariſon to the many thouſands who ſwarm in thoſe two capitals, inſomuch, that they have but one bagnio in the whole city to lock them in at night. They juſt keep a ſufficient number to ſerve them in the loweſt offices and cultivate their villas, and make a traffic of the reſt. The people here carry on a conſiderable trade in linen cloths, great quantities of which are wrought by the inhabitants; but their chief dependence is on their own corſairs, and thoſe of other nations, which reſort to their harbour. They keep, indeed, few of their own, yet thoſe are ſo deſperate, and make ſo good an advantage of their ſituation, that they take a great number of ſhips trading to Egypt, Italy, and the Archipelago. This city was taken by the count of Navarre, and by the emperor Charles V, given to the knights of Malta, from whom it was taken by Sinan, general of Solyman, accompanied by Salha Rais, and the celebrated Dragut, ſince which time it has been governed by baſhaws, tributary to the Ottoman Porte. In the year 1685, the city was bombarded by the French, under the command of marſhal d'Etrees, and they were compelled to ſue for peace. A late traveller ſays, the date-trees, which ſpread themſelves like a foreſt behind the town, and the hills beyond them, which bound the proſpect on the ſouth, are intereſting objects; but the town itſelf is built in too low a ſituation to compoſe a part of the general ſcene: for it is ſcarcely viſible at the diſtance of a mile. The firſt appearance of Tripoli may diſappoint, by its meanneſs, the expectations of the traveller; but if he reflects on the nature of a deſpotic government, ever incompatible with permanent proſperity, he will not be ſurpriſed when he finds, on a nearer view, that the city, though the capital of an empire, exhibits through all its extent the marks of a rapid decay; that its ſcanty limits, though ſcarcely four miles in circumference, are too great for its preſent population; and that its ancient caſtle, though once the pride, and ſtill the reſidence, of the reigning family, is now a mouldering ruin: 100 leagues SE. Tunis. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Tripoli, or *Tarabolus*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic, in Syria, ſituated near the mouth of a ſmall river, called *Kadiſha*, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and ſurrounds it with its branches to the eaſt, the ſouth, and even a little to the north-weſt. It is ſeparated from the ſea by a ſmall triangular plain, half a league in breadth, at the point of which is the village, where the veſſels land their goods. The Franks call this village *La Marine*, the general name given by them to theſe places in the Levant. There is no harbour, but a ſimple road, which extends from the ſhore to ſhoals, called *The Rabbit* and *Pigeon Iſlands*. The bottom is rocky, and mariners are not fond of remaining here, as the cables are ſoon worn out, and the veſſels expoſed to the north-weſt winds, which are frequent and violent on all this coaſt. In the time of the Franks, this road was defended by towers, ſeven of which are ſtill ſubſiſting, from the mouth of the river to the village. They are ſtrong built, but now ſerve only as a place of reſort for birds of prey. All the environs of

Tripoli

Tripoli are laid out in orchards, where the nopal grows ſpontaneouſly, and the white mulberry is cultivated for the ſilk-worm; and the pomegranate, the orange, and the lemon-tree, for their fruit, which is of the greateſt beauty. But theſe places, though delightful to the eye, are unhealthy. Every year, from July to September, epidemic fevers, like thoſe of Alexandretta and Cyprus, rage here: theſe are owing to the artificial inundations with which the mulberry-trees are watered, in order that they may throw out their ſecond leaves. Beſides, as the city is open only to the weſt, the air does not circulate, and the ſpirits are in a conſtant ſtate of oppreſſion, which makes health at beſt but a kind of convaleſcence. The commerce of Tripoli, conſiſts almoſt wholly in indifferent coarſe ſilks, which are made uſe of for laces, and is in the hands of the French alone. They have a conſul here, and three commercial houſes. They export ſilks, and ſponges fiſhed up in the road; theſe they exchange for cloths, cochineal, ſugar, and Weſt India coffee; but this factory, both with reſpect to imports and exports, is inferior to Latakia. The pachalic of Tripoli, comprehends the country which ſtretches along the Mediterranean, from Latakia to the Narh-el-Kelb, and is bounded by that torrent, and the chain of mountains which overlook the Orontes. The principal part of this government is hilly, the ſea-coaſt alone, between Tripoli and Latakia, is a level country. The numerous rivulets which water it, contribute greatly to its fertility; but, notwithſtanding this advantage, this plain is much leſs cultivated than the mountains, without even excepting Lebanon, with its numerous rocks and pine-trees. Its chief productions are corn, barley, and cotton. In the territory of Latakia, tobacco and olives are principally cultivated; but in Lebanon, and the Keſraouan, white mulberry-trees and vineyards. This pachalic contains ſeveral different tribes and religions. From Lebanon to above Latakia, the mountains are peopled by the Anſarians, a particular ſect of religious, which firſt roſe in the latter end of the ninth century; Lebanon and the Keſraouan are inhabited entirely by the Maronites, and the ſea-coaſt and cities, by ſchiſmatic Greeks, and Latins, Turks, and deſcendants of the Arabs. The pacha of Tripoli, enjoys all the privileges of his place. The military and finances are in his hands; he holds the government in quality of a farm from the porte, on a leaſe of one year only, at the annual rent of 750 purſes (39,000l.). Tripoli is ſituated, 72 miles NW. Damaſcus and 132 S. Alexandretta. *Long.* 53. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 25. N.

Tripolizza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: ſix leagues W. Napoli di Romania.

Triponzio, or *Triponzo*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the Nera: twelve miles NW. Norcia.

Tripoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twenty-five miles NE. Coimbetore.

Triptis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: four miles E. Neuſtadt, and forty-one SSW. Leipſic.

Triſſild, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ſixty-five miles N. Kongſwinger.

Triſt, an iſland near the coaſt of America, on the ſouth ſide of the bay of Campechy, ſituated to the weſt of Port Royal Iſland, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow channel, about ſix leagues in circumference.

Triſten, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: eleven miles SSW. Feldkirch.

Triſtan de Cunha Iſland, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. S.

Tritchingode, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: ſix miles S. Sankeridurgam.

Tritchinopoly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, garriſoned by the Engliſh troops: this town was attacked by the French, in the year 1753, and again in the year 1757: ſixty-ſeven miles W. Tranquebar, and 156 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

Trittau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty miles E. Hamburg, and twenty-one SW. Lubeck.

Trivadie, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-three miles SW. Pondicherry, and ſeventy-two S. Arcot.

Trivento, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: eleven miles N. Moliſe.

Trivicary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles SE. Gingee.

Trivier, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Biella: ſix miles NE. Biella.

Troarn, or *Trouard*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen, on the Dive: two leagues E. Caen, and five W. Liſieux.

Trochtelfingen, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: ſixteen miles NW. Buchau, and twenty-nine S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Trockenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NNW. Rein.

Troczeniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 20 miles S. Braclaw.

Trodena, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 16 miles SSE. Bolzano.

Trogen, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of the Proteſtant part of the canton of Appenzell, celebrated for its manufacture of cloth.

cloth. Near it is a mineral ſpring, containing copper, ſulphur, and alum, uſed externally for ſeveral complaints: ſeven miles SE. St. Gall, and ſeven N. Appenzell.

Troia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on the river Chilare, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains ſix churches, and ſix convents: thirty-three miles SW. Manfredonia, and ſixty NW. Naples. *Long.* 32. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Troitinſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: eighty miles E. Azoph.

Trois Maries (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, by the inhabitants of the country held a ſacred place as having been according to tradition, the reſidence of the three Maries and Lazarus after our Saviour's crucifixion: five leagues S. Arles.

Trois Rivières (Les), a town of the iſland of Martinico.

Trois Rivières, a town of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, ſo called from three rivers whoſe ſtreams unite about a quarter of a mile below the town, and afterwards fall into the great river of St. Lawrence. It was formerly the capital of the French government in New France, and much reſorted to by ſeveral nations which come down thoſe rivers to it, and trade in various ſorts of furs. The town has palliſades round it, being commodiouſly ſituated in the centre of the country, and conſequently free from the irruptions of the Indians. It was the reſidence of the governor, who kept a major under him, with a monaſtery of recollects, who are the curates of the place. It was likewiſe the common emporium or mart to which the natives uſed to bring their furs and other commodities to ſell, before the Engliſh firſt ſeized it, and the ſettlement at Montreal. The colony was again reſtored in the year 1632, and the monks, who had ſettled a million there, returned to it in 1673. But in the year 1760, or in the war between England and France, it fell with the reſt of Canada, into the poſſeſſion of the crown of Great Britain, in whoſe hands it ſtill is. The town itſelf is ſaid to be but thinly peopled, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houſes in general large, and richly furniſhed. The country round it is pleaſant and fertile: 18 leagues WSW. Quebec. *Long.* 72. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Trois Rivières, a bay at the eaſt end of the iſland of St. John, near the coaſt of Nova Scotia.

Troiſſereux, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 1½ league NW. Beauvais.

Troitz, or *Troitſkoe Monaſter*, that is, *The Convent of the Holy Trinity*, a convent of Ruſſia, which is ſo large as at a little diſtance to have the appearance of a ſmall town; and, like many convents in this country, is ſtrongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being ſurrounded with high brick walls, ſtrengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muſkets and cannon: the whole is ſurrounded by a deep ditch. This place withſtood ſeveral ſieges; and particularly baffled all the efforts of Ladiſlaus, prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. Beſide the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls incloſe an Imperial palace, and nine large churches, conſtructed by different ſovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court, and is far too ſpacious for the preſent inhabitants: it formerly contained 300 monks, together with proportionate number of ſtudents; and was the richeſt eccleſiaſtical foundation in Ruſſia. The fraternity poſſeſſed conſiderable eſtates, upon which were at leaſt 100,000 peaſants: theſe eſtates as well as all the other church lands, being now annexed to the crown, the members receive ſmall penſions. With their revenues their number has been greatly diminiſhed, and they ſcarcely amount at preſent to 100 monks. Their habit is black, with a veil of the ſame colour; they eat no meat, and the diſcipline of the order is very ſtrict. This convent is diſtinguiſhed in the annals of this country, as the aſylum for the Ruſſian ſovereigns, in caſes of inſurrection or danger; and is more particularly known to foreigners, for the refuge it afforded to Peter the Great, when he put an end to the adminiſtration of his ſiſter Sophia: forty miles from Moſcow.

Troitzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: ſeventy-ſix miles WNW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 200 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 16 miles NE. Sergievſk.

Troitzkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 20 miles N. Sizran.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pineg: twenty-eight miles SE. Pineg.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: forty miles NW. Beſebev.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby: 204 miles N. Toboliſk. *Long.* 60. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 24. N.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: forty miles NW. Narim.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: thirty-two miles S. Laliſk.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: twenty miles S. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: twelve miles N. Vetluga.

Troitzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: fourteen miles NNE. Taſievſkoi.

Troki, or *Trocki*, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name. This town was built by the great duke Gedimin, in the year 1321, and is ſituated among lakes; it was formerly the reſidence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed their ſeat to Wilna. In the year 1655, it was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians: ſixteen miles W. Wilna, and 150 E. Konigſberg.

Trollhetta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifteen miles ESE. Uddevalla.

Tromoe, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, in which is a church, that ſerves as a mark to ſeamen. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Tronecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Rhingrave: twelve miles SSE. Traarbach, and ſixteen E. Treves.

Troninge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: eight miles E. Halmſtad.

Tronquiére (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 4 leagues N. Figeac, and 3 SE. St. Ceré.

Tronto, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Aſcoli, and runs into the Adriatic: three miles ESE. Monte Brandone, in the marquiſate of Ancona.

Tronzan, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: three miles S. St. Ja, and ſeven NW. Turin.

Troon Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr, north of Troon Point.

Troon Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Tropea, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, built on a high rock near the ſea coaſt, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. It contains five pariſh churches, and eleven convents: thirty-ſeven miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 33. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Tropic Keys, ſmall iſlands or rocks among the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, between Great Paſſage Iſland and Porto Rico.

Tropino, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Piazida. *Long.* 108. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 36. N.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, a principality of Silefia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oppeln, on the eaſt by Ratibor and Teſchen, on the ſouth and weſt by Moravia. The ſoil is good for corn and paſture, and abounds in fruit. It contains eleven cities or towns. The principality of Troppau once formed a part of Moravia, and with that marquiſate came to Bohemia. King Przemyſl Ottocar II, erected it into a principality, and in 1254, ſettled it on his natural ſon, named Nicolas, whoſe ſon, Nicolas II, ſucceeded him, and with his wife Anne, a princeſs of Ratibor, obtained the principality of that name. It is now divided between the houſe of Auſtria, and the king of Pruſſia.

Troppau, or *Oppau*, a city of Silefia, and capital of the principality ſo called. It is ſituated in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, being walled, and containing an ancient palace of the princes, with three parochial churches, a college, three convents of monks, a nunnery, and a commandery of the order of St. John; beſides which, it is alſo the ſeat of the regency, for the Bohemian part of Silefia. In 1758, the greateſt part of this town was deſtroyed by fire. It belongs to Auſtria: forty-five miles S. Oppeln, and eighty SSE. Breſlau.

Tropplowitz, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Troppau: ſeventeen miles NNW. Troppau, and five NW. Jagerndorf.

Troſa, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the Baltic: 18 miles SW. Stockholm.

Troſburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: thirteen miles E. Waſſerburg, and twelve SW. Burkhauſen.

Trothy, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Wye, near Monmouth.

Trotza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, ſixteen miles N. Koſa, in the government of Viatka.

Troup Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: ten miles W. Kinnaird's Point.

Troutbeck, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Eden, three miles below Appleby.

Trowbridge, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Were, conſiderable for its manufactures of broad cloth. Here was formerly a caſtle, which belonged to the duchy of Lancaſter, the market is on Saturday: ten miles SE. Bath, and ninety-eight W. London.

Trowcryn, a river of North Wales, which riſes from a lake in the county of Merioneth, and runs into the Dee.

Troyes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Aube, on the Seine; before the revolution the capital of Champagne, and the ſee of a biſhop. It contained fourteen churches, four abbies, ten convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants

carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, flax, hemp, cotton, fuſtians, &c. The environs produce grain, legumes, and fruit in abundance: eighteen poſts NNW. Dijon, and nineteen SE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Trubtchewſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel, on the Deſna: 80 miles WSW. Orel. *Long.* 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Truchterſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 2½ leagues W. Straſburg, and 4 SE. Haguenau.

Truſtlorn, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 13 miles SSW. Vilſhofen, and 22 WSW. Paſſau.

Trumau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Baden.

Trumian, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: forty miles SW. Tanjore, and thirty-four S. Tritchinopoly.

Trun, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 2½ leagues NNE. Argentan, and 3½ SE. Falaiſe.

Truns, a town of the Griſons, where the independence of the Grey League was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and the communities, on the Rhine: ſeven miles W. Ilantz.

Truro, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, with a convenient quay for veſſels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is ſhipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. This town has the benefit of a tin coinage, and the lord warden of the ſtanneries holds his court here. It was here that the weſtern forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to general Fairfax, who with great military ſkill had driven them, after the battle of Naſeby, from Exeter quite into this toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to paſs him. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eleven miles NNE. Falmouth, and 257 WSW. London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia: forty miles N. Halifax.

Truro, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Cape Cod Bay. *Long.* 70. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

Truſam, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Hohlegraben, in the Briſgau, paſſes by Friburg, &c. and joins the Eltz, near Riegel.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, defended by a citadel: the birth-place of the celebrated Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru: 40 miles N. Merida, and 102 SW. Madrid.

Truxillo, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and ſee of a biſhop. It was built in the year 1535, by Don Franciſco Pizarro, in the vally of Chimo. Its ſite is pleaſant, notwithſtanding the ſandineſs of the ſoil, the general inconvenience of all the towns in the vallies. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may be claſſed among cities of the third order. It ſtands on a ſmall river, about half a league from the ſea: two leagues to the northward, is the port of Guanchaco, the channel of its maritime commerce. The houſes make a creditable appearance. The generality are of bricks, with ſtately balconies, and ſuperb porticos, but the others are of baxareques. Both, however, are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, and few of them have ſo much as one ſtory. The corregidor of the whole department reſides in this city, and alſo a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe begins at Tumbez; with a chapter, conſiſting of three dignitaries, namely, the dean, archdeacon, and chanter, with four canons, and two prebendaries. Here is an office of revenue, aſſiſted by an accomptant and treaſurer, one of which reſides at Lambayeque, ſeveral convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants conſiſt of Spaniards, Indians, and all the other caſts. Among the firſt are ſeveral rich and diſtinguiſhed families. The women in their dreſs and cuſtoms follow nearly thoſe of Lima. About a league from the city is a river, the waters of which are conveyed by various canals through this delightful country. The dioceſe comprehends eight juriſdictions, viz. Truxillo, Sana, Piura, Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Llulia and Chilloas, Pataz, or Caxamarquilla, and Jaen de Bracamoros; the laſt is ſituated in the audience of Quito; the reſt in the viceroyalty of Peru. The juriſdiction of Truxillo is ſituated on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, and extends twenty leagues in length, and as much towards the interior part of the country, compoſed throughout of beautiful vallies. In this climate there is a ſenſible difference between winter and ſummer, the former being attended with cold, and the latter with exceſſive heat. The country of this whole vally is extremely fruitful, abounding with ſugar-canes, maize, fruits, and garden vegetables, as alſo with vine and olive yards. The parts neareſt the mountains produce wheat, barley, and other grain; ſo that the inhabitants enjoy not only a plenty of all kinds of proviſions, but likewiſe make conſiderable exports to Panama, eſpecially of wheat and ſugars. This remarkable fertility has been improved to the great embelliſhment of the country: ſo that the city is ſurrounded by ſeveral groves and

delightful

delightful walks of trees. The gardens alſo are well cultivated, and make a very beautiful appearance, which, with a continual ſerene ſky, prove not leſs agreeable to travellers, than to the inhabitants. The city is ſituated 160 leagues S. Quito, and 300 NNW. Lima. *Lat.* 8. 6. S.

Truxillo, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Honduras, ſituated on a hill, near the ſea; frequently ravaged by the Engliſh and Dutch, and at preſent much decayed. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Truxillo, or *Nueſtra Senora de la Paz*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: 120 miles S. from Lake Maracaybo. *Long.* 69. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

Truzza, or *Trazzo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſulphurous ſpring. Little of the town exiſts but ruins: 84 miles SSW. Tunis.

Tryggevelde, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles W. Store Hedingen.

Tryon, a county of the ſtate of New York, in United America.

Tſaba, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles E. Boli.

Tſa-choui, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 43 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Tſakielu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles NNE. Akſhehr.

Tſam-hoam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 30 miles SSW. Tching-ting.

Tſang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 102 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Tſang-chin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near the ſea: 35 miles SSW. Han-tcheou.

Tſang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 37 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Tſan-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: ten miles N. Pao-king.

Tſanpou, ſee *Sanpoo*.

Tſanſe-aghiſi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles NW. Eregri.

Tſao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 35 miles SE. Liu-tcheou.

Tſao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 80 miles SW. Yeng-tcheou.

Tſao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 72 miles WSW. Yeng-tcheou. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Tſao-kiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: nine miles ESE. Khi.

Tſao-ſu, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 137. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Tſao-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles N. Han-tcheou.

Tſao-yuen-pou, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the great wall.

Tſaſma, a town of Croatia: eight miles E. Ivanitz, and thirty-two SE. Varaſdin.

Tſa-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: ten miles SE. Oue-kiun.

Tſaiſorken, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 167 leagues ESE. Laſſa.

Tſcha Haſſer, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 80 miles W. Cathem.

Tſchama Calah, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 22 leagues SE. Tauris.

Tſchaſchwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles W. Neiſſe.

Tchaſſolowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles ESE. Konigingratz.

Tſcheabdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: nine miles NNE. Patſchkau.

Tſchelatſch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles N. Cracow.

Tſcenga, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Daphne: fifty miles WSW. Varna.

Tſcherineck, ſee *Czernitz*.

Tſchernembl, ſee *Zernembl*.

Tſchernoiyar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 200 miles NW. Aſtrachan, and 296 ENE. Azoph. *Long.* 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Tſchigri, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 48 miles ENE. Kurſk.

Tſchopa, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes near Weiſenthal, in the country of Erzgeburg, on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Mulda, between the towns of Dobeln and Leiſſing.

Tchopa, or *Zſchopou*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, celebrated for its blue manufactures: ſeven miles SE. Chemnitz.

Tſe, a town of China, in the province Chan-ſi: 300 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Tſebid, or *Tecebit*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 60 leagues S. Tremecen, and 75 E. Sugulmeſſa.

Tſcharſhebeh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the Meinder: 20 miles S. Degnizlu.

Tſekenagar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey,

in

in the province of Caramania: 32 miles NNW. Akſerai.

Tſe-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten miles NW. Ning-po.

Tſe-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles NNW. Tchang-te.

Tſemeruitza, a mountain of Croatia: 20 miles S. Bihacs.

Tſerkeſſ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles N. Angura.

Tſe-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles W. Hing-ngan.

Tſhi-koi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, 12 miles S. from Selenginſk.

Tſhluchow, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

Tſi, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Honan: 242 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Tſiang-leng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the river Fuen: ten miles SW. Pin-yang.

Tſiao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hai-nan, on the ſouth coaſt: 125 miles SSW. Kiong-tcheou. *Long.* 126. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Tſiao, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, about ſixty miles in circumference: 42 miles SW. Nang-king.

Tſiao-ling-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. Koang-tcheou.

Tſiao-tong, a town of Aſia, in the king-Corea, on an iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 142. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Tſiao-tong, an iſland in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow Sea, near the coaſt of Corea, about thirty-five miles in circumference. *Long.* 142. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Tſi-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles W. Kiang-tcheou.

Tſien-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles WNW. Ngan-king.

Tſien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles E. King-tcheou.

Tſien-ouey, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 40 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Tſiſia, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 16 leagues W. Contchoudſong.

Tſi-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles NNE. Hoci-tcheou.

Tſiu, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles W. Sing.

Tſilon-palhoſin, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 13 miles S. Oulan.

Tſim-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles NE. Kiating.

Tſim-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 15 miles Ping-yuen.

Tſim-yuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 650 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Tſin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 620 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Tſin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 645 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 36. N.

Tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles SE. Nan-tchang.

Tſin, or *wein*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 188 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 145. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 52. N.

Tſinchan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles NW. Sing.

Tſin-choui, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen river, near Meyang, in the province of Hou-quang.

Tſin-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles NE. Tſin.

Tſineh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles WNW. Mogla.

Tſing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 267 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Tſing, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, twenty-two miles in circumference: 45 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

Tſing-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles NNE. Cay.

Tſing-hing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 47. N.

Tſing-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ten miles W. Hoai-ngan.

Tſing-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles E. Chun-te.

Tſing-kiang, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 50 miles SE. Yang-tcheou.

Tſing-lan-ouei, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang, near the ſource of the river Yuen: twenty-five miles SW. Hoang.

Tsing-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: 37 miles WNW. Hin.

Tsing-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles NNW. Song-kiang.

Tsing-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 17 miles W. Koei-yang.

Tsing-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles N. Hoei-tcheou.

Tsing-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles E. Tchi-tcheou.

Tsing-yun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Pe: 37 miles NNW. Canton.

Tsi-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 37 miles S. Kieou-pi.

Tsin-kian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 25 miles S. Soui-te-tcheou.

Tsin-kien, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, twelve miles ESE. Yen-tchan.

Tsin-licou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 30 miles NE. Ting-tcheou.

Tsin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 30 miles NW. Nan-tchang.

Tsin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 17 miles N. Tsia.

Tsin-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Tsinning, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chen-si: 585 miles Peking. *Long.* 123. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Tsin-tchuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Tsing-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles WNW. Ouen-tcheou.

Tsing-yang, a river of China, which rises near Tei-hia, in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Eastern Sea, near Fou-cha.

Tsin-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: 30 miles WSW. King-yang.

Tsin-yuen-oei, a fortress of China, in the province of Chen-si, near the great wall, on the river Hoang: 75 miles N. Lingtao.

Tsin-yun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NE. Tchu-tcheou.

Tsitr, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, now in ruins. *Long.* 114. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 14. N.

Tsita, a lake of Asia, in the country of Thibet, fifteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 32. N.

Tsiurac, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Meinder, at Tcharshebeh.

Tsi-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 17 miles W. Hoai-king.

Tso, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Tso, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 930 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Tso-choui, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

Tsol-abad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles SW. Akshehr.

Tsong-be, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: ten miles N. Hoang-tcheou.

Tsong-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 32 miles NE. Quang-tcheou.

Tsong-king, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 857 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

Tsong-ming, a town of China, in the island so called. *Long.* 138. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Tsong-ming, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea, at the mouth of the Yang-tse river, about fifty miles in length, and ten in breadth. This island was formerly a place of banishment for criminals; to whom some poor Chinese families resorted, and they divided the lands amongst them; but not being able to clear all the land they had appropriated to themselves, called other families from off the continent to their assistance, and yielded to them for ever a part of the lands, on condition that they should pay annually, in divers goods, a rent proportionable to their harvest. The country is divided by an infinite number of canals, that have high banks to defend it from inundations, for the land is level, having no hills; the air is healthful and temperate, and the country agreeable. Here are large towns scattered about the island at convenient distances, wherein are a great number of shops, well furnished with all manner of necessaries and conveniences of life, and dispersed between each town: there are as many houses about the country, as there are families employed in tillage. The highways are very narrow, and are bordered with little shops that sell refreshment to travellers; and, indeed, one would almost imagine the whole island to be one exceeding large village. Here are no wild fowl, but great numbers of large geese, ducks, hens, hogs, and buffaloes, but these latter are used only for tillage. The land is not alike throughout the island, the produce of it being very different: that to-

wards

wards the north is not cultivated, but the reeds which grow here naturally produce a conſiderable revenue: as there are no trees in the whole iſland, they uſe part of theſe reeds to build houſes in the country; the other part ſerves to burn, and ſupplies fuel not only for the whole iſland, but alſo for ſome part of the neighbouring continent. The ſecond ſort of land is that which extends from the firſt quite to the ſea on the ſouth ſide; this produces two crops every year, one of grain, which is generally in the month of May; the other of rice, or cotton; of rice, in September, of cotton, a little later: their grain are rice, wheat, barley, and a ſort of bearded corn, which, though it reſembles wheat, is, nevertheleſs, of a different nature. There is a third ſort of land, which, though it appears barren, produces a greater revenue than all the reſt; it conſiſts of a whitiſh earth, found in ſeveral parts of the north ſide of the iſland, from whence they get ſuch a great quantity of ſalt, that it ſupplies not only the iſland, but part of the continent. *Long.* 138. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Tſong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty-ſeven miles NE. Chao-ou.

Tſong-ſin, a town of China, in the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles SE. Pin-leang.

Tſong-ſio, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Tſong-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventeen miles N. Nan-ngan.

Tſong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſixty-two miles E. You-tcheou.

Tſo-ping-ing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Koang.

Tſoiſang, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang near Hoai-king, in the province of Ho-nan.

Tſoui-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

Tſoui-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Tſuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 912 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Tſuen-tſiao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles W. Nan-king.

Tſui-tſang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles WSW. Sing.

Tſun, a town of China, in the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: twenty-two miles W. Cay.

Tſung-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles SW. Han.

Tſuntuitz, a town of Croatia: ſixteen miles W. Damianovitz.

Tſun-y, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 890 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 38. N.

Tſur, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 108 miles S. Maſcate.

Tua, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, which runs into the Duero: five leagues NW. St. Joao de Peſqueira.

Tuabo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

Tuak, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about four leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Tuam, a city, or rather a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the 6th century. The cathedral ſerves as a pariſh church. It ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: ſeventeen miles NNE. Galway.

Tuba, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, ſixteen miles SW. Abakanſk, in the government of Kolivan.

Tubai, one of the ſmall Society iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean; about four leagues from Bolabola. *Long.* 151. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 12. S.

Tubinſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 44 miles NW. Ilimſk.

Tuboan, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 130 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Tuberan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: fifty-ſeven leagues NE. Schiras, and eighty-ſeven ESE. Iſpahan.

Tubernoki, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: ſeven leagues SSE. Tunis.

Tuberſoke, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: ſixteen leagues SW. Tunis.

Tubingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated in a vally on the Neckar, between two hills. An univerſity was founded here in the year 1477, and reſtored in the year 1770. Here is a ſeminary for the ſtudy of divinity and a college for the nobility. The foundation of this town is unknown, but aſſuredly of great antiquity. It is the origin of the pfalzgraviate of Swabia, and though the deſcent of the ancient Palatines of Tubingen be unknown, yet they had here their pfalz or palatium, which ſtood on the ſpot of the preſent caſtle. One of the eldeſt pfalzgraves known at preſent, lived in the year 1080; and the laſt of them, viz. George Eberhard, died in the year 1631. The two pfalzgraves, Gobz and William

William, in the year 1342, ſold his town to count Ulrich of Wurtemberg. In 1535, Duke Ulrich pulling down the old caſtle, cauſed that of Hohen Tubingen, which is the preſent reſidence, to be erected, with fortifications. In 1540, the town was damaged by fire. In the thirty years' war it was frequently beſieged and taken; and in 1688, was conſiderably injured by the French: ſixteen miles SSW. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight E. Freudenſtatt. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Tubœuf, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: 1½ league NNE. Laſſay, and four NNW. Villaine.

Tubna, a town of Africa, anciently Thubana, in the kingdom of Algiers. The Arabs bury their treaſure under the ruins: 24 leagues SSW. Conſtantina.

Tububacan, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: three leagues from Sugulmeſſa,

Tuburbo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: ſixteen miles WNW. Tunis.

Tucapel, mountains of South America, in Chili, ſituated to the ſouth of Conception.

Tuccabatche, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: ten miles SW. Oakfuſkee.

Tuchan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Graſſe, near the Verdouble River: four leagues S. la Graſſe, and four NNW. Perpignan.

Tuckaaber, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the Mejerdah: twenty-four miles W. Tunis.

Tueri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: fifteen miles ESE. Moliſe.

Tucuman or *Tucma*, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the 44th to the 51ſt degrees of weſt longitude, from Ferro; and from 22. 30. to the 30th degree of ſouth latitude; bounded on the north by Chicas and Tarija, on the eaſt by Chaco and Yapizlaga, on the ſouth by Cordova, and on the weſt by the Andes, which ſeparate it from Chili. The climate is for the moſt part temperate and healthy. Its territory is rich and well cultivated, eſpecially towards Chili, with ſome deſert cantons towards the Magellanic ſide. The ſoil is ſandy, and almoſt without ſtones, but very well watered, producing plenty of cotton, wax, honey, paſtel for dying, and a variety of fruits, with roots, Indian wheat, &c. They likewiſe breed here vaſt numbers of cattle, and have plenty of deer, and other game, with lions and tygers in their woods. The ſheep here are very large and ſtrong, but their wool is fine, and the inhabitants uſe them alſo for carriage. The natives were formerly naked, but ſince ſomething civilized by the Spaniards, and covered with their woollen and cotton manufactures; they live in ſmall villages very cloſe to one another. Its two principal rivers are the Dolce and Salado, i. e. the ſweet and ſalt ones, beſides innumerable ſmaller ſtreams.

Tucuyo, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, on a river, which divides it in two parts. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Tudder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eleven miles S. Ruremond.

Tuddington, a town of England, in the county of Bedford: ſixteen miles S. Bedford, and thirty-ſeven N. London.

Tudela, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: five miles E. Valladolid.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the Ebro: four miles S. Pamplona, and forty-five NW. Saragoſſa.

Tuderga, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles NNE. Eſki-Shehr.

Tuech, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: ſix leagues NW. Viviers.

Tuella (La), a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: ſixteen miles W. Aoſta.

Tver, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, at the conflux of the Tvertza, and Volga. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and according to Buſching, contains ſeventy churches and convents. Tver owes its origin to Vlodimir Georgivitch, great duke of Vladimir, who in 1182, raiſed a ſmall fortreſs upon the point where the Tvertza falls into the Volga, in order to protect his territories againſt the incurſions of the inhabitants of Novgorod; afterwards, in 1240, the great duke Yaroſlaf II built another citadel, upon the ſpot occupied by the preſent fortreſs, and laid the foundation of a new town, which ſoon increaſed in population and wealth to ſo great a degree, as to become the metropolis of an independent ſovereignty, called from the town, the *Duchy of Tver*. Yaroſlaf III, ſon of Yaroſlaf II, and brother of Alexander Nevſki, received this duchy as his inheritance; and tranſmitted the ſucceſſion to a long train of deſcendants. The laſt ſovereign of this hereditary line was Michael Boriſovitch, whoſe ſiſter, Maria, was married to the great duke Ivan Vaſſilievitch I. The harmony which had for ſome time ſubſiſted between theſe two neighbouring princes, was at firſt ſtrengthened by this alliance: but in the courſe of a few years, either mutual jealouſies or the ambitious views of Ivan, produced an open rupture; and in 1486, the latter beſieged Tver, with a large army. Michael, unable to re-

ſiſt ſo formidable an antagoniſt, abandoned the town, and fled into Lithuania, where he died in extreme indigence. Upon this retreat, the inhabitants ſurrendered Tver to Ivan Vaſſilievitch, who beſtowed it and the duchy, as a fief, upon his eldeſt ſon, Ivan; that prince dying in 1490, the great duke annexed the duchy to his other dominions in the form of a province, and it has never been again diſmembered. Tver is divided into the Old and New Town, the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, was, a few buildings excepted, burned down, in the year 1763. The empreſs was no ſooner informed of this calamity, than ſhe ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be ſketched, by an eminent architect; and enjoined, that all the houſes ſhould be re-conſtructed in conformity to this model. She raiſed, at her own expence, the governor's houſe, the biſhop's palace, the courts of juſtice, the new exchange, the priſon, and ſeveral other public edifices; and offered to every perſon, who would engage to build a houſe with brick, a loan of 300l. for twelve years, without intereſt. The money advanced by her majeſty upon this occaſion, amounted to 60,000l. and ſhe afterwards remitted one third of this ſum. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in a ſtraight line from a ſquare, or rather an octagon, in the centre: the houſes of this octagon, and of the principal ſtreets, are of brick ſtuccoed white, and form a very magnificent appearance. There is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary at Tver, which is under the inſpection of the biſhop, and admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children; they are taught to read, write and caſt accounts, and a few of them are trained to handicraft trades. In June, 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the ſame imperial patroneſs. It admits 120 ſtudents; who are inſtructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philoſophy, muſic, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is a place of conſiderable commerce, which it owes principally to its advantageous ſituation, being near the conflux of the two rivers, along which, are conveyed all the goods and merchandize ſent by water from Siberia, and the ſouthern provinces towards Peterſburg: ſeventy-two miles NNW. Moſcow, 580 NE. Warſaw, and 272 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Tverſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bound on the north by Novgorodſkoe, on the eaſt by the government of Jaroſlavl and Vladimir, on the ſouth by Moſkoviſkaia and Smolenſkoe, and on the weſt by Pſkoviſkoe: about 180 miles long, and 100 broad. *Long.* 50. 20. to 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. to 58. 30. N.

Tvertza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, at Tver.

Tuerye, a town of the duchy of Savoy: four miles E. Chambery.

Tufan, ſee *Sifan*.

Tufara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: five miles W. Volturara.

Tuffé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Ferté Bernard, ſeven miles SW. la Ferté Bernard.

Tuffenbach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three leagues S. Judenburg.

Tugeloo, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. *Long.* 83. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Tugeloo, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, one of the branches of the river Savanna, which joins the Keowee, twenty-eight miles NW. Peterſburg.

Tuggen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus: 4½ miles SW. Utznach.

Tuggurt, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: ſixty miles SW. Tunis.

Tuggurt, a town of Africa, in Nigritia: ſixty-ſeven miles NE. Tombuctou.

Tuggurt, ſee *Tocrut*.

Tugulian, a town of Ruſſia, near the ſtraits which ſeparate the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 54. N.

Tuguzak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Uvelka, twelve miles E. from Troitz, in the government of Upha.

Tuis, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: ten miles W. Udina.

Tuk, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm: ſix leagues N. Urghenz.

Tukum, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles ESE. Goldingen.

Tula, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Upha. According to Buſching, it contains 144 churches and convents. Near it are ſome iron-mines, and in the city are manufactures of fire-arms and leather: 112 miles S. Moſcow, and 452 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 55. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Tulbing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. Tulln.

Tulcza, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Iſmail.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Queios: ſeven miles from Tudela.

Tuliſchana, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Podkamennaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 115. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Tuliſkowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 16 miles NNE. Laudick.

Tulla,

Tulla, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty miles WNW. Sana.

Tullagan Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Black Sod Bay.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in the King's County, on the river Clodagh, near the grand canal: eighteen miles NE. Banaghir, and forty-four W. Dublin.

Tulle, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limoſin, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: fifty-eight poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Tullins, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: four leagues NNE. St. Marcelin, and 4 NW. Grenoble.

Tulln, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Paſſau: thirteen miles WNW. Vienna, and forty-four ESE. Zwetl. *Long.* 33. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow: eight miles ESE. Carlow, and thirty-eight SSW. Dublin.

Tullyclea, a river of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which runs into the Lough Erne, four miles N. from Enniſkillen.

Tuloma, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ladoga Lake, thirty-two miles NW. Olonetz.

Tulon, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: fifteen leagues E. Tankia.

Tulſk, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, which ſends two members to to the Iriſh parliament: nine miles N. Roſcommon, and eleven SSW. Carrick.

Tulſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bound on the north by Moſkoviſkaia, on the eaſt by Riazanſkoe and Tamboviſkoe, on the ſouth by Orloviſkoe, and on the weſt by Kaluzſkoe: 120 miles long, and from 40 to 100 broad. Tula is the capital. *Long.* 54. to 55. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. to 55. N.

Tulun, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ija: forty-four miles E. Niznei Udinſk.

Tumanſkoi, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, of a triangular form, lying north of the iſle of Kirlach, from which it is divided by a narrow channel: about 360 miles in circumference. *Long.* 137. to 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 73. 15. N.

Tumberidipal, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 22 miles N. Daraporum.

Tumbez, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura, near a river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of Guayaquil, almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of St. Clare. Barks, boats, balzas, and canoes, may go up and down this river, being three fathoms deep, and twenty-five broad; but it is dangerous going up it in the winter ſeaſon, the impetuoſity of its current being then increaſed by torrents from the mountains. At a little diſtance from the cordillera, on one ſide of the banks of the river, ſtands the town of Tumbez, in a very ſandy plain, interſperſed with ſome ſmall eminences. The town conſiſts only of 70 houſes, built of cane, and thatched, ſcattered up and down, without any order or ſymmetry. In theſe houſes are about 150 families of Meſtizos, Indians, Mulattoes, and a few Spaniards. There are, beſides theſe, other families living along the banks of the river, who having the conveniency of watering their grounds, continually employ themſelves in rural occupations. The heat is exceſſive; nor have they here any rain, for ſeveral years ſucceſſively; but when it begins to fall, it continues during the winter. The whole country, from the town of Tumbez to Lima, contained between the foot of the Cordillera and the ſea, is known by the name of *Valles*. Tumbez was the place where, in the year 1526, the Spaniards firſt landed in theſe parts of South America, under the command of Don Franciſco Pizarro, and where he entered into ſeveral friendly conferences with the princes of the country, but vaſſals to the yncas. If the Indians were ſurpriſed at the ſight of the Spaniards, the latter were equally ſo at the prodigious riches which they every where ſaw, and the largeneſs of the palaces, caſtles, and temples, of all which, though built of ſtone, no veſtiges are now remaining. *Lat.* 3. 13. S.

Tumen, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: ſix leagues W. Reſhd.

Tummarrah, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

Tumpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: thirty-two miles ENE. Nuremburg, and 17 NNW. Amberg.

Tuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty-ſix miles N. Calmar.

Tuna, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: two miles NNE. Frederichſtadt.

Tuna, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 280 miles E. Medina.

Tuna, a ſmall iſland and village of Egypt, in the Tennis Lake: 21 miles WNW. Tineh.

Tuna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirteen miles S. Fahlun.

Tunbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: fifty miles W. Stockholm.

Tunbridge, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, built by Richard de Clare, natural ſon of Richard I, duke of Normandy, in the reign of William Rufus. This caſtle was taken by king Stephen, by

king John, and by Henry III; it was garrisoned by the last; the market is on Friday. About four or five miles south of the town, are some medicinal springs, called *Tunbridge Wells*: they are situated at the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Sinai*, and *Mount Pleasant*. The springs were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep consumption, and, returning home hopeless, in passing through a wood, observed these springs, and carried some of the water to a London physician, who, after analysing them, recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected in 1636; since that time coffee-houses, lodging-houses, and assembly-rooms have been built, with a regular master of the ceremonies, and a large chapel of ease to the parish church, where divine service is performed twice a-day during the season. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in some parts seventy-five feet high, the mean height forty, interspersed with surprising cliffs and chasms, that lead through the midst of them, by narrow gloomy passages: fourteen miles S. Maidstone, and thirty SE. London; the Wells are five miles farther from each.

Tuneka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilim: eighty-four miles N. Balaganskoi.

Tunga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Tungebadra, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Kistnah, seven miles E. Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

Tunginskoi, a town of Russia, on the Irkut: 80 miles SW. Irkutsk, and 800 ESE. Kolivan. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Tunguragua, a mountain of South America, in Peru: seven leagues N. Riobamba.

Tunguska, a river which rises in Lake Baikal, and runs into the Enisei, about twenty miles S. from Eniseisk: in the former part of its course it is called *Angara*; in the latter *Tunguska*.

Tunguska (Podkamenskaia), a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 200 miles below Eniseisk.

Tunguska (Niznei), a river of Russia, which rises sixty-four miles W. Kirensk, in the government of Irkutsk, in *Long.* 124. *Lat.* 57. 40. and runs into the Enisei, eight miles SSE. Turuchansk, *Long.* 107. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 65. 41. N.

Tunguskoi (Ust), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: twenty-four miles S. Eniseisk, at the conflux of the Enisei and Tunguska.

Tungusi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: fifty-six miles S. Tara.

Tunia, or *Tunja*, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada: thirty miles SW. Truxillo.

Tuniok, a town of Hungary, on the river Samos: six miles E. Etsed.

Tunis, a city of Africa, and capital of the country so called, situated on a rising ground, on the west bank of a lake. It was, by Diodorus Siculus, called *Leucon Tunéta*; that is, White Tunis, perhaps from the chalky cliffs which lie round it, when viewed from the sea. It is surrounded by lakes and marshes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, which is, by Dr. Shaw, attributed to the number of mastick and myrtle trees, rosemary, and other gummy and aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and their baths: the water is obtained a mile distant for the general use of the inhabitants. The Tunisians are the most civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the insolent haughtiness of the Algerines; and affairs with the government are transacted with ease: the English, French, Dutch, and several European states, having consuls here, who are treated with civility and respect. Including the suburbs, Tunis is, by Dr. Shaw, supposed to be rather more than three miles in circumference, and the number of houses 12,000. There are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great mosque, the bey's palace, and a few others: there are five gates, but none of them grand. Near the centre of the city is a piazza of vast extent, which is said formerly to have contained 3000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen goods; in the manufacture of both which this city has been long famous. Here are several colleges and schools, with many learned men and doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public; the janissaries are quartered in barracks: other public buildings are, an exchange, a custom-house, and an arsenal. On the side of a canal is the fortress of Goletta, but not carefully supported: the chief defence is the castle. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Tunis, a country of Africa, usually dignified with the title of kingdom; bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, on the south by Tripoli, and on the west by Algiers. It was formerly of greater extent than it now is, and comprehended the country of Tripoli, and a considerable part of Algiers: it is now about 200 miles from north to south, and 120 from east to west. After the decline of the Roman empire, this country came under the power of the Vandals and Goths; and after them, under the Saracens, when they were governed by viceroys, called emirs. It afterwards became subject to the emperor of Morocco. For a space of time it became an independent and powerful kingdom. In the year 1538, it

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was overrun by Barbaroſſa; and, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Charles V, and his ſucceſſors, the kingdom was made a province of the Ottoman empire, under the dominion of Selim II, by Sinan, baſha of the Levant. At preſent the whole kingdom is divided into two circuits, the ſummer and winter, which the bey makes in perſon through his dominions at thoſe two ſeaſons. The ſummer circuit, or northern diſtrict, is by far the moſt pleaſant, fertile, and populous, and hath the greateſt number of cities, villages, and dowars, and carries the faireſt appearance of plenty, proſperity, and cheerfulneſs, of the two; advantages owing to the mildneſs of its government, and its being freer from tyranny and oppreſſion than that of Algiers. The Tuneſians, in general, are like the Algerines: a mixture of Turks, Moors, Arabians, Jews, and Chriſtians, merchants and ſlaves; with this difference, that they are here polite and civilized. They are much more kind and humane to their ſlaves, in general; though they treat the knights of Malta with greater ſeverity. In other reſpects, the Tuneſians are courteous to ſtrangers; and all affairs with the regency are tranſacted in a very friendly manner: the conſuls that reſide here are treated with greater affability and condeſcenſion, juſtice, and diſpatch, than in any other court on theſe African coaſts; in a word, this nation hath, for many years, been more intent upon trade, and the improvement of their manufactures, than upon plundering and cruiſing; upon which account, it hath cultivated the alliance of many Chriſtian powers. The dreſs of the Tuneſians, of both ſexes, is much of the ſame faſhion with that of Algerines. The women are handſome, neat, and more familiar: they go, indeed, veiled out of doors, but are allowed to be ſeen, and converſe with ſtrangers, their huſbands not being tainted with ſuch jealouſy as reigns among other Africans. The religion is the ſame as that of the Algerines. The kingdom, as well as Algiers, and others along the Barbary coaſts, are very ſubject to earthquakes, which commonly happen after heavy rains, at the end of the ſummer, or in autumn, and are often felt at a great diſtance from land, where the depth of water hath been above 200 fathoms: in other reſpects, the country is, for the moſt part, as healthy and fertile as any under the ſame climate. The northern parts, which are the beſt cultivated, enjoy a wholeſome temperature. The winds are moſtly from the ſea, conſequently refreſhing; but thoſe that blow from the ſouthern ſandy deſerts are quite ſuffocating, eſpecially as they prevail moſtly in July and Auguſt: if they continue five or ſix days, ſucceſſively, the inhabitants are obliged to keep themſelves cool by ſprinkling their floors with water. The ſea winds, that blow weſt-north-weſt and north, bring dry weather in ſummer, and rain in winter; but the eaſterly, as well as the ſoutherly, are for the moſt part dry, though attended with a thick cloudy atmoſphere in moſt ſeaſons. Their firſt rains commonly fall in September, and ſometimes in October; about three weeks after which the Arabians break the ground, ſow their corn, and plant their beans, barley, lentils, and garvancos: their harveſt uſually begins in May, or the beginning of June, according to the quality of the preceding ſeaſon. The Tuneſians are much more addicted to agriculture than their neighbours, the Algerines, and are for making the moſt of every inch of their ground. Mines of metals and minerals they diſregard. The government of Tunis at preſent, like that of Algiers, is altogether deſpotic; but with this difference, that there it is elective, and here not only hereditary, but the bey hath power to name which of his ſons he pleaſes for his ſucceſſor, without regard to elderſhip; or, in caſe he doth not think him worthy, he may appoint a brother, or a nephew, to the ſucceſſion: in all other caſes, likewiſe, they are equally abſolute and independent, either on the Porte, or the Douwan. They were once, indeed, under the protection of the former; and the rapacious extortions and tyranny of its baſhas had, in ſome meaſure, obliged them to ſhake off their yoke, and form a government of their own, which they ſettled in ſuch a manner, that their deys, as they were then called, could do nothing without the advice and conſent of the Douwan; but they have found means, in time, to rid themſelves of this uneaſy clog alſo, though they ſtill retain a kind of form, or ſhadow, of both. The porte hath a baſha reſiding here, but in power and influence he is a mere cypher, and ſerves only to remind the Tuneſians, that they were once ſubject to the Turkiſh ſultans. The Douwan being chiefly compoſed of friends and creatures of the beys, is rather aſſembled to give a forced approbation to their reſolutions, than to conſult them about the juſtice or expediency of them. At the firſt ſettling of this new form of government, the deyſhip was the ſupreme dignity, as it is ſtill at Algiers; as that of bey was the next in rank, but wholly ſubordinate to it. However, having ſince built their power upon the ruins of the deys, they have, by degrees, raiſed the beyſhip to be deſpotic and independent; and by making it hereditary, have prevented, in a great meaſure, thoſe frequent depoſitions, rebellions, and maſſacres, which are the almoſt conſtant concomitants of the regal authority, wherever it is made elective. Yet far from preventing jealouſies, cabals, and rebellions, in ſpite of

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all their precautions, the dignity oftener falls to the ſhare of that ſon who has been able, by his addreſs, to form the ſtrongeſt party, than to him who hath been appointed to it by the father. Hence it is, that whenever the throne becomes vacant, whether in the courſe of nature, or by open treaſon and rebellion, it is ſeldom filled up again without a great deal of bloodſhed, rapine, and violence, in proportion to the number of competitors. Tunis exports to France, corn, oil, beans, lentils, wax, wool, hides, and Morocco ſkins, and receives, in exchange, Spaniſh wool, Languedoc cloths, vermillion, ſugar, pepper, cloves, wine, brandy, paper, hardware, iron, and ſteel. The Italian trade is wholly carried on by the Jews, who ſend the ſame commodities to France, and import from thence Spaniſh cloths, damasks, ſeveral ſorts of ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, gold and ſilver tiſſue. The French pay 3 per cent. for all the goods they bring from France, and the Jews 10 per cent. on their imports from Italy. The Turks and Moors export to the Levant, woollen ſtuffs, lead, gold duſt, and chequins, and a vaſt number of bales of caps; and bring, in return, ſilks, calicoes, iron, alum, and vermillion. They ſend much the ſame kind of commodities into Egypt; but the oil that is carried thither muſt be put up in jars, and not in caſks, becauſe the greateſt part of it is deſigned for the lamps of Mecca and Medina; and the Arabians would think it polluted, as the caſks might have formerly contained wine. They import, in exchange, from thence, linen, cotton, rice, flax, and coffee. The number of French ſhips freighted at Tunis, by Turks, Moors, and Jews, amounts yearly to 150 to the Levant, and fifty for France and Italy: as for thoſe of the Engliſh, their number is uncertain. All public conventions and inſtruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but the public commerce is commonly carried on by the of the lingua Franca.

Tunkat, ſee *Toncat*.

Tuns (Toe), rocks in St. George's Channel, near the coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford: three miles NE. from the Saltee Iſlands.

Tun-ſieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles NW. Lou-ngan.

Tupes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles NW. Chrudim.

Tuperſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four miles NE. Oelnitz.

Tura, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about forty miles W. Verchotura, in the province of Ekaterinburg, and runs into the Tobol, oppoſite Turchanſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

Tura, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Tura, a town of Hungary: twenty-four miles W. Topoltzan.

Tura, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-four miles SW. Trent, and nine SW. Riva.

Turano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles W. Biſignano.

Turatte, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a powerful kingdom: ſixty leagues N. Macaſſar.

Turbed, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: thirty leagues SSW. Meſchid.

Turbico, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eighteen miles W. Milan.

Turckheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Mindelheim: 6 miles E. Mindelheim, and 30 SE. Ulm.

Turckheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, formerly imperial. Turckheim, was ceded to France in the year 1648. In the year 1675, general Tilly obtained a victory over the Imperialiſts, near this town: one league W. Colmar, and four SSW. Schlettſtatt.

Turckheim Rhein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms, on the Rhine: four miles N. Worms.

Turcocaria, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia: fourteen miles N. Livadia.

Turcoin, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille. This town was taken by the duke of York, on the 17th of May, 1794, and a poſt fixed there, the command of which was given to Colonel Devay. On the 18th, the French attacked this poſt, and the duke of York diſpatched two battalions of Auſtrians, to make a diverſion on that part, with expreſs orders to fall back upon the main army, if hard preſſed; but, by ſome miſtake, theſe battalions joined Colonel Devay, at Turcoin. From this circumſtance an opening was left on the right of the duke of York's corps, of which the French commander immediately availed himſelf. At this period a column of 15,000 men appeared advancing from Lille; and another corps having forced general Otto's poſition, near Waterloo, attacked the Britiſh in the rear. The few troops that remained with his royal highneſs, ſoon gave way, nor was it poſſible to rally them. The duke himſelf was obliged to fly, accompanied by a few dragoons, of the 16th regiment, and join general Otto, with whom, from the diſaſtrous ſtate of his own army, he was obliged to remain. After this ſeparation, the very difficult taſk of extricating the Britiſh forces, devolved upon generals Abercrombie and Fox; and they performed this duty with great firmneſs and addreſs. It has been ſaid, that the allies, on this occaſion, did not act with

with that vigour and ſpirit which was expected; but the Auſtrian official details ſeem to caſt a principal ſhare of the blame on the Hanoverians, who, they aſſert, were the firſt to retreat. They created the greateſt confuſion, for their cavalry not only deſtroyed the foot, but threw the whole army into ſuch diſorder, that they became a helpleſs prey to the purſuing enemy. Of the loſs of the allies, we have no authentic return, but one account ſtates it at 3000; and it muſt have been very great, ſince the Britiſh troops alone loſt upwards of 1000 men, and forty-three pieces of cannon. Two columns of the Imperial troops, which were brought up by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg, were alſo obliged to retreat, with great loſs. The army of general Clairfaite being ſtill ſeparated by the Lys, was unable to co-operate. This unfortunate conflict may be ſaid to have decided the fate of the Netherlands: two leagues NNE. Lille, and three SW. Courtray.

Turcomania, that part of Armenia which belongs to the Turks.

Turczynka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 38 miles N. Zytomiers.

Turenberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: ſixteen miles WNW. Koningſberg.

Turenne, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive, before the revolution, the capital of a viſcounty: three leagues S. Brive, and five SSW. Tulle.

Turequato, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: 11 leagues S. Mechoacan.

Turevſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vim: 60 miles NE. Yarenſk.

Turfan, ſee *Tourfan Hotun*.

Turghe, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Cothey.

Turgut, ſee *Durgut*.

Turiano, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, ten miles NE. Miſtretta.

Turiga, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Niznei Tunguſka, *Long*. 116. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 66. 12. N.

Turin, a city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, ſituated at the conflux of the Po and the Grand Doria, about ſeven miles from the foot of the Cottian Alps, in the road from France to Italy, by the way of Mount Cenis: according to Pliny, the inhabitants derive their origin from the Ligurians, and were anciently called *Taurini*. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, when he invaded Italy, took and deſtroyed the town, becauſe the inhabitants would not take part with him; which frightened the other people who inhabited the banks of the Po. It was erected into a Roman colony by Julius Cæſar, who gave it the name of *Julia*, and was called *Auguſta Taurinorum* by his ſucceſſor Auguſtus. It was ſucceſſively ſubjected to the Goths, Huns, Eruli, and Burgundians, who ruined and deſtroyed it, but it was ſoon rebuilt, though not ſo large as before. When the Lombards became maſters of the country, it became the capital of one of their principal duchies. Some of the dukes became kings of Italy. Such was Agilulph, or Agon, who, with his wife Theodelinga, built the cathedral conſecrated to John the Baptiſt, which is at preſent the metropolitan, and endowed it with great revenues. After Charlemagne had aboliſhed the kingdom of the Lombards, it appears that Turin became ſubject to the marquis of Suſa, who had the charge of guarding the paſſages of the Alps, and continued in that family to the death of Ulric Manfred, the laſt marquis of Suſa, in 1302; whoſe daughter, Adelaide, married with Odo, comte of Maurienne and Savoy. Turin ſubmitted to him and to his deſcendants, who have poſſeſſed it with little interruption to this time. Turin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, ſeveral hoſpitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful, though thick fogs from the two rivers are frequent in autumn and winter; ſo that the air of Turin is then very thick and moiſt. The four gates are highly ornamental; the ſtreets in the New Town are wide, ſtraight, clean, having plenty of water running through them, well built, in a good taſte, chiefly of brick ſtuccoed, and generally terminating in ſome agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his houſe but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, conſiſting of five ſtrong baſtions, and is reputed one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe. At the end next the new gate is the arſenal, which, beſides the armories found in ſuch places, contains a cabinet of minerals, a good chemical laboratory, a library of books in mineralogy and metallurgy, and furnaces for caſting cannon: here, alſo, are mathematical, mechanical, and other maſters, for the inſtruction of engineers, miners, &c. The garriſon of Turin is always changed at the end of two years, and then there is a general review. The univerſity was founded firſt in the year 1405, and conſiſts of ſchools, wherein twenty-four profeſſors read lectures, from the 3d of November to the 24th of June; of the royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes of printed books, beſides manuſcripts: this is open every day, except holidays, both morning and afternoon. The

royal muſeum has a good cabinet of medals, and a collection of antiquities, found chiefly in Piedmont or Sardinia, and elegantly arranged: alſo of natural hiſtory, as ſhells, and Engliſh minerals, poliſhed marbles, and hard ſtones, petrifactions, corals, zoophytes, and ſome minerals, collected by Donati, in the Adriatic; alſo, ſome cheſts of natural curioſities, which Donati, during his travels in Egypt and Arabia, ſent from Goa. In the military academy, young gentlemen, both natives and ſtrangers, may be inſtructed in the exerciſes at a moderate expence, the king defraying a part of the charge attending this inſtitution. The king's palace is in a ſimple and noble ſtyle of architecture. The apartments are handſomely fitted up and furniſhed: the cielings painted by Daniele di Sanctterre and others. They contain a great collection of pictures, among which are many good ones. The king's theatre, or great opera-houſe, is reckoned one of the fineſt in Europe. The buildings which are moſt eſteemed in point of architecture, are, the palace of the duke of Savoy, called Caſtello Reale, by Filippo Giuvara; the Carignano palace, by Guarini; the buildings of the univerſity, and the town-houſe. There is a literary ſociety at Turin, who have publiſhed memoirs, under the title of *Miſcellanea Philoſophico-Mathematica*. The chief trade of this city and country is in thrown ſilk, which is ſent to England and Lyons; they manufacture, however, ſome of it into excellent ſtockings, and good ſilk for furniture. In the year 1536, Turin was taken by the French, and again in the year 1640, after a long ſiege. In the year 1706, the ſame enemy made another attempt, but after beſieging it upwards of three months, under the conduct of the duke of Orleans, they were driven away, with great loſs, by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

Turing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ſeven miles N. Carlſcrona.

Twinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-four miles WSW. Stockholm.

Turinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, containing a wooden fort, ſeven churches, and about 350 houſes: 144 miles W. Tobolſk, 620 WNW. Kolivan, and 1028 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 81. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

Turinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Niznei Tunguſka: 132 miles E. Turuchanſk.

Turk Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, the largeſt ſituated *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 21. 26. N.

Turkeim, ſee *Turckheim*.

Turkeſtan, or *Taraz*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Turkeſtan, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Sir. *Long.* 87. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Turkeſtan, or *Turan*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by deſerts, which ſeparate it from the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by a part of Tartary, belonging to the Calmuks, on the ſouth by Bukharia, and on the weſt by Charaſm, near 300 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth. It is at preſent divided between two Tartar khans or chiefs; one of whom, reſiding at Taſchkant, poſſeſſes the eaſtern part, the other, who poſſeſſes the weſtern part; reſides at Turkeſtan or Taraz. The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpaks. Turkeſtan, taken in a larger ſenſe, is underſtood to include all the country between Ruſſia to the north, and Bukharia to the ſouth, and between the Caſpian Sea to the weſt, and Chineſe Tartary on the eaſt, not leſs than 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 350 from north to ſouth.

Turkey, one of thoſe great ſovereignties which includes many countries and provinces, in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, extending from *Long.* 16. to 66. E. Ferro, reckoning from the weſtern part of Algiers, which is tributary to Baſſora, on the Gulf of Perſia, and from *Lat.* 13. to 45. N. including Arabia, and the provinces on the coaſts of the Black Sea, from Adea to Otchakov. In Europe, may be reckoned, Romelia, which comprehends Greece, Macedonia, Albania, the Morea, and Theſſaly, with the iſlands of the Archipelago or the Egean Sea; part of Sclavonia, Croatia, Servia, Boſnia, Bulgaria, &c. In Aſiatic Turkey are comprehended, Natolia, Caramania, Syria, Turcomania, Diarbekir, and the three Arabias, Felix, Petræa, and Deſerta. In Africa, the countries ſubject to the Turks are, Barca and Egypt, and great part of Nubia. The ſtates of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, are under their protection: ſo likewiſe are the princes of Moldavia and Walachia; and the republic of Raguſa pays them a tribute. The whole is divided into twenty-five governments, of which two are under the care of beglerbegs, viz. Natolia and Romelia; the reſt under pachas or baſhas: 1. Egypt, or Cairo. 2. Aleppo. 3. Diarbekir. 4. Natolia. 5. Boſnia. 6. Buda, now belonging to Hungary. 7. Caffa (now Theodoſia, and belonging to Ruſſia). 8. Caramania, or Cogni. 9. Cars. 10. Candia. 11. Cyprus. 12. Damaſcus. 13. Van. 14. Maraſch. 15. Moſul. 16. That of the Captain Pacha. 17. Rica. 18. Romelia. 19. Sivas. 20. Schehereſul. 21. Bagdad. 22. Erzerum. 23. Temeſvar, now ſubject to Auſtria. 24. Trebiſond. 25. Tripoly, in Syria. Happily ſituated in the centre of our continent, the Turks might eaſily acquire the trade, as well

well as the empire of the world, if not withheld by their indolence and their maxims of government. But though the Turks are no traders, being rather diſcouragers and deſtroyers of trade; yet, as they poſſeſs ſo great a part of the world, and ſome of the moſt fruitful countries, and productive of the beſt and choiceſt merchandizes, it will always induce the European parts of the world to ſend their merchants to traffic with them; and the Turks themſelves, by their haughtineſs, deſpiſing manufacturing, and not improving the products which they enjoy in many places, muſt neceſſarily be obliged to purchaſe of other nations the things they ſtand in need of; which naturally encourages the merchants of the other nations to come among them. Thoſe that ſettle among them from the Eaſtern part of the world, are generally Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Georgians; thoſe from the weſtern parts are chiefly Venetians, French, and Dutch, with ſome Jews alſo, chiefly Italian. The principal places of trade on this ſide the Turkiſh dominions, reſpecting Europe, where the ſaid merchants reſide, are Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandretta or Scanderoon, Alexandria, Tripoli, Antioch, and the iſlands on the coaſt. There are ſome Chriſtian merchants in moſt of the iſlands belonging to the Turks, as at Cyprus, Candia, Rhodes, Zant, Cephalonia, and in moſt of the inhabited iſlands of the Archipelago. Theſe merchants are generally French, though there are ſome Jews. The merchants of England, France, and Holland, chiefly furniſh the Turks with fine woollen cloths, dyed ſcarlet, crimſon, purple, blue, and green; the firſt three in grain, and as rich in colour as poſſible, which raiſes their value. The Engliſh, beſides their cloth, ſend block-tin, lead, clock-work and watch-work, both in gold and ſilver; and all put together, the value was formerly for upwards of 300,000l. ſterling, one year with another. The returns which the Franks (for ſo the European merchants are called in Turkey) make from the Turks, and which are the product of the Turkiſh and Perſian dominions, are, raw ſilk, Caramania wool and wool of the iſlands, goat's-hair, ſpun or twiſted cotton wool, and yarn; oil, gums dragant, ſandarac, ſenega, arabic, ſarcocolla; Perſian ſilks, carpets, burders, callicoes, from the iſlands of Siphanto, Paros, &c. Morocco leather, cordovans, ſhagreen-ſkins. Galls, from Syria; coffee, from Mocha, by Alexandria, balm, natural balſam, rhubarb; from Perſia, ſal-ammoniac, turmeric, incenſe, pumices; from Santorini, ſtorax; from Samos, ſcammony, myrrh, manna, galbanum, ſena, aloes hepatica, olibanum, zedoary, okre, emery, ſealed earth, velani, coloquintida, euphorbium, mirabolans, frankincenſe, maſtic, opium, and other articles. Arrac, orange-flower-water, vermicelli, turpentine, worm-ſeed, clover-ſeed, garden-ſeeds, rice, piſtachios, raiſins of Smyrna, pomegranates, box and cypreſs wood, fuſtic, ebony, walnut-tree, &c. As the Turks have little or no trade but what is, as it were, forced by the Europeans and others, ſo they have but few ſhips, compared to the extent of their naval dominions. The chief of their ſhipping is among the Grecian iſlands, and theſe are ſuch as belong to the Greeks. Alſo in the Morea, and in the Black Sea, they have ſome ſhipping; but, for the traffic between Egypt and the Porte, they generally hire Engliſh, Dutch, or Venetian ſhips, upon freight. The produce of the iſlands is exceedingly great, and aſſiſts the Turks in making returns for the goods they buy of the European merchants. From what has been ſaid of the trade to Turkey, a judgment may be formed of its importance; but notwithſtanding this, the Engliſh trade has for ſome years been greatly on the decline. The air of Turkey in Europe, is healthy in itſelf, but the peſtilence is often brought there, and has more than once ſwept away the fifth of the inhabitants of Conſtantinople; yet by the prevalence of cuſtom, and of the Turkiſh doctrine of fatality, they give themſelves no great concern about it. The provinces are univerſally fruitful, though with ſome difference; vaſt quantities of all kinds of excellent grain and fruits being exported every year. The number of its inhabitants is greatly diſproportionate to the extent and goodneſs of the country, which may be chiefly attributed to peſtilence, polygamy, and war. This accounts for ſuch large tracts of fine ſoil lying waſte. The Turks are ſtigmatized among the Chriſtians as a ſlothful, ſtupid, and inhuman people; but they are by no means ſo wicked and dreadful a ſet of creatures as ſome writers have repreſented them. Turkey is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor benevolent, liberal, temperate, converſible, and ingenious people. In ſhort, there is here, as in all other countries and nations, a mixture of good and bad. Driceſch ſays, that, in compaſſion and love towards our neighbours, the Turks excel all the reſt of mankind; and this aſſertion is confirmed by ſeveral other travellers. One ſtriking mark of their charity, are the public inns, by the Aſiatics called Caravanſeri, which are to be met with almoſt in every little village. In theſe a traveller, of whatever religion or country he be, may continue three days gratis; and in not a few he is found alſo in victuals. The Turks are generally robuſt and well-ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which renders them fit for war, to which indeed they inure themſelves from their youth. Perſons of rank ſeldom train up their children to any thing elſe, but

of a nation that no glory is comparable to that acquired in war. In their dreſs, manner of living, and cuſtoms, they are particular. They ſhave their heads, but wear long beards, of which they are extremely careful, except thoſe in the ſeraglio, and military men, who wear only whiſkers. The turban, or Turkiſh band, worn by the men, is white, and conſiſts of long pieces of thin linen made up together in ſeveral folds. No one but a Turk muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They ſit, eat, and ſleep, agreeably to the cuſtom of the Orientals, on the floor, on cuſhions (ſophas) matraſſes, and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their uſual drink, wine being interdicted. They expend great ſums on fountains, and no country indeed affords ſo fine; and thoſe not only in the towns, but in the country, and other ſolitary places, for the refreſhment of travellers and labourers. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right hand on their breaſt; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch and kiſs the border of their veſt. In war time, the left hand is the place of honour among military men, but in time of peace this diſtinction ceaſes among the officers of ſtate and relations. The fair ſex here are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Arabic word Haram, which ſignifies a ſacred or prohibited thing, is in its groſſeſt ſenſe, uſed both of the women's habitation, and of the women themſelves. The ſeraglios are improperly termed harams, the word ſeraglio ſignifying no more than a palace. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and eccleſiaſtics. The Turkiſh commonalty enjoy the greateſt liberty; and to the orders of the Porte, which muſt be anſwered with the head, thoſe only are expoſed who hold conſiderable poſts; or, as the phraſe is in Turkey, "eat the ſultan's bread." The Greeks, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, live intermixed with the Turks, and in ſeveral places, particularly the iſlands, outnumber them. In Conſtantinople alone it is computed there are no leſs than 400,000. They are accuſtomed to ſervitude, and prefer living under the Turkiſh exactions, to the ſpiritual tyranny of the pope: but they muſt be very cautious of not giving the leaſt colour for ſuſpicion of holding correſpondence with the enemies of the Ottoman porte, or of meditating a ſedition; in caſe alſo of a war with any of the Chriſtian powers, it is uſual, for the greater ſecurity, to diſarm them. All Greeks from the age of fourteen, pay annually, at the beginning of the Turkiſh feaſt of Beiram, a head money, in value about a ducat, and receive a note of it. The eccleſiaſtics are aſſeſſed higher: a deacon paying two ducats, and an archimandrite four; but the biſhops, archbiſhops and patriarchs pay large ſums, generally as much as the arbitrary avarice of the grand vizir and baſhas ſhall think proper to require. The duties on traders are eſtimated to the value and price of the commodities they import. The Turks every where lay hold of all opportunities of extorting money from the Greeks, but eſpecially from their clergy: in return for this tribute, they enjoy the protection of the Ottoman porte, and are maintained in the quiet poſſeſſion of their properties; inſomuch that no Turk is to inſult them, take any thing from them, or intrude themſelves into their houſes, againſt their will; and in caſe of any ſuch injuries, they are certain of expeditious juſtice againſt the delinquents. The Greek women are exempt from all taxes, as are likewiſe great numbers of other Greeks, who ſerve in the navy, or elſewhere. It ſometimes happens indeed, that a Greek girl, of diſtinguiſhed beauty, is taken away, and carried to the ſeraglio; but Chriſtian children are not in general forced away from their parents to be brought up in Mahometaniſm: and when any thing of that kind is done, it muſt be in the provinces which are at a diſtance from Conſtantinople. The Turks are of the Mahometan religion, and appropriate to themſelve the name of *Moſlemim*, which has been ſtrangely corrupted into *Muſſelman*, ſignifying perſons profeſſing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls Iſlam. Drinking wine is manifeſtly prohibited in the Koran, yet the Turks make uſe of it occaſionally, without any ſcruple, though inſtead of it, they generally uſe ſherbet, a liquor made of honey, ſpices, and the juice of fruits. Polygamy is indeed permitted, but the Koran enjoins that no man ſhall have more than four wives and concubines; and to exceed that number, is the particular privilege of the prophet and his ſucceſſors; divorces are alſo allowed of, but no one may take back again the wife he has once repudiated, till ſhe has been married to another, and afterwards divorced with him. Friday is the day ſet apart for divine worſhip. The churches of the Turks are called moſches, and the ſmaller ones meſches. The chief eccleſiaſtic is the mufti, which ſignifies an expounder of the law, and his office is of ſuch dignity, that when he comes to court, the emperor himſelf riſes from his ſeat, and advances ſeven ſteps to meet him. He alone has the honour of kiſſing the ſultan's left ſhoulder; whereas the grand vizir, with a more profound inclination of body, kiſſes only the edge of the emperor's veſt, who advances only three ſteps to meet him. By the law, the mufti is to be conſulted on all emergencies, in thoſe more particularly relating to peace and war.

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As the mufti of the Turks may be compared to the pope; ſo a cadaliſkar, who is alſo a ſecular perſon, is not unlike a patriarch; a mola is an archbiſhop; a cadie is alſo a layman, may be accounted a biſhops; and an iman a prieſt. The chief employment of the latter is praying. The Turks have alſo their convents and monks, under the general name of derviſes. The head of the Greek church in Turkey in Europe, is the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who is choſen by the neighbouring archbiſhops and metropolitans, and confirmed by the emperor, or grand vizir; he is a perſon of great dignity, being the principal of the Greek patriarchs, and head and director of the Eaſtern church. His income amounts to no leſs than 120,000 guilders, of which he pays the one-half, by way of annual tribute to the Ottoman porte, adding 6000 guilders beſides, by way of preſent, at the feaſt of Beiram. Subordinate to him are ſeventy archbiſhops and metropolitans, and a much greater number of biſhops. An archimandrite is the director of one or more convents, which are called mandren, and rank above an abbot, of which each convent has one. The monks, prieſts and ſtudents excepted, are obliged to follow ſome handicraft, and lead an auſtere life. The moſt celebrated are thoſe of Mount Athos. The Greeks have but few nunneries at preſent. The ſecular clergy are ſubject to no rules, as the regulars are, who perform divine worſhip. They are allowed to marry, but that only before ordination, and then only once, and that with a virgin. Theſe ſecular eccleſiaſtics never riſe higher than an archprieſt; the biſhops, metropolitans, archbiſhops, and patriarchs, being choſen from among the monks. The Armenians, the Roman Catholics, and Jews, have alſo the free exerciſe of their religion, and the Swedes have been permitted to build a Lutheran church, at Conſtantinople. The Turks are not without all kinds of learning, having ſome ſchools, colleges, and academies. And, in this century, a Turkiſh printing-office was ſet up, at Conſtantinople, by Ibrahim Effendi, who, after great oppoſition, obtained leave to print all kinds of books, except on matters of religion; accordingly, among others, he publiſhed ſome maps and books of hiſtory and geography. The Turks are of Tartarian, or Scythian extraction, this appellation being firſt given them in the middle ages, as a proper name, it being a general title of honour to all the nations comprehended under the two principal branches of Tartar and Mogul, and therefore never uſed as a proper name of any Scythian or Tartarian people: nor do even the Turks appropriate it peculiarly to themſelves; the word Tur, as an adjective, ſignifying ſublime and pre-eminent, and, as an appellative, a governor. Turci, therefore, may import both the governor of a horde (ki, among the Tartars, ſignifying a horde or company) as well as the horde itſelf. The Scythian or Tartarian nation, to which the name of Turks has been particularly given, dwell betwixt the Black and Caſpian Seas, and became firſt known in the ſeventh century, when Heraclius, emperor of the Eaſt, took them into his ſervice, under whom they ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their fidelity and bravery, in the conqueſt of Perſia, that the Arabian and Saracen caliphs, not only had particular bodies of them for guards, but their armies were likewiſe filled with them. Thus they gradually got the power into their hands, and ſet up and dethroned caliphs at pleaſure. Some governors alſo of this nation, have wholly revolted from the dominions of the caliphs. This happened about the ninth century. By this ſtrict union of the Turks with the Saracens or Arabs, the former were brought to embrace the Mahometan religion; ſo that they are now become intermixed, and have jointly enlarged their conqueſts. The Turks, however, were ſuperior, and ſubdued the Saracens. Jenghis Khan, or Zengis-Chan, at the head of the Oguzinian horde, iſſued out of great Tartary, and made himſelf maſter of a great tract of land, near the Caſpian Sea, and even of all Perſia and Aſia the Leſſer. Incited by his example and ſucceſs, Schah Soliman, prince of the town of Nera, on the Caſpian Sea, in the year 1214, paſſed Mount Caucaſus, with 50,000 men; he made his way through Aderbeitzan, or Media, as far as the borders of Syria; and though ſtopped there in his career, by the Jenghizkan Tartars, yet, in the year 1219, he penetrated a ſecond time into Aſia the Leſſer, as far as the Euphrates. The report of his conqueſts reaching the court of Perſia, Soliman and his people were ſpoken of as Turks, a name common to all the Scythians, who came out of Tartary, under the command of Jenghiz khan. Othman, his grandſon, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer Aſia, belonging to the Grecian empire; and having, in the year 1300, at the city of Karahiſſar, taken upon him the title of emperor of the Othmans, called his people after his own name. His reſidence was fixed at Eſkiſhehr, and, excluſive of many other towns, in the year 1326, he took Pruſa, in Bithynia, now called *Burſa*, which his ſon and ſucceſſor, Orchan, made the ſeat of his empire. Orchan ſent his two ſons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe; the former of whom reduced the city of Gallipoli, and the latter took Tyrilos. Amurath ſucceeding his father in the government, in the year 1360, conquered Anyra, Adrianople, and Philippopolis. In the year 1362, he inſtituted the janizaries, over-run Servia, and fell upon Macedonia and Albania. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Bajazet, was ſucceſsful both in Europe and Aſia, defeating the Chriſtians, near Nicopolis;

but, in the year 1401, he himſelf was routed and taken priſoner, by Tamerlane. His ſons diſagreed, but Mahomet I, held the ſovereignty, and his ſon Amurath II diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral important enterprizes; and, particularly, in the year 1444, gained a ſignal victory over the Hungarians, near Varna. Mahomet II, and the greateſt of all the emperors, in the year 1453, made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople, reducing the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He ſubdued twelve kingdoms and 200 towns. Bajazet II, and Selim I, enlarged the Turkiſh empire in Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Soliman I is not more famous for his victories over the Hungarians, than for his body of laws. The ſucceeding emperors were not ſo fortunate: Mahomet IV, in the year 1669, ſubdued Candia; and in 1683, laid ſiege to Vienna, but in Hungary met ill ſucceſs. In the reigns of Soliman II, Achmet II, and Muſtapha, the Hungarians and Venetians were ſo ſucceſsful againſt the Turks, that Muſtapha II, in the year 1699, was glad to come to a peace at Karlowitz. Achmet III, in 1718, concluded the treaty of Paſſarowitz, and Mahomet V, by the peace of Belgrade, in the year 1739, rennexed Servia, a part of Walachia, and Choczim to the empire. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birthright, the Turks thinking it ſufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical; but, if the emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous janizaries, he is not only in danger of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death. The emperor's council of ſtate is ſtiled *galibe Divan*, or *Divan galibe*, and meets twice a week in the emperor's palace, namely, on Sundays and Thurſdays. The grand vizir ſits as preſident, having the cadaliſkar of Romelia at his right hand, and that of Natolia at his left. The mufti alſo aſſiſts, when expreſsly ſummoned. All the others, lubbe vizirs, have likewiſe a ſeat here, and next to them ſtand on one ſide the teſterdar, or high treaſurer, the reis-effendi, ſecretary of ſtate, and other commiſſioners of the calem, or exchequer; but the military officers, ſuch as the aga of the janizaries, the aga of the ſpahis, the aga of the ſiluds, &c. ſit within the divan. The ſultan hears what paſſes from an adjoining chamber, which looks into the divan. When the ſultan convenes a general council, to which are ſummoned all the great perſons of the empire, the clergy, the military, and other officers, and even the old and experienced ſoldiers; ſuch a divan is called *Ajak Divani*, the whole aſſembly ſtanding. The higheſt officer, and next to the emperor is the grand vizir, whoſe income, without any breach of probity, may amount to ſix hundred thouſand dollars a year, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. The high court of juſtice is held in a large hall of the grand vizir's palace, called *Divan-chane*. The grand viſir being preſident, is obliged four times a week, namely on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Wedneſday, to ſit in the divan, and adminiſter juſtice to the people; unleſs, which ſeldom happens, he be hindred by affairs of a very important nature. A Beglerbeg is a vice-roy, with ſeveral provinces under his command; the name itſelf ſignifying a prince of princes: under theſe are the baſhaws or governors, whoſe poſts are very conſiderable but precarious; and ſubordinate again to theſe are the ſangiacs, who may be termed depury-governors. The janizaries, properly jengitſheri, a word compounded of *jengi* new, and *ikkeri* a ſoldier, are the flower of the Turkiſh land forces; they are all infantry, and were firſt formed out of captive Chriſtians by the emperor Amurath the Firſt: their number is generally forty thouſand, divided into one hundred and ſixty two companies, or chambers, called *Odas*, in which they live together at Conſtantinople, as in a convent; the recruits are termed *yamagi*; the capis are alſo infantry; the ſpahis light-horſe; and the timar ſpahi, or the old and preferred ſpahis, inſtead of pay, have villages in ſeveral of the provinces, and are obliged, according to their income, to bring at leaſt three ſlaves with them into the field. The foot, under the command of a baſhaw, are ſtill called by the ancient name of *Segban*, and the horſe *Seraje*. The tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, are obliged alſo to ſend auxiliaries. The whole Turkiſh army makes above three hundred thouſand men. The janizaries and ſpahi have their aga, or general. A ſeraſkier, or commander in chief of the whole army, muſt be a baſhaw of two or three horſe-tails: theſe horſe-tails are the inſignia of grandeur in Turkey, and carried before the great men. It is only the principal baſhaws, and other perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, who are allowed three. The beglerbergs and ſangiacs have alſo their ſeveral commands. The Turkiſh navy is laid up at Conſtantinople near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about forty large ſhips; but in time of war, when the fleet is to put to ſea, the Turks receive auxiliary ſhips from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli: they buy up alſo or hire merchants' ſhips, and thoſe riſe a fleet of one hundred and fifty ſail, excluſive of galleys of two, three and four banks of oars: the admiral is ſtiled capudan or capitan-baſhaw.

Turkin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Caſpian Sea: 140 miles S. Aſtracan. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Turky, a town of the United States of America,

America, in Georgia: ſixty miles N. Oakfuſkee.

Turn, a town of Walachia, at the conflux of the Alaut and Danube: twenty-four miles S. Brancovan, and eighty-four E. Orſova.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: fourteen miles NE. Jung Buntzel, and forty-four NNE. Prague.

Turndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty-one miles NNW. Amberg, and thirty-two NE. Nuremburg.

Turneff, an iſland near the coaſt of America, in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles in length, but in very unequal breadth, being exceedingly interſected by bays on the coaſt. *Long.* 88. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Turnhout, a town of the duchy of Brabant, built in the year 1212, by Henry IV, duke of Brabant. In the year 1545, the emperor Charles V gave it to his ſiſter Mary, queen of Hungary, to enjoy during her life. In the year 1648, after the peace of Munſter, Philip IV gave it to princeſs Amelia, widow of Frederick Henry of Naſſau, from whom it came to the houſe of Orange. In the year 1596, the comte de Varac, general of the Spaniſh artillery, was defeated near this town, by prince Maurice of Naſſau. The comte had ſix thouſand horſe, and the prince only eight hundred, yet notwithſtanding this great inequality, by an injudicious movement the victory was complete, and two thouſand five hundred Spaniards killed, beſides their general. The quarter of Turnhout comprehends fifteen villages: twenty-five miles SSW. Bois-le-Duc, and 18 SSE. Breda.

Turo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: twenty-two miles SSW. Converſano.

Turoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt: twelve miles SW. from Aſſens, in the iſland of Funen.

Turpe, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderborn: 3 miles SE. Salzkoden.

Turpni, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: four miles E. Jablunkau.

Turreff, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffſhire, on the river Devron, containing about 700 inhabitants: twenty-ſix miles NNW. Aberdeen, and eight S. Banff.

Turrung, a river of Aſia, in the country of Candahar, which empties itſelf into a lake: eighteen miles S. Candahar.

Turſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera: 24 miles S. Matera, and 110 ESE. Naples.

Turſoſka, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles N. Boleſko.

Turterebes, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NNE. Zatmar.

Turtle Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. S.

Turtle River, a river of United America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 31. 12. N.

Turtle Point, a cape on the coaſt of Weſt Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Turtucaia, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: thirty-four miles SW. Driſtra.

Turuchan, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake, ſituated in *Long.* 102. *Lat.* 67. 42. and runs into the Eniſei, a little to the S. of Turuchanſk.

Turuchanſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei, formerly called *Mangaſea*. According to an old tradition delivered down from father to ſon, a colony from Archangel built the old oſtrog of Mangaſea, before there was ſuch a thing as a Ruſſian town known in Siberia. It derives its name from a Samoiedean tribe, who inhabited this country, and call themſelves Mangaſe: for this people, by promiſing to pay tribute to the Ruſſians, gave occaſion to the building of this town. Old Mangaſea, which ſtood on the river Taz, gradually fell to decay; and in the year 1600, the preſent town was built, and the inhabitants of the old oſtrog were removed hither. This new oſtrog was alſo called *Mangaſea*; but as it lies at the mouth of the river Turukan, it had alſo the name of Turukanſk, which it retains to this day. As this oſtrog proved the means of ſeveral nations becoming tributary to the Ruſſians, it was probably on that account afterwards endowed with the privileges of a town. The houſes in this town are not contiguous, and at moſt do not exceed one hundred. The greateſt part of it is incloſed within a ſmall wooden fortification, with four pieces of cannon; and in this ſtands the houſe of the governor or prefect, and the principal church; and without it are two other churches. Moſt of the inhabitants have always been Coſacs; who were placed here, in order to ſubdue, or at leaſt to check, the Pagan nations of this country, particularly the Tunguſians and Samoiedes: 724 miles NE. Tobolſk, and 1800 ENE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 106. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Turzec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: twenty-four miles E. Novogrodeck.

Tuſa, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſix miles WNW. Miſtretta.

Tuſcany (Duchy of), a country of Italy, ſituated between the Mediterranean, the Tiber, and the Apennines; ſome parts of it are diſtributed among the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa, which portions excepted, its extent from north to ſouth, is about 115 miles, and its breadth about eighty. The face of the country is beautifully varied with

all ſorts of the fine fruits which Italy yields, and likewiſe ſmall woods of cheſtnut-trees, together with fine vines. Among the wild beaſts here are chamois and wild goats. There are, likewiſe, in this county, ſeveral ſpecies of precious ſtones, as granates, rubies, amethyſts, and emeralds, a ſpecies of diamonds, agates, cornelians, chalcedonies, &c. Hot-baths and medicinal ſprings are found in ſeveral places; at Hall are profitable ſalt-pits. Not far from Schwatz is a mine of ſilver and copper; and ſome miles diſtant from the latter is alſo a mine-work, which yields a very ſoft and malleable copper. The copper contains in it ſome ſilver and gold. Good lead, together with fine mineral colours, alum, vitriol, and a fine ſilver ore, are alſo found here. The principal rivers in this county are the Ihn, or Inn, the Adige, the Leck, and the Iſer. In this country are twelve towns and ten villages, which have markets. The common people here, excluſive of the ſubſiſtence which the mines and ſalt-works yield them, have not much to earn; whence a great part of them ſeek for ſubſiſtence out of the country, either by trade or labour. Tyrol was formerly a part of Rhœtia, but, in the ſixth century, the greateſt part of it deſcended to the dukes of Bavaria, and this was afterwards reckoned in Noricum: but, over the ſouthern part, the Longobards, at the ſame time, extended their dominion. The dukes of Bavaria appointed marggraves here; but Henry the Lyon, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being, in the year 1180, put under the ban of the empire, by the emperor Frederic I, this laſt diſmembered the preſent province of Tyrol from Bavaria, inveſting therewith the marggrave Berchtold, under the title of duke of Meran. Otto II, grandſon to this Berchtold, dying without male iſſue, in the year 1248, this country came to count Albrecht III, who reſided at the citadel of Tyrol, gave up the title of a duke of Meran, and ſtyled the whole country the county of Tyrol. Tyrol had, afterwards, frequently princes of its own, of the Houſe of Auſtria; the laſt of whom, named Sigiſmund Francis, died in the year 1665, upon which the emperor Leopold received homage on that account, in perſon, at Inſpruck. The high ſovereign colleges over Tyrol are ſeated at Inſpruck; and, towards the maintenance of the military ſtate of the Houſe of Auſtria, it contributes, yearly, 100,000 florins. In this county lies one regiment of foot, which from the country receives its name, Tyrol.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by Londonderry, on the eaſt by Lough Neagh, on the ſouth-eaſt by Armagh, on the ſouth by Monaghan, on the ſouth-weſt by Fermanagh, and on the weſt by Donegal. It contains thirty-five pariſhes, and about 28,700 inhabitants; about forty-three miles in its greateſt length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from eighteen to thirty-three in breadth. The ſoil varies exceedingly; in ſome parts it is rich and fertile, in ſome rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in many of the towns; and near Dungannon are ſome collieries. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament by the county, the towns of Strabane, Dungannon, Augher, and Clogher, two each.

Tyrrel's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: two miles E. Kingſtown.

Tyſted, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Lymford Gulf: forty miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 8. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Tzaganſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: forty-eight miles SSW. Selenginſk.

Tzarevagor, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tobol: 28 miles SE. Okunevſk. *Long.* 82. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Tzarevokokchaiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 68 miles NW. Kazan. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Tzarevoſangurſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 100 miles SW. Viatka. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 8. N.

Tzariuzin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 180 miles S. Saratov, and 378 E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Tzekinſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: 100 miles WSW. Selenginsk.

Tzerna, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Tzernitz, in the province of Romania.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, near a river of the ſame name: 32 miles NNE. Adrianople.

Tzigeno, a town of Croatia: ten miles SE. Creutz.

Tzikirſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: 120 miles WSW. Selenginsk.

Tzimlianka, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 116 miles ENE. Azoph.

Tziviſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: fifty-ſix miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Tzna, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes twenty miles S. of Tambov, and runs into the Mokſcha, twenty miles NW. Temnikov, in the government of Tambov.

Tzuruchatu (Staroi), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argunia, on the borders of China: 160 miles SE. Nertchinsk. *Long.* 137. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

V.

VAC

VAAGEN (Eaſt), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N.

Vaagen (Weſt), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Vaas, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: ſeven leagues S. le Mans, and 1½ WSW. Chateau-du-Loir.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, at the union of two ſmall rivers, which ſoon after run into the Tarn. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby: ½ league SW. St. Afrique.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: four miles E. St. Flour.

Vacarica, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſix leagues SE. Bragança Nova, and five N. Coimbra.

Vacca (La), a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: about three miles S. from the iſland of St. Antioco.

Vach, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, on the Werra: twenty miles NE. Fulda, and forty-ſix E. Marburg.

Vache, or *Cow's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, of a triangular form, about eight leagues in circumference, about four leagues from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 56. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

Vacheluce, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: three miles S. Stromboli.

Vachier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: three leagues S. le Puy-en-Velay.

Vacia, ſee *Waitzen*.

Vackaleer, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twenty-ſeven miles ENE. Bangalore.

Vacup, a town of Boſnia: thirty-two miles SW. Serajo.

VAG

Vada, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, at the mouth of the river Cecina: eighteen miles SW. Volterra, and ſixteen SSE. Leghorn.

Vadagary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Madura: twenty-five miles W. Coilperta, and ſixty-four SSW. Madura.

Vadamia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 105 miles WNW. Baſſora.

Vadialeera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: fifty-ſix miles N. Medina.

Vadifatima, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: ſixty miles NW. Mecca.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: thirty-two miles W. Nicopoli.

Vado, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: three miles S. Savona.

Vadocondes, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty-five miles WSW. Oſma.

Vado Saetta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſix miles SE. Troia.

Vaduz, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Lichtenſtein: twenty-ſix miles S. Lindau, and thirty-four SSE. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Vaeraye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: three leagues NE. Caſtellane.

Vaeke, a river of the iſland of Ceylon, which runs into the Sea, near Mago.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: eighteen miles ESE. Cordova, and thirty-three WSW. Jaen.

Vag Beſter, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: ſix miles NE. Boleſko.

Vaga, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Poprovſkoe, in the government of Vologda, and runs into the Dwina, at Uſt Vagſkoi, in the government of Archangel.

Vagai, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, eight miles SE. Toboliſk.

Vagiow, a town of the iſland of Celebes, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

Vagney, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: one

leagues and a half E. Remiremont, and four S. Bruyeres.

Vagos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Atlantic coaſt: 2 leagues S. Bragança Nova.

Vagram, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: two leagues S. Salzburg.

Vagſkoi Uſt, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, at the union of the rivers Vaga and Dwina: twenty miles NNW. Schenkurſk.

Vagus, ſee *Waag*.

Vahara, a town of Arabia Deſerta: fifty leagues W. Jamama.

Vaigar, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, on the north ſide of the Straits of Vaigatſkoi, about twenty-four miles in length, and about eight broad. *Long.* 70. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 30. N.

Vaigatſkoi Proliv, ſtraits of Vaigatz, between Nova Zembia, and the continent of Ruſſia, ſo called.

Vaige, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: four leagues E. Laval.

Vaihend, or *Scanderie*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sablitan: fifty leagues SE. Candahar.

Vaihingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Würtemberg, on the Enz: eleven miles NW. Stuttgart, and fifteen SW. Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Vailata, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: eighteen miles E. Milan.

Vaillac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: five leagues N. Cahors, and four NW. Marſillac.

Vailly, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 2½ leagues E. Soiſſons, and three NW. Fiſmes.

Vailly, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny: three leagues E. Aubigny, and three NW. Sancerre.

Vairac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: 1½ league NE. Martel, and 3 NW. St. Ceré.

Vaire, a river of France, which runs into the Var, about three miles NW. Glandeves.

Vaiſon, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, on the Oueze. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Avignon. The Old Town has long been in ruins: twenty-two miles NNE. Avignon, and twenty-three SE. Montelimart.

Vakunaika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kirenga. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Val, la, a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: twenty miles E. Monſtier.

Val, le, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignolles: one league N. Brignolles.

Val di Compare, ſee *Teaki*.

Val de Morea, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: four leagues E. Ponferrada.

Val Richer, or *Val de Richer*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: four leagues NW. Caen.

Val Rotondo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: fifteen miles SE. Sora.

Val de Salas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 22 miles S. Orenſe.

Val Travers, a diſtrict of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, about ſix leagues in circumference, and containing about 3500 inhabitants. It is ſituated between Pontarlier and Neufchatel.

Val de Vacas, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: ten miles from Lucena.

Val de Uxo, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ſeventeen miles SE. Segorba.

Valadares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half SW. Melgaſſo.

Valagode, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty miles S. Candi.

Valais, a country and independent republic in alliance with Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by the canton of Bern, and the lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by the Milaneſe, on the ſouth by the Milaneſe and Piedmont, and on the weſt by Savoy; about 100 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from twenty to twenty-five in breadth from north to ſouth. It is watered by the Rhône, in its whole length. The whole country is one large vale, extending eaſt and weſt, and to the north and ſouth ſides environed by very high mountains. Among the ſouthern mountains the moſt remarkable is the Mont St. Bernard, anciently called *Mons Penninus*, a name given to the whole Appenine chain. The principal hill on the north ſide is the Gemmi, lying towards the frontiers of the canton of Bern, which in winter is impracticable, and its deſcent towards the Valais and Leuck ſteep and narrow, and formerly dangerous. To remedy this inconvenience, in the year 1736, ſeveral rocks were blown up, the road in moſt places widened to the breadth of ſeven feet, and walls raiſed in the moſt ſteep and looſeſt parts, ſo that at preſent travelling is much more ſafe and commodious. The Valais is a country of extraordinary fertility. The harveſt begins in May, and holds till the latter end of October; the corn

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in the bottom of the chief vally being harvested first, next that in the side vallies, and last of all, that on the hills, which yield grain at an uncommon height. The low lands excel the upper in winter products, and these again the former in summer fruits. Exclusive of the best kinds of grain, such as wheat, barley, and rye, this country abounds also in good wine, particularly in a fine muscadel, with plenty of apples, pears, plums, cherries, chestnuts, mulberries, small-nuts, saffron, &c. and about Sion grow also almonds, figs, pomgranates, and other of the more delicate fruits. Both hills and vallies breed great numbers of cattle, and afford plenty of deer, hares, and other game. The mountains are supposed to contain lead, copper, and silver mines; but the produce would not answer the expence of working them. Here is likewise pit-coal. The Valais is noted for two hot baths of celebrated virtue, as namely those of Brug, or Gleuse, and Leuck, the latter of which is commonly known by the appellation of the Valais bath. Besides these it has several other mineral waters. It is reckoned an uncommon thing to meet with a Valesan, who is without a large wen. They are in general below the middle size, and most of them are carried off by an asthma. The cause of these evils, is thought to be the clayish sandy water. In the upper tythings, the prevailing language is the German, but the inhabitants of Sion, in the Upper Valais, with all in the Lower speak a corrupt French; though in both parts, especially in the chief burgh, they apply themselves to the German, French, Italian, and Latin; being all indispensably necessary to them in their intercourse with the cantons of Bern, and Uri, Savoy, Piedmont, and the Milanese; therefore a stranger cannot but be surprised at the fluency with which the meanest people here speak those four tongues. The religion is the Roman Catholic. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lepontii, Viberi, with the Seduni, and Veragri, who sold their liberty dear to Sergius Galba, general of Julius Cæsar. In the middle ages it came to be called *Valesia*, and in 1032, under the emperor Conrad II, devolved to the German empire, as a part of the second Burgendian kingdom. In the year 1035, that prince made over the Lower Valais, to the counts of Savoy. The inhabitants of the Upper Valais, resolutely maintained their liberties, as well against the dukes of Zaringen, who in the year 1157, were by Frederick I appointed guardians of the bishopric of Sion as against the bishops of that see, who assumed the title of counts of the Valais, and after that drove out the families of the Barons Tour and Raren, who had usurped a dangerous authority among them. In 1475, the bishop of Geneva, fell on the Upper Valais with a body of 18,000 men, consisting of Lower Valesians and Savoyards; but the Upper Valesians, being assisted with 3000 troops by Bern, Friburg, and Solothurn their allies, defeated the bishop, and even made a conquest of the Lower Valais, which ever since that time has been subject to them. In the same year also, they formed a perpetual alliance with Bern, which was renewed in 1643; and in 1529, with the whole Helvetic body. In 1533, they entered into a more particular union with the seven popish cantons. The republic of the Upper Valais, consists of seven parts, called *Zehnden* or *Tenua*, the same as tythings. In six of these the government is democratical, but that of the seventh, namely the city of Sion, is aristocratical. Each tything sends a representative to the general diet, called the Landrath, which assembles twice a year, viz. in May and December, in the Majoria house at Sion. The summons for it being issued by the Landeshanptmann. This Landrath has the management of the public concerns, both civil and military, besides appeal of processes brought before the tythings, and gives audience to envoys, &c. Over each tything is a chief called a meyer or castellan, with a particular regency and jurisdiction; but the tything court is composed of the tything judge, assisted by twelve assessors and judges, who act both in civil and criminal cases. The military affairs of each tything are under the direction of a banneret and captain. The Lower Valais is divided into district or bailiwicks, subject to the Upper Valais. Sion is the capital of the country.

Valbase, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: fifteen miles WSW. Burgos.

Valca, a river of Italy, in the Patrimonio, which runs into the Tiber, about five miles above Rome.

Valcalda, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: ten miles N. Genoa.

Valckenburg, a town of Holland: one league NW. Leyden.

Valdagno, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: seventeen miles W. Vicenza.

Valdaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod: seventy-two miles SE. Novgorod. *Long.* 51. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Valdavacete, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty-two miles SE. Madrid.

Valdaynes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three leagues ESE. Mirandela.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-four miles NNE. Leon.

Valdeconca, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the borders of Valencia: fifteen miles S. Tortosa.

Valdemanzanas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles SW. Aſtorga.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirteen miles S. Madrid.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eighteen miles ENE. Cuença.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles SW. Jaen.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles SE. Civdad real.

Valderas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-three miles S. Leon.

Valderies, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: two leagues NNE. Alby.

Valdigem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Duero: one league NE. Lamego.

Valdivia, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near the town of Valdivia.

Valdivia, or *Baldivia*, a ſeaport of South America, in the country of Chili, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, to which it gives name, built in the year 1552, by Peter Valdivia, who gave it his name. There are many gold mines here; and the Spaniards have erected ſeveral ſtrong forts, and leſſer batteries to defend its entrance, as it is ſuppoſed to be the key of the South Seas. It is encloſed with walls, built of earth, and defended by twelve pieces of cannon, which are ſixteen pounders. To the entrance of the harbour, there are at leaſt 100 pieces of cannon on each ſide. The whites of Peru and Chili, baniſhed for their crimes, are ſent hither to ſupport it. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, in 1643; but were obliged to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, thirty or forty pieces, baggage, and ſtores; on advice that ſuccours were arriving to oppoſe them from Peru. The viceroy ſends 30,000 crowns a year, to ſupport the garriſon. Valdivia has a military governor, nominated by the king. Here is alſo a good body of troops, both for garriſoning the place, and the forts built to defend the entrance of the river and harbours in it. This government has undergone ſome viciſſitudes in point of ſubordination, being ſometimes independent of the preſidents of Chili, and immediately ſubject to the viceroy of Lima; and at other times a part of the former. At laſt, on weighing the difficulties for providing for any ſudden exigence, or having a watchful eye over its neceſſary concerns at ſo great a diſtance as Lima, it was annexed to the juriſdiction of the preſident of Chili, as being nearer at hand to ſee that the forces are always on a good footing, and conſtantly in a proper poſture of defence. Valdivia receives from the treaſury of Lima, an annual ſupply of 70,000 dollars, 30,000 in ſpecie, the value of 30,000 in clothes for the ſoldiers, and 10,000 in ſpecie, which is paid to the king's officers at Santiago, in order to purchaſe flour, charqui, graſſa, and other neceſſaries for the garriſon at Valdivia. Theſe remittances are conveyed in ſhips, which ſail from Valparaiſo: ſixty leagues S. Conception. *Long.* 55. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. S.

Valdorf, or *Waldorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: three miles SW. Bielefeld.

Valdrome, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: ſix leagues SSE. Die.

Valedia, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a ſtony plain: here is a very ſpacious natural baſon, ſurrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1000 ſhips, but the entrance, which is entirely open to the weſt, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The coaſt is lined with rocks, near thirty feet in height, which anciently muſt have been waſhed by the ſea, the Moors living in the caverns, hollowed out by the water. At the bottom of the rocks, the ſands heaped up by time have formed a plain, laid out into gardens and cultivated: the town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but few inhabitants: nine leagues SSW. Mazagan.

Valeggio, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: fourteen miles SW. Verona.

Valença, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the ſouth ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Tuy in Spain, and ſaid to have been founded by the ſoldiers of Viriatus. It contains two pariſh churches, an hoſpital, two convents, and about 900 inhabitants: ſixteen miles W. Oporto, and thirty WNW. Bragança. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Valença de Alcantara, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal. In the year 1705, it was taken by the Portugueſe: eight leagues SW. Alcantara.

Valença de Duero, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated about half a league from the Duero: four leagues W. St. Joao de Peſqueira.

Valence, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues SE. Agen, and 7½ E. Nerac. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Valence, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Drôme, on the left ſide of the Rhône. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the principality called *Valentinois*. An univerſity was brought hither from Grenoble, in the year

year 1454: fixteen poſts and a half N. Avignon, and ſeventy-one SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 57. N.

Valence en Albegeois, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: four leagues NE. Alby, and ſeven SSW. Rhodez.

Valencia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aragon and Catalonia, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by Murcia, and on the weſt by New Caſtile, about 220 miles in length from north to ſouth; the breadth is unequal, from twenty to forty-five. Valencia is, in proportion to its extent, one of the beſt peopled provinces of Spain: it contains ſeven principal cities, ſixty-four great towns, upwards of 1000 villages, and about 800,000 inhabitants; it has four ſeaports, the moſt conſiderable of which is that of Alicant; the ſoil is extremely fertile although divided by mountains. Theſe contain mines of Sinopica or blood-ſtone, iron, and allum. There are alſo found quarries of marble, jaſper, plaſter, lapis calaminaris, and potters clay, of which different kinds of earthen veſſels are made. This province annually produces nearly 1,000,000 weight of ſilk; 100,000 arrobas of hemp, 130,000 arrobas of oil, and 3,000,000 cantaros of wine; ſo that its active commerce with France, England, and Holland, is conſiderable: it is calculated at 10,000,000 of piaſtres per annum, which make about 40,000,000 of French livres; above 600,000l. ſterling. This eſtimate, however, appears to be rather exaggerated. Valencia is watered by thirty-five rivers, all of which run toward the eaſt. It was formerly inhabited by the Celtiberians, the Turdetani, the Luſoni, &c. &c. Valencia was erected into a kingdom, in the year 788, by Abdalla, governor of Valencia, who revolted from the king of Cordova, but was however obliged to pay an annual tribute of 17,000 maravedis. This kingdom continued till the thirteenth century, when the laſt king Zahen, was diſpoſſeſſed of his capital, and compelled to leave his dominions with 50,000 Moors.

Valencia, a city of Spain, and capital of the province ſo called. Its ancient name is unknown; but it is ſaid to have been taken and fortified by Scipio, deſtroyed by Pompey, and rebuilt by Sertorius. It was taken from the Romans by the Goths, and from the latter by the Moors, who at twice, poſſeſſed it 230 years; for it was taken in 1094, by the famous Cid-Rui-Diaz-de-Vivar, and bore, during four years, the name of *Valencia of the Cid*. The Moors retook it, but it was finally conquered in 1238, by the king Don Jayme, and embelliſhed as well as enlarged by Don Pedro IV, king of Aragon. It is about half a league in circumference, and the walls are built for ornament rather than defence. Mariana the hiſtorian ſays, that in Valencia cheerfulneſs enters at the doors and windows: the deſcription he gives of this city is in many reſpects devoid of truth, and ſuch that the author proves himſelf more a poet than an hiſtorian. Several geographers who have had implicit faith in Mariana, have even exaggerated his account of Valencia, and ſaid the houſes here are all palaces, on which account the name of *Bella* was given to the city, an epithet difficult to reconcile with narrow, crooked, and unpaved ſtreets, impaſſable after rain; and in which there are but two or three houſes built with taſte, and a few churches diſtinguiſhed by their architecture. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity, inſtituted in the year 1470. Here is a tribunal of inquiſition, with a royal audience, in which the governor, the captain-general of the province, and a royal regent, preſide: 170 miles ESE. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 18. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Valencia, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: ſix miles W. Caraccas.

Valenciennes, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt, which runs through the town in ſeveral branches, and here becomes navigable. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from the emperor Valentinian I, who taken with the temperature of the climate, and charming ſituation of the place, laid the foundation of a town, about the year 367, endowing it with many privileges and immunities, and particularly of being an aſylum for debtors and criminals. This privilege, which extended over the greater part of the town, was called *banlieu*; but it has ſince been limited, to prevent abuſe from fraudulent bankrupts and aſſaſſins. Before the revolution, it belonged to Hainaut, and contained ſeveral churches and convents. The town-houſe is an ancient building of free-ſtone, founded in the fourteenth century, the ſquare or grand place is handſome, but the ſtreets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. The form of its municipal government was conſidered ſo good as to ſerve for the model of ſeveral republics, particularly Venice and Nuremberg, which ſent deputies to collect the laws. Near the town is a coal-mine. Valenciennes was one of the firſt towns which revolted againſt Philip II, king of Spain; it took part with the States and the Proteſtant religion, and refuſed to relieve a garriſon ſent by Margaret of Parma; in conſequence of which it was beſieged, in the year 1567, by John de Noircames, baron of Selles, and at the end of three months ſurrendered at diſcretion: thirty-ſix of the principal ringleaders were

were punished, and the town deprived of its privileges. It was afterwards several times taken and retaken, by the duke of Alba and the States-General. In the year 1656, it was besieged by the French, under the command of marshals Turenne and la Ferté, but they were compelled to raise the siege after the loss of 4000 men killed and wounded, in several assaults. In the year 1677, it was besieged by Louis XIV, in person, and after seventeen days, taken by assault. It remained to France by the peace of Nimmegen, which happened in the following year, when a new and handsome citadel was built, at the expence of the citizens, and other fortifications added. In the year 1793, Valenciennes was invested by the allies, under the conduct of the duke of York, and the governor Ferrand, summoned to surrender, which he refused. During the beginning of June, a very brisk fire was kept up from the fortress; and on the 5th the French attacked the advanced posts, but were repulsed. In the course of the siege a difference of opinion arose, between the English engineer, colonel Moncrief, and M. Ferraris, the chief engineer of the emperor. The British officer was for planting batteries immediately under the wall of the city, instead of approaching it by regular parallels. M. Ferraris, however, contended, that the work of the great Vauban was not to be treated with so little respect, and his opinion was adopted by the council of war. On the morning of the 14th of June, the trenches were opened. The British commander then summoned the garrison; but receiving an unsatisfactory answer, the artillery began to play upon the town with great vigour, and in the course of the night above 500 red-hot balls were poured in upon it. Towards the beginning of July, the besiegers were able to bring 200 pieces of heavy artillery to play without intermission on the town, and the greater part of it was reduced to ashes. The most singular fact in the history of this siege is, that a considerable part of the war was carried on under-ground, mines, and countermines innumerable, having been formed both by the besiegers and besieged. The principal of these, on the side of the former, were, one under the glacis, and one under the horn-work of the fortress; these mines were completed and charged on the 25th of July, and in the night between nine and ten o'clock were sprung, with the most complete success. The English and Austrians immediately embraced the opportunity to throw themselves into the covered way, of which they made themselves masters. The die was now cast, and, on the 26th, the duke of York again summoned the place, which surrendered on capitulation the succeeding day: the duke of York taking possession of it in behalf of the emperor of Germany. The following year, however, in consequence of the successes of the French arms, Valenciennes surrendered to the republicans, on capitulation, on the 26th of August. The garrison were made prisoners of war, but to be conducted to the first post of the Imperial and Dutch armies, on condition that they were not to serve against the republic, till regularly exchanged. Considerable stores of every kind, with 200 pieces of cannon, 1,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 3,000,000 of florins in specie, and 6,000,000 and a half of livres, were found in Valenciennes; 1000 head of horned cattle, and great quantities of oats and other corn were also included within the fortress. So earnest indeed had the emperor been to retain this important place, that he is said to have expended 3,000,000l. in repairing and improving the fortifications. What is most to be lamented is, that upwards of 1000 unhappy emigrants were surrendered on this occasion, to the vengeance of their enraged countrymen. The principal manufactures are lace, cambrick, and woollen mitts, camlets, &c.: 4½ posts E. Douay, and 26 NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Valengin, or *Vallengen*, or *Valangin*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a lordship, in the county of Neufchâtel: three miles NNW. Neufchâtel.

Valenryd, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Traeth Bicha.

Valentano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Castro: fourteen miles SW. Orvieto.

Valentia, an island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of Ireland, about five miles in length, and two in breadth, with a village of the same name, separated from the county of Kerry, by a strait scarcely a mile wide. It lies to the south of Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Valentia Harbour, a bay of Ireland, on the east side of Dingle Bay, between the isle of Valentia and Dowlas Head.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: half a league SW. St. Gaudens.

Valentine's Bay, a bay of the South Atlantic Ocean, situated on the south-east coast of Terra del Fuego.

Valensole, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: six leagues S. Digne, and eight W. Castellane.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in the Lumellin, on the Po. This town was taken from the duchy of Milan by the forces of the king of Sardinia, in the year 1736. It has often been taken and retaken in the different wars of

of Italy: ſix miles N. Alexandria, and twenty-two S. Novara.

Valeſtra, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 12 miles SW. Modena.

Valetta, or *Citta Nuova*, a city of Malta, and capital of the iſland, which, in the year 1566, was built by the grand-maſter Frederick John de Valetta, on a hill in form like a neck of land extending itſelf into the ſea, and was called by his name. Its walls are of large ſquare ſtones, dug out of the rock, and planted with ſeveral batteries. On the point towards the ſea, ſtands the caſtle of St. Elmo, a fortreſs which defends both the harbours: one of which, called *Marſa Maſcietto*, lies at the entrance from the ſea to the right of the town, and incloſes a ſmall iſland, on which ſtand both a fort and a lazaretta. The other harbour, on the left ſide, is ſimply called *Marſa*, or *The Great Harbour*, being the largeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt commodious in this iſland, and having ſome bays. Its entrance, beſides the caſtle of St. Elmo, is guarded by Fort Ricaſoli, which ſtands on the Punta del Orſa, to the left. The town of Valetta lies on its right, and on its left the towns il Borgo, or Vittorioſa, and Senglea. In Valetta is a handſome palace, where the grand-maſter reſides, and before it a ſpacious area for exerciſes. Each of the ſeven nations, or tongues of this order, has its peculiar hall. The principal church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. The Jeſuits had a college here; beſides which are ſeveral convents and nunneries, a large hoſpital, and a building where Turkiſh ſlaves are kept. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 2000.

Valette (La), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: four leagues S. Angoulême, and ſix E. Barbezieux.

Valey Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, ſeparated by a ſtrait called *Valey Sound*, from the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 15. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Valfermoſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three leagues NE. Levria.

Valfroicour, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: two leagues S. Mirecourt, and four and a half W. Epinal.

Valgom, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſix miles N. Candi.

Valgorge, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: three leagues NW. Largentiere.

Valbermoſo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twelve miles ESE. Guadalaxara.

Valiam, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in Lake Ladoga: ninety-two miles N. Peterſburg.

Valiquerville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 2 leagues NNW. Caudebec.

Valk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: ſeventy-two miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Valki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: ſixteen miles SW. Charkov. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Vall, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-eight miles ESE. Carliſtadt.

Vallabregues, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône: one league N. Taraſcon, and three SW. Avignon.

Valladolid, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on a ſmall river called *Eſquava*, near the Piſuerga. The ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1346. Several of the churches of Valladolid, thoſe eſpecially of the Dominicans and of San Benito are elegant, agreeably to the Spaniſh taſte, that is handſome, and full of altars richly gilt. Valladolid is not wholly without manufactures, ſome ſtuffs and coarſe cloths are made there from the wool of the ſheep which are kept in the neighbourhood. There are alſo gold and ſilver-ſmiths; and one ſtreet is entirely inhabited by jewellers. This is very lively, and full of buſineſs, as are all the others, which terminate in the great ſquare. An academy of the Belles Lettres was eſtabliſhed here, in the year 1752: eighty-four miles NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Honduras. The ſee of a biſhop, who takes the title of biſhop of Honduras. *Long.* 70. 33. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Valladolid, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatan: twenty-five leagues E. Merida.

Valladolid, ſee *Mechoacan*.

Vallance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 1½ league S. Condom, and 5½ N. Auch.

Vallarios, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fifteen miles W. Balbaſtro.

Valle, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: ſixteen miles SW. Chriſtianſand.

Valle, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: forty-four miles N. Chriſtianſand.

Valle, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles SE. Rovigno.

Valle Ruſtic, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of la Porta.

Vallelonga, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eighteen miles ENE. Nicotera.

Valleneay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châteauroux: seven leagues N. Châteauroux, and seven and a half E. Loches. *Long.* 19. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Valleraugue, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Vigan: two leagues N. le Vigan, and six and a half W. Alais.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: four leagues WSW. Tours.

Vallet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clisson: four leagues E. Nantes, and 1½ N. Clisson.

Vallette (La), a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: five leagues SSE. Grenoble.

Valli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles ESE. Capua.

Vallière, a town of France, in the departpartment of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubusson: two leagues SW. Aubusson.

Vallies (Four, District of), otherwise called *The District of Pignerol*, a province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the marquisate of Susa, on the west by France, on the south by the marquisate of Saluzzo, and on the east by Carmagnola: the four vallies are those of Perusia, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The length of the province is about twenty-four miles, and its breadth from eight to eleven. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Perusia, St. Martin, and Fenestrelle. These vallies are watered by the Cluson, and several other smaller rivers; they are all surrounded with mountains and sharp rocks, in which are found white hares, foxes, pheasants, partridges, wolves, and bears; and in the most lofty of the neighbouring Alps is found the marmottes, a creature something larger than a rabbit, but more of the nature of the badger: the chamois and the bouquetin, an animal something like a goat, or chamois, but more fleet than either. Among the tame animals is the jumart, produced by a bull and a mare, or a bull and a she-ass. The vallies are fertile in pasturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly chestnuts. These vallies are celebrated for the cruel persecution of the inhabitants, who were called Waldenses, on account of their religion, about the year 1655. But now they enjoy in peace the worship they embraced, though they have a Catholic church in each parish. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 8000, of which 7000 are supposed to be Protestants.

Valloire, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: nine miles SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Vallon, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Mans: 3½ leagues W. le Mans, and four NE. Sablé.

Vallon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tanargue: three leagues NW. Pont St. Esprit, and two and a half SE. Joyeuse.

Vallonise, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briançon: three leagues SW. Briançon.

Valls, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: nine miles N. Tarragona.

Valmarosse, a town of Istria: eight miles ESE. Capo d'Istria.

Valmaseda, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay: thirteen miles SW. Bilbas.

Valmont, or *Vallemont*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cany: two leagues E. Fecamp, and two SW. Cany.

Valndorf, a town of Hungary: five miles SW. Szeben.

Valoe, an island of Sweden, in the Bay of Christiania: seven miles SSE. Tonsberg.

Valognes, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel: 7½ posts N. Coutances, and 37½ WNW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Valona, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, won by the Turks from the Christians, in the year 1464. In the year 1690, it was taken by the Venetians, but retaken by the Turks the year following: sixty-eight miles S. Durazzo. *Long.* 37. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Valorsine, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais: fifteen miles SE. Notre Dame d'Abondance.

Valovek, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: fifty-two miles N. Jassy.

Valparaiso, a town of Spain, in New Castile: fifteen miles S. Huete.

Valparaiso, a seaport town of South America, on the coast of Chili, situated on a bay of the South Pacific Ocean. This town was at first very mean, consisting only of a few warehouses, built by the inhabitants of St. Jago, for laying up their goods till shipped off for Callao, the harbour of Valparaiso being the nearest port of that city, from which

which it is only twenty leagues diſtant. The only inhabitants at that time were the few ſervants left by their reſpective maſters for taking care of the warehouſes, and managing their mercantile affairs. But in proceſs of time, the merchants themſelves, together with ſeveral other families, removed from St. Jago, in order to be more conveniently ſituated for trade; ſince which it has gradually increaſed, ſo that at preſent it is both large and populous; and would be ſtill larger, were it not for its inconvenient ſituation, ſtanding ſo near the foot of a mountain, that a great part of the houſes are built on its acclivity, or in its breaches. Valparaiſo, beſides its pariſh church, has a convent of Franciſcans, and another of Auguſtines; but very few religious, and the churches belonging to them ſmall and mean. It is inhabited by families of Spaniards, and caſte both of Mulattoes, and Meſtizos. Here is a military governor nominated by the king, who having the command of the garriſons in the ſeveral ports, and of the militia of the place and its dependencies, is to take care that they are properly diſciplined. The proximity of this port to St. Jago, has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on at that city. To this it owes its foundation, increaſe, and preſent proſperity. All the Callao ſhips, which carry on the commerce between the two kingdoms, come hither. In this port they take in wheat, tallow, Cordovan-leather, cordage, and dried fruits, and with theſe return to Callao; and a ſhip has been known to make three voyages in one ſummer, between November and June. Valparaiſo is abundantly ſupplied with proviſions from St. Jago, and other places in its neighbourhood. Among the ſeveral kinds of game, there is here ſuch a plenty of partridges in their ſeaſon, which begins at March and laſts ſeveral ſucceeding months, that the muleteers knock them down with ſticks, without going out of the road, and bring great numbers of them to Valparaiſo. But few of theſe or any other birds are ſeen near the town. It is the ſame with regard to fiſh, very little being to be caught either in the harbour or along the coaſt, in compariſon of what may be taken in the other parts. The harbour is every where free from rocks and ſhoals, except to the north-eaſt of the Breach de los Angelos, where, about a cable's length or two from the land, is a rock, which muſt be the more carefully avoided, as it never appears above water, but ſometimes has not a depth ſufficient for a ſhip of any burden to paſs over it: 225 miles N. Conception, and ſeventy-five NW. St. Jago. *Long.* 72. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 3. S.

Valperga, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: eleven miles SSW. Ivrea, and ſixteen N. Turin.

Valperſchwyl, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: ten miles NW. Berne.

Valpo, ſee *Walpo*.

Valpueſa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ten miles NNE. Frias.

Valreas, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: ſix leagues NNE. Orange, and five SE. Montelimart.

Vals, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, celebrated for ſeveral medicinal ſprings in the neighbourhood: four leagues SW. Privas, and ſix NW. Viviers.

Valſeca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: four miles N. Segovia.

Valſtagno, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: ſixteen miles N. Vicentin.

Valtanas, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon; fifteen miles E. Valencia.

Valteſchband, or *Weltejchrand*, a town of the State of Overiſſel: four leagues NE. Covorden.

Valteline, a lordſhip of the Griſons, ſituated at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps; bounded on the north by the Griſons, on the eaſt by the county of Bormio and the Breſſan, on the ſouth by the Bergamaſco and the Milaneſe, and on the weſt by the county of Chiavenna and the Milaneſe: this country, which is called by the Griſons *Veltlin*, or *Veltlein*, and by the inhabitants *Valle Tellina*, is a vally incloſed between two chains of lofty mountains, about fifty miles in length, and from eight to twenty in breadth. It is exceedingly fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the Adda, which, after receiving all the ſtreams iſſuing from the foreſt, diſcharges itſelf into the Como Lake. In ſome parts the heat is intenſe, but in others more moderate, and on the hills and the greateſt part of the adjacent vallies the air is moſtly cool. Of this variation in its temperature, the neceſſary conſequence is a variation in the products of the earth. The levels in this vally, through which the Adda purſues its courſe, and the breadth of which in ſome parts is not leſs than a mile, exhibit a delightful variety of corn-fields, meadows, vineyards, and orchards of cheſtnuts, and other fruits. The vineyards on the mountains towards the north produce the beſt wine in the whole country, and above them are corn-fields, meadows, and paſture-lands. The hills on the ſouth ſide are covered with fine woods of cheſtnuts, fields, meadows, and rich paſtures, in which graze numerous herds of cattle. This country abounds alſo in excellent red wine, of a moſt delicious flavour, and of ſo good a body, that it will keep for a whole century, improving both in taſte and wholeſomeneſs, and gradually turning paler, till at length its

redneſs

redneſs totally diſappears. Great quantities of this wine are exported. The apples and pears in moſt places are not much eſteemed; but the peaches, apricots, figs, and melons, exquiſite. Here are likewiſe plenty of lemons, citrons, almonds, pomegranates, cheſtnuts, and other delicious fruits. Its ſoil alſo would produce all kinds of grain and puiſe; but the levels being interſperſed with ſwampy places, which have hitherto remained without culture, and the wine-trade chiefly engroſſing the attention of the inhabitants, it does not yield a ſufficiency for the inhabitants without importation. Some parts grow hemp, and in the levels, particularly on the higher grounds and the mountains, are fine paſtures. Bees and ſilk-worms are bred here in vaſt numbers. The Adda yields plenty of fiſh, and is noted for its trout, which often weigh from fifty to ſixty pounds. The whole of their mine-works here conſiſt in a few iron founderies. This country is without ſo much as one city, but has ſome conſiderable towns, with many thriving villages. Its language is a corrupt kind of Italian. The Roman Catholic is the only religion. Their clergy are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Como. The whole country is divided into three diſtricts, or terzeros, called *Sopra*, *Mezzo*, and *Sotto*, or *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. Tirano is the capital of the firſt, Sondrio of the ſecond, and Morbegno of the laſt. The Valteline, together with the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio (which had long been the conſtant ſource of hoſtility between the biſhops of Como and Coire) came, in the year 1336, under the dominions of Azzo Viſconti, ſovereign of Milan, who quietly tranſmitted them to his ſucceſſors. Upon the death of John Viſconti, one of Azzo's ſucceſſors, his territories were divided between his nephews Galeazzo and Barnabas. Upon the demiſe of Galeazzo, his ſon, John Galeazzo, ſecured the perſon of his uncle Barnabas, and having confined him in the caſtle of Trevio until his death, which happened in 1395, annexed his dominions to his own, and became by this union the greateſt and moſt powerful prince in Italy. Maſtino, ſon of Barnabas, took ſhelter, upon his father's impriſonment, with Hartman, biſhop of Coire, and died in exile, without recovering any ſhare of his inheritance. Previous to his death, he formally ceded all his right and title over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, as a mark of gratitude for his protection. To this ceſſion, at that time of no avail, the Griſons owe the poſſeſſion of theſe provinces. The claim lay dormant for above half a century, until ſome diſcontents ariſing in the Valteline, in 1487, the Griſons made an irruption into that country, in ſupport of the biſhop's rights; but their arms not being at that time attended with ſucceſs, they purchaſed a peace by renouncing all pretenſions to the Valteline. They renewed, however, their claim in 1512, when Ludovico, called *the Moor*, duke of Milan, was taken priſoner by Louis XII, and the whole Milaneſe, comprifing the Valteline, occupied by that monarch. Upon this revolution, the Griſons, in conjunction with the biſhop of Coire, entered the Valteline, and having expelled the French troops, took poſſeſſion of the country; they were received with joy by the inhabitants, who did homage to their new ſovereigns, and in return obtained from them the confirmation of all their privileges. A compromiſe was immediately entered into between the biſhop of Coire and the three leagues, to ſhare between them the ſovereignty of this country. In the following year, Maximillian Sforza, raiſed to the ducal throne of Milan upon the expulſion of the French, ceded, in perpetuity, the poſſeſſion of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, and the Griſons; and this ceſſion was ratified by Francis I, in the treaty of peace which he concluded with the Swiſs and their allies, the Griſons, in 1516, when he obtained poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe. In 1530, the republic of the Griſons acquired the whole dominion of the Valteline, to the excluſion of the biſhop of Coire, under pretence that the latter had not furniſhed his quota of men and money in the war with James of Medici, in defence of theſe ceded countries: accordingly, they compelled the biſhop to ſell his ſhare of the ſovereignty over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, for a yearly income of 575 florins, to be paid to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors out of the cuſtoms of Chiavenna. From that period theſe provinces were poſſeſſed by the Griſons without moleſtation, until the rival intereſts of France and Spain, the intrigues of the pope, religious enthuſiaſm, the zeal of party, and the exactions of the Griſon governors, kindled an inſurrection, which commenced with a maſſacre of the Proteſtants, and raged for a ſeries of years with the moſt ſavage and unremitting fury.

Valtierra, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: ten miles from Tudella.

Valva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: eighteen miles SSW. Civita di Chieta, and thirty-ſix NW. Moliſe.

Valvano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſix miles N. Cangiano.

Valvaſone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the Tajamento: 14 miles WSW. Udina.

Valverde, or *Val Verde*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and audience

audience of Lima, ſituated in a vally, from which it receives its name, on a river, with a harbour, about five leagues from the Pacific Ocean.

Valverde, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles S. Cuenca.

Valverde del Camino, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: ſeventeen miles NE. Moguer.

Valverde de Freſno, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal: twenty-four miles NNW. Coria, and twenty-ſeven SSW. Civdad Rodrigo.

Valuiki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 108 miles SSW. Voronez. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Valuntown, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: ten miles NNE. Norwich.

Vamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

Vam-kzoſe, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago, where the celebrated St. F. Xavier was buried: 62 miles SW. Macao.

Van, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, on a lake, to which it gives name. This town has often been taken and retaken, and was pillaged by Timur Bec; at preſent, it belongs to the grand ſignior, and is well fortified, and governed by a beglerbeg: the lake is forty leagues in circumference, well ſupplied with fiſh: 42 miles SE. Bedlis, and 150 E. Diarbek.

Van, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 20 miles N. Chriſtiania.

Van, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, about five miles below Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan.

Van, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 50 miles SE. Ta.

Van Campens, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 32 miles NW. Morriſtown.

Van Cheau, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 110. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Van Diemen's Land, the ſouth part of the iſland of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in the year 1642. In the year 1773, it was viſited by Captain Furneaux, and afterwards by Captain Cook. *Long.* 148. to 150. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. to 42. 30. S.

Van Diemen's Road, an anchoring-place in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands. *Long.* 185. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. S.

Vandeleville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezeliſe: three leagues NW. Mirecour, and two SW. Vezeliſe.

Vandſia, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 43 miles W. Chriſtianſand.

Vandy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: one league N. Vouziers.

Vandyke's Iſlands, two iſlands, Great and Little, in the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the north-weſt of Tortola.

Vanger, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: four miles E. Soleure.

Vang-tchonang, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 15 miles WNW. Fong-yang.

Vaniambaddy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 112 miles E. Seringapatam, and 105 SW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 41. N.

Vanne, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, near Sens.

Vannen, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 10. N.

Vannes, a ſeaport town of France, and capital of the department of the Morbihan, at the union of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, in the lake Morbihan; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. The principal commerce is in corn, bar-iron, and fiſh. It has two ſuburbs, one of which is larger than the town itſelf: 13 poſts NW. Nantes, and 56½ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 14. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Vannes (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarnargue: two leagues SW. Joyeuſe, and eight W. Pont St. Eſprit.

Vans-les-Dames, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: four leagues NE. Vitry.

Van-ſaien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan ſi: 27 miles N. Kiai.

Van-tchin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Van-tien, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1295 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 29. N.

Vanvey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: two leagues ESE. Châtillon-ſur-Seine, and 8½ W. Laugny.

Var, a department of France; bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Alps, on the eaſt by the county of Nice, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the de-

partment of the Mouths of the Rhône; about fifty miles in length, and from twenty-five to thirty-six in breadth. It is a part of what was, before the revolution, called *Provence*. Toulon is the capital.

Var, a river which rises in the department of the Lower Alps, about ten miles south from Barcelonette, croſſes the county of Nice, and, in part, ſeparates it from France, till it runs into the Mediterranean, four miles W. Nice. It gives name to the department.

Varadeh, a town of Egypt: 22 miles NE. Cairo.

Varades, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: two leagues NE. Ancenis.

Varage, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 1½ league NW. Barjols.

Varaggio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles NE. Savona, and eighteen WSW. Genoa.

Varallo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a diſtrict, in the vally of Seſia: 24 miles NNW. Novara, and 33 E. Aoſta.

Varambon, or *Varembon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: half a league SW. Pont-d'Ain, and three and a half SSE. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

Varangueber, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: ten miles W. Carenton.

Varano, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: 13 miles NNW. Monte St. Angelo.

Varano de Marcheſi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 12 miles WSW. Parma.

Varaſdin, a town of Croatia, on the ſouth ſide of the Drave, with a caſtle and citadel; near it is a warm-bath: 186 miles NW. Belgrade, and 110 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Varbreſſe, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyons: three leagues NW. Lyons, and three and a half S. Villefranche.

Varces, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: two leagues and a half S. Grenoble, and five E. St. Marcellin.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Kolumbatz, in Macedonia, and runs into the Gulf of Salonik: 16 miles WSW. Saloniki.

Vardegus, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean: 100 miles NNW. Kola. *Long.* 48. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 25. N.

Vardhuys, ſee *Wardhuys*.

Vareilles Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: two leagues and a half NNE. Civray, and ſix S. Poitiers.

Varel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 22 miles N. Oldenburg.

Varen, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: ſix leagues NNW. Alby, and ten and a half WSW. Rhodez.

Varena, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Como: fifteen miles NNE. Como, and thirty-five N. Milan.

Varenne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: three leagues and a half N. Cuſſet, and five and a half S. Moulins.

Varenne, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 20 miles SE. Queenborough.

Varenne le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône: two leagues S. Châlons.

Varennes, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meuſe. In this town, the king and queen of France, with the dauphin, the princeſs royal, and princeſs Elizabeth, were ſtopped, in their journey to Montmedy, when they attempted to eſcape, in the month of June, 1791: two leagues and a half N. Clermont-en-Argonne, and four and a half WNW. Verdun.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: two leagues SW. Bourbonne.

Vareſa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 13 miles NNW. Brugneto.

Vareſio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles NNW. Milan, and 10 WSW. Como.

Vargas, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: eleven miles SSW. Santander.

Vargo, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 14 miles N. Solſona.

Vargula, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: eleven miles WNW. Erfurt.

Varhely, a town of Tranſylvania, built on the ruins of Sarmizagethuſa, the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards named by Trajan *Ulpia Trajana*: ſixty miles E. Temeſvar, and forty S. Weiſſenburg.

Variam, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty leagues E. Amadan.

Varilhes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 3½ leagues WSW. Mirepoix, and 4 N. Taraſcon.

Varler,

Varler, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: four miles NNW. Coesfeld.

Varmat, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NNW. Zatmar, and twenty-one S. Munkacz.

Varmo, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tajamento, two miles N. Laſtiſana, in the country of Friuli.

Varna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, ſituated on a gulf or bay of the Black Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Varna. The ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1444, Ladiſlaus, king of Hungary, was defeated and ſlain by Amurath I, emperor of the Turks, near this town: 144 miles N. Conſtantinople, and 112 NNE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Varnavin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Vetluga. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

Varoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

Vars, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme: two leagues N. Angouleſme.

Varſetch, a town of Iſtria: eight miles E. Pedena.

Varſovia, ſee *Warſaw*.

Vary, a town of Hungary: ten miles S. Munkacz, and twenty-one N. Zatmar.

Varzea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues SSW. Lamego.

Varzeſkoi, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 60 miles E. Mezen.

Varzy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSW. Clamecy, and 8 N. Nevers.

Vaſarhely, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros: 28 miles WNW. Udvarhely.

Vaſchgerd, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand: 170 miles SE. Samarcand.

Vaſil, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod, on the Volga: ſixty miles E. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Vaſilkov, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 28 miles SSW. Kiev.

Vaſina, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four miles N. Baſtia.

Vaſith, or *Waſith*, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: ninety-ſix miles SE. Bagdad, and 185 NNW. Baſſora.

Vaſkina, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, on the South Coaſt of the iſland of Kalguev.

Vaſkovnia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 120 miles SSE. Pſkov, and twenty-four SW. Velikie-Luki.

Vaſlui, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-two miles S. Jaſſy.

Vaſon, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twenty miles WSW. Stulweiſſenburg.

Vaſpinge, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing about 600 houſes: three leagues from Tauris.

Vaſquez, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-ſix miles NW. Villa del Principe.

Vaſſen, or *Waeſſen*, a town of the duchy of Gueiderland: four leagues S. Hattem.

Vaſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. Vire. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE. Caen.

Vaſſy, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Marne. In the year 1562, a bloody perſecution againſt the Proteſtants began in this town: three leagues S. St. Dizier, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNW. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

Vaſtan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: fifty-eight miles SE. Betlis.

Vaſtanfors, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 32 miles NNW. Stroemſholm.

Vaſugan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. N.

Vatan, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. Iſſoudun, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. Châteauroux. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

Vatika, or *Berbathi*, anciently *Tyrinx*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: ſixteen miles NE. Napoli di Romania.

Vatica, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated in a large bay, to which it gives name: forty-four miles SE. Miſitra.

Vatimont, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues WNW. Morhange, and 2 SW. Fauquemont.

Vaubecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: three leagues N. Bar-le-Duc, and three S. Clermont-en-Argonne.

Vauclain (Le), a town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Vaucluſe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. St. Hypolite.

Vaucluſe, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, memo-

rable for being the reſidence of Petrarch and Laura: four leagues W. Apt, and five E. Avignon.

Vaucouleurs, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe: 2½ leagues NE. Gondrecourt, and 11 SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Vaud, a country of Swiſſerland, dependent on the canton of Berne, about twenty leagues in length, and almoſt as many in breadth; bounded on the north by the county of Neufchâtel, on the eaſt by the canton of Friburg, on the ſouth by the Lake of Geneva and the river Rhône, and on the weſt by France. After the decline of the Roman empire, the Vaudois made a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, from which it fell to the empire of Germany, under which the dukes of Zaringen held it as a fief, and at the extinction of that family, it became annexed to the eſtates of the counts of Savoy: from Savoy it was conquered by the Swiſs. It includes the towns and bailiwicks of Lauſanne, Yverdun, Moudon, Avenche, Vevay, Morges, and ſeveral others.

Vaudemont, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1½ league S. Vezelize, and 2½ NNW. Mirecourt.

Vaudier, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 4½ miles SE. Demont.

Vaudrevange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Sarre; formerly a conſiderable town, but ruined by the wars in Lorrain: three miles N. Sar-Louis.

Vaudreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 1½ league N. Louviers.

Vaugirard, a town of France, in the department of Paris: half a league SW. Paris.

Vaugneray, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Campde-Lyons: 2½ leagues WSW. Lyons.

Vault (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: one league W. Avallon.

Vaulx, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 1½ league NE. Bapaume.

Vauvenargues, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: two leagues ENE. Aix.

Vauvert, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: three leagues S. Niſmes, and ſix NE. Montpellier.

Vauville, a ſmall ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, on a bay to which it gives name: three leagues W. Cherburg, and ſix NW. Valognes.

Vauvillers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: four leagues NW. Luxeuil, and three NE. Juſſey.

Vauvincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 1½ league N. Bar-le-Duc.

Vaux, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: twelve miles NNW. Harriſburg.

Vaux Milieux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: four leagues NE. Vienne.

Vaybingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Entz, with a caſtle. This town had formerly counts of its own: eleven miles NW. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight SSE. Heidelberg.

Vayloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles SSW. Coveriporum.

Vayres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: one league SW. Libourne.

Ubaye, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

Ubeda, a city of Spain, in the province of Jaen, containing ten pariſhes, eight convents, and about 2900 inhabitants: three miles E. Jaen, and forty-ſeven N. Grenada.

Uberlingen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Coſtance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of ſo many ſtone-quarries. This town is divided into three parts; namely, into the Lower Town, the Upper Town, and the Gallenberg; in the laſt of which are vineyards. It contains in it a collegiate church, a houſe of the order of St. John, an imperial hoſpital, three convents, and two other churches. Near the town is a good mineral ſpring. Uberlingen was an imperial town ſo early as the time of the emperors of Swabia. Charles IV and Wenceſlaus engaged to maintain it in its immediate independency on the empire. To the prefecturate of Altorf it pays, as an annual acknowledgment, ten pounds of pfennings. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire and circle, is 139 florins. Its contingency to the chamber of Wetzlar is 157 rix-dollars, 24 kruitzers:

kruitzers: twenty-one miles NW. Lindau, and ſeven N. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Uberſko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles ENE. Chrudim.

Ubi, or *Uby*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, in the Gulf of Siam, near the coaſt of Cambodia; about ſeven leagues in circumference, with plenty of wood and good water. *Long.* 105. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. N.

Ubigau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ſix miles NW. Liebenwerda, and twenty-eight SE. Wittenberg. *Long.* 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Ubraye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: three leagues NE. Caſtellane.

Ucanho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ½ league N. Lamego.

Ucayal, a river of South America, formed by the Apurimac and ſome other ſtreams. It runs into the river of the Amazons, in Peru, *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

Uchinchir, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Uchkiliſſa, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: ſix leagues NW. Erivan.

Ucker, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itſelf into the Friſche Haff, one mile N. Uckermunde, in Pomerania.

Ucker Mark, ſee *Brandenburg*.

Ucker See, a conſiderable lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated to the ſouth of Prenzlow.

Uckermunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the river Ucker, near its entrance into the Friſche Haff. This town was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1190. In the ſeventeenth century it ſuffered greatly by ſieges, and the viciſſitudes of war; and in the year 1713, was ſacked by the Ruſſians. It has good fiſheries, paſtures, and woods: twenty-nine miles NNW. Old Stettin, and fifteen SE. Anclam. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Ucles, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty miles SW. Huete.

Ucria, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: eight miles WSW. Pati.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Velika, twelve miles NW. Onegka, in the government of Pſkov.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Tchima, *Long.* 117. 8. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, near Verch Udinſk.

Uda, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Ochotz, *Long.* 154. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Udden, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. *Long.* 43. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Uddevalla, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the kingdom of Gothland, and province of Bahus, with a ſtrong fort and convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in iron, planks, and herrings; their number is about 9000: 205 miles WSW. Stockholm. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Udedibode, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty miles S. Candi.

Udem, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ſeven miles SSE. Cleves.

Udi, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N. Atfieh.

Udigherey, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: forty-three miles NW. Nellore, and twenty-eight NW. Cuddapa.

Udina, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Friuli; to which, on the decline of Aquileia, the patriarch removed his ſeat. This patriarchate was the occaſion of great diſputes between the Houſe of Auſtria and the State of Venice, which were ſettled, in the year 1751, by founding, inſtead thereof, two archbiſhoprics: one at Goritz; the other at Udina; the latter to be the metropolitan of all the biſhops which were in the Venetian dominions, under the patriarch. Udina contains ſeveral churches, convents, and hoſpitals, a college for the ſtudy of law, and a military academy: thirty-five miles NW. Trieſte, and fifty-four NNE. Venice. *Long.* 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Udinſk (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, ſituated on the river Uda: 260 miles NW. Irkutſk, and 600 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 116. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Udinſk (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Selenga: 88 miles E. Irkutſk, and 1028 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 125. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Udinſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Uda and the Angara: 140 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Udinſka (Nova), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Uda: 24 miles SE. Udinſka.

Udrigall Head, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 18. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Udſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Uda: 1100 miles ENE. Irkutsk, and 2140 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 153. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Udſtein, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: nine miles NW. Stavanger.

Udvar,

Udvar, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Columbo.

Udvarhely, a town of Tranſylvania: twenty-two miles NE. Scheſsburg, and fifty-eight E. Coloſvar. *Long.* 41. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

Udumnaevſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: eighty-eight miles SW. Nertchinsk.

Vea, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eighteen leagues N. Zareng.

Veagues, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: two leagues SW. Sancerre, and ſix NE. Bourges.

Veas, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Odier: eight miles NNE. Gibraleon.

Vebron, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: two leagues S. Florac.

Vechi, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Munſter, about ſix miles NE. from Coesfeld, croſſes the county of Bentheim and State of Overiſſel, and runs into the Zuyder See at Gelmuyden.

Vecht, a river which paſſes by Utrecht, and runs into the Zuyder See at Muyden.

Vechta, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter. In the year 1538, this town was burnt by the count of Oldenburg; and in 1541, it was taken and plundered by Maurice, duke of Saxony: ſixty miles NE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Veckiani, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Vecs, a town of Tranſylvania: ſixteen miles ESE. Bitriz.

Vedenſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Irkut: thirty-four miles W. Irkutsk, and ſixty NNE. Tunguskoi.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Uſia: fifty-ſix miles ESE. Vielsk.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokſcha: 200 miles ESE. Archangel. *Long.* 64. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Vedenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty-ſix miles SE. Tomsk.

Veere, or *Vere*, or *Ter-vere*, a ſeaport town of the State of Zealand, ſituated on the northern coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren, communicating with Middelburg, by means of a canal: the name given it ſignifies, in the language of the country, *Paſſage*; and was probably acquired by its being the place from whence they ordinarily paſs over to North Beveland: its ancient name was Kampvere. The place is regularly fortified towards the land with ſtrong baſtions, and a broad ditch; and towards the ſea with a ſtrong wall. The harbour is very good, but lies much expoſed to inundations. The arſenal is one of the beſt in Zealand, and furniſhed with all manner of ſtores for a conſiderable fleet. This is the third walled town in the Iſle of Walcheren, and has the ſixth place in the aſſembly of the States of Zealand. It has three gates towards the land, and one towards the ſea, where veſſels come from Dort, Ziriczee, and other places. This city was firſt encompaſſed with walls, in the year 1368; and in 1532, the emperor, Charles V, made it a marquiſate for Maximilian, earl of Boſſu, who ſold it to Philip II, king of Spain. In the year 1572, it was taken by the prince of Orange; and in the year 1581, it was given him by the States, or, as others ſay, it was purchaſed for 1,456,000 guilders. In this family it continued till the death of king William, when it fell to the prince of Orange. It was taken from the late prince by the States, and reſtored to him again upon the revolution in 1747, when he was declared ſtadtholder of the province. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the herring-fiſhery, which is their harveſt. There is little to be obſerved in the town but the ſtadthouſe, began in the year 1704; and the great church, the ſteeple of which is low and unfiniſhed: four miles N. Middelburg. *Long.* 20. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 37.

Veere Channel, a channel between the Dutch iſlands of Walcheren and Schowen.

Veerf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles ENE. Rotenburg.

Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the North Coaſt: thirty-four miles NW. Oviedo.

Vega (La), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: twenty-four miles SE. St. Jago de los Cavalleros.

Vega (La), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: ſixty-two miles N. St. Domingo.

Vega (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles WNW. Aſtorga.

Vega (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eighteen miles NNE. Leon.

Vegaman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-four miles NNE. Leon.

Veggiani, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twelve miles NNW. Bonifacio.

Vegiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twelve miles S. Potenza.

Veglenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vim: ſeventy-two miles NNE. Yarenſk.

Veglia, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Morlachia, from which it is ſeparated by

by a narrow channel, about eighteen miles long, and three or four broad. The town of Veglia lies in the weſtern part of the iſland, has a harbour and caſtle, in which reſides the Venetian count or governor, and a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Zara. *Long.* 32. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Veglia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: fifteen miles S. Brindiſi.

Vegliana, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suza, near the Little Doria, where the French obtained a victory over the Piedmonteſe and Spaniards, in the year 1630: eleven miles N. Turin.

Veglionello, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty miles SSW. Turſi.

Vegre, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Yvry.

Veicama, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: four leagues from Toloſa.

Vejer, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: nine miles S. Medina Sidonia.

Veilly, or *Veſly*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Aiſne: three leagues E. Soiſſons, and 3½ S. Laon.

Veiras, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: fifteen miles NNE. Eſtremos.

Veiry, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: nine miles E. Seiſſel.

Veiſenberg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: fifty-ſix miles E. Revel. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 22. N.

Veiſenſtein, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel: thirty-two miles SE. Revel.

Veitſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neuſtadt: three miles NE. Weyda.

Velach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, at the union of the Campach and Moll: eleven miles NNW. Saxenburg.

Velaine, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy: two leagues ENE. Nancy, and three NW. Luneville.

Velaſco, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico.

Velay, before the revolution, a country of France, in Languedoc, ſituated to the weſt of the Vivarais, and the eaſt of Auvergne. It is mountainous, but fertile; le Puy en Velay was the capital. It now conſtitutes the department of the Upper Loire.

Velberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of the imperial town of Hall: ſeven miles E. Hall.

Velbert, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: five miles NNE. Medman.

Velburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twelve miles N. Dietfurt, and twenty-two NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Velden, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: ſix miles SSW. Landſhut, and twelve E. Aerding.

Velden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, on the Pregnitz: twenty-one miles NE. Nuremberg, and eighteen NW. Amberg.

Veldenitz, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name. This county is united with the Palatinate; the environs are celebrated for its excellent Moſelle wine: ſeventeen miles ENE. Treves, and thirty-eight SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Velen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twenty-two miles W. Munſter.

Veletri, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. This was a very ancient town, and conſiderable in the time of the firſt Roman kings. It was taken by Ancus Martius, 4th king of the Romans, and retaken by the Volſcians, under the command of Coriolanus. The Romans took it again ſome time after, and, removing the inhabitants, filled it with a Roman colony. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Oſtia, who is called the biſhop of Oſtia, but his reſidence is at Veletri: twenty-eight miles NNW. Terracina, and eighteen SE. Rome.

Velez de Gomera, ſee *Gomera*.

Velez Malaga, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. The chief article of trade is raiſins: thirteen miles E. Malaga, and forty SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Velez el Rubio, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the Guadalentin. This town was, in the time of the Moors, a ſtrong place and furniſhed with a garriſon: fourteen miles S. Huecſca.

Velezar, a river of Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which, after receiving ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, unites with the Minho, a little above Orenſe.

Velika, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, near Cralova Velika.

Velika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, ten miles NE. Orlov, in the government of Viatka.

Velika, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchudſkoi Lake, near Pſkov.

Velikie Luki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: 124 miles SE. Pſkov. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Velikoi, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the White Sea. *Long.* 50. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 45. N.

Velino, a river of Italy, which runs into the Nera, about four miles from Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto.

Veliz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: eighty-eight miles E. Polotſk. *Long.* 48. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Vella, or *Verra*, a river of Italy, in the Republic of Genoa, which runs into the Magra, a league above Sarzana.

Vellady, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fourteen miles S. Damicotta.

Vellas, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-four miles WNW. Candi.

Vellatoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: five miles E. Coimbetore.

Vellechypaleam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: thirteen miles N. Coimbetore.

Velliam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſixteen miles SE. Erroad.

Vellin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: four miles NNE. Polnow.

Vello, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: ten miles N. Verona.

Vellum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: five miles SW. Tanjore, and twenty-one ESE. Trichinopoly.

Velmes, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: five leagues SW. Mucidan.

Velore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles W. Arcot, and ſeventy NW. Pondicherry.

Veloſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues S. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

Velpe, a river of Brabant, which joins the Demer, at Halen.

Velthauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: two miles NNE. Nienhuis.

Vemmetſtoſte, or *Wemmetſtoſte*, a town of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand: ſix miles SW. Heding.

Ven, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-five miles S. Vial.

Vena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles NW. Squillace.

Venafro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: fourteen miles N. Sezza.

Venaiſſin (Comtat de), [*County of Venaiſſin*], a country of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Drôme, on the eaſt by the department of the Lower Alps, on the ſouth by the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and on the weſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Gard, about twelve leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth. It takes its name from Venaſque, the Vendanſca or Vendaſca of the ancients, and was poſſeſſed after the eleventh century, by the counts of Toulouſe, but reaſſumed again in the thirteenth century, and held by count Raymond the Elder. The popes laid claim to the ſovereignty of this country from the time of count Raymond de St. Gilles, although it is certain that the emperors, as kings of Arles, had exerciſed that power. In the year 1234, the emperor Frederick II. transferred the imperial rights of the county of Venaiſſin to Raymond the younger. And the pope found himſelf compelled to relinquiſh them to him. From the deſcendants of Raymond, it came to Philip the Bold, king of France, who in the year 1273, reſtored it to pope Gregory X, as a fief of the ſee of Rome, and it has been governed under the popes, by officers called rectores. The ſoil is fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure; the productions are corn, olives, ſilk, ſaffron, and excellent wine. Carpentras is the capital.

Venaſca, or *Venaſque*, or *Benaſca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the river Eſſora, in a vally to which it gives name, on the frontiers of France: fifteen leagues N. Balbaſtro, and 14 NE. Jaca.

Venaſque, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, of which it was formerly the capital, on the Naſque: 14 miles ENE. Avignon, and 12 NW. Apt.

Vencatighery, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: fifty-one miles E. Bangalore, and fifty-four W. Arcot. *Long.* 78. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 1. N.

Vence, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 2 leagues NE. Graſſe, and 3 N. Antibes.

Ven-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventeen miles NE. Fuen-tcheou.

Vendée, a river of France, which riſes about eight miles NNE. from Fontenay le Comte, and runs into the Sevre Niortoiſe, about a mile E. from Marans.

Vendée, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Loire, and Mayne and Loire, on the eaſt by the department of the Two Sevres, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Charente, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Sea: about ſixty miles in length; towards the weſt it is narrow, not more than fifteen miles from north to ſouth; elſewhere about fifty. It is a part of what was before called

called *Poitou*. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

Vendelos, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty-four miles NE. Candi.

Venden, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: fourteen miles NNE. Brixen.

Venden, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the Aa. In the year 1577, Magnus duke of Holſtein was brought to this town by Ivan Vaſſilievitch II, czar of Ruſſia, to be made king of Livonia; but the new monarch was prevailed upon by his ſubjects, ever averſe to the Ruſſian yoke, to form a ſecret alliance with the king of Poland, and to counteract the czar's progreſs in Livonia. Ivar, ſoon apprized of this negociation, laid immediate ſiege to Venden, with ſo numerous an army, that the inhabitants, finding all oppoſition ineffectual, propoſed to capitulate. Magnus himſelf carried the terms of capitulation, and advancing to ſupplicate the incenſed monarch, threw himſelf at his feet, and interceded for the town. The czar, ſpurning at him with his foot, and ſtriking him in the face, loaded him with reproaches for his ingratitude, and ordered him to priſon; then entering the town, his troops committed every ſpecies of horror and devaſtation. Many of the principal inhabitants, retiring into the citadel, determined to defend it to the laſt extremity; but ſoon perceiving all reſiſtance to be fruitleſs, and expecting no quarter, they calmly aſſembled, received the ſacrament, and then deſtroyed themſelves, by blowing up the citadel: 36 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 12. N.

Vendevil, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 2½ leagues S. St. Quintin, and one N. la Fere.

Vendoeuvres, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 3½ leagues W. Bar-ſur-Aube, and 5 E. Troyes.

Vendôme, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loir. This town was taken by the Proteſtants, in the year 1562. In the year 1586, the inhabitants declaring for the leaguers, and being ſummoned by Henry IV. to ſurrender, on their refuſal, it was taken and given up to the ſoldiers to pillage. Before the revolution it gave name to a country in Beauce: 7½ poſts NE. Tours, and 22 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 47. N.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-five miles WSW. Barcelona.

Vendre le Port, a ſmall ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, the harbour of which was begun to be repaired, in the year 1780, and finiſhed in the year 1788: 4 leagues SSE. Perpignan.

Venareſs, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: three leagues S. Charleville.

Veneditova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur: eight miles ENE. Nertchinſk.

Venerie (La), a royal palace of Piedmont, built by Emanuel II, duke of Savoy, for a hunting ſeat: with a town in which are carried on manufactures of wool and ſilk. The palace is magnificent, and the adjacent country abounds with game: three miles NNW. Turin.

Venev, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula, on the Oſer: forty miles NNE. Tula. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Venezuela, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by New Andaluſia, on the ſouth by New Grenada, and on the weſt by the province of St. Martha and Popayan. It abounds in game, and wild beaſts, and produces corn, cotton, ſaraparilla, ſugar, tobacco, fruit, and cacao. Venezuela is the capital.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the province of Venezuela ſituated in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 68. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Vengamboor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 17 miles SE. Erroad.

Vengapaleam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles NNW. Daraporum.

Venhi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles S. Kiang.

Venhuyſen, a town of Holland: four miles SW. Enckhuyſen.

Venice, a city of Italy, and capital of a republic. This city makes a very grand appearance at a diſtance, as ſeeming, from its being built on a multitude of iſlands, to float on the ſea; or rather, with its ſtately buildings and ſteeples, as it were, riſing out of it. The number of theſe iſlands is uncertain; ſome reckoning ſixty; others ſeventy-two; and others again making them amount to one hundred and thirty-eight; but the latter muſt comprehend, in their calculation, all thoſe places which have gradually been raiſed in the Laguna, and by driving piles in the ground, fitted for building on. The Laguna, or marſhy lake, which lies between the city and the continent, and five Italian miles in breadth, is too ſhallow for large ſhips; but, by the attention of the republic, is prevented from becoming part of the continent, and from being ever frozen, ſo as to bear an army.

Towards the ſea, the acceſs to the city is alſo difficult; but the ſafe and navigable parts are indicated by piles; which, at the approach of an enemy's fleet, can be cut away. Beſides, as a conſiderable number of galleys and men of war may be fitted out very expeditiouſly for ſea from the docks, which contain vaſt quantities of naval ſtores, the city is ſtrong without fortifications. The fiſh, which are caught even at the very doors of the houſes, may be reputed a good preſervative againſt famine. The ſeveral canals, leading to the city among the ſand banks and marſhy ſhallows, are, though at a vaſt expence, kept clear of the mud and ſlime the flood brings with it. The return of the ſea is ſomething later here than every ſixth hour, and it generally riſes between four and five feet, keeping the water between the iſlands of the city in continual motion. Some of theſe canals being very narrow, the mud is not ſo effectually carried off as to prevent ill ſmells in hot weather. The great canal, which winds through the city, and divides it into two parts, is thirteen hundred paces long. The beſt way of going up and down the city is in gondolas, which, indeed, ſtrike the eye with a mournful appearance, being all lined either with black cloth or ſerge, or painted black. Over the ſeveral canals, are laid four hundred and fifty (ſome ſay upwards of five hundred) bridges, great and ſmall, and the better part of them ſtone: the higheſt and longeſt is the Rialto, which, in the midſt of the city, croſſes the great canal at its narroweſt part, where it is but forty paces broad. This bridge conſiſts only of one ſingle arch, whoſe foundation takes up ninety feet, reſting on twelve thouſand elm-piles, and every where incruſtated with marble. It is ſaid to have coſt the republic two hundred and fifty thouſand ducats. In the upper part, it is thirty-ſeven common paces broad, with two rows of ſhops, forming as it were three ſtreets, of which that in the middle is the wideſt. At each end is an aſcent of fifty-ſix ſteps. The city may, indeed, every where be traverſed on foot; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and the free-ſtone pavement very ſlippery in wet weather. The many ſmall bridges, with their ſteps, are alſo not a little troubleſome. The whole city is ſaid to be ſix Italian miles in circumference, and to make the tour of it in a gondola takes up ſomewhat more than two hours. Venice contains ſeventy pariſh churches, beſides others, fifty-four convents of monks, twenty-ſix nunneries, ſeventeen rich hoſpitals, eighteen oratories, forty religious fraternities, with their chapels: among which are ſix called Scuole Grandi, fifty-three ſquares, one hundred and ſixty-five marble, and twenty-three half ſtatues. The buildings, indeed, are all of ſtone; but the greater part make ſo mean a figure, that this city, in point of beauty and elegance, can in no wiſe ſtand the teſt with many others. St. Mark's ſquare, it is true, is very fine, and ſo are the ſeveral ſtately marble palaces that border upon the great canal, though moſt of them are of Gothic architecture. In the churches and convents, the moſt admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for fine paintings, far ſurpaſſes, in this very reſpect, even Rome itſelf. Venice, from the fertility of its neighbourhood, and the facility of carriage, enjoys a conſtant plenty of all kinds of proviſions. The ſpring-water being very indifferent in moſt places, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern, into which the rain water is conveyed from the roof, and clarified by being filtrated through ſand. Water is alſo brought from the river Brenta, and preſerved in ciſterns. Among the diverſions of Venice, the carnival is accounted the chief, It uſually begins the ſecond day of Chriſtmas, and continues till Shrove-Tueſday; conſiſting chiefly of maſquerades and ridottos. The Venetians are paſſionately fond of maſquerades; during the carnival, St. Mark's place is the general rendezvous. The other diverſions are plays and operas; maſquerades are alſo permitted at other times, particularly about Aſcenſion-day, at which time there is a fair at St. Mark's place, which begins the Sunday before that feſtival, and laſts till Whitſuntide. Among the moſt rational and agreeable diverſions of this city, are the concerts. The trade in cloth, eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilk goods, and looking-glaſſes is, ſtill very conſiderable. Here alſo gold and ſilver-ſtuffs are manufactured; which, though not ſo beautiful as thoſe of France, have a very good ſale in the Levant. The Brocatellas, (a kind of ſtuff like brocade) made of coarſe ſilk, are much uſed for carpets. The invention of public banks is owing to the Venetians; thoſe erected in the ſeveral ſtates of Europe being modelled after theirs. The bank of Venice belongs to the ſtate, and pays no intereſt for any funds lodged in it. Venice is divided into ſix parts, called *Seſtieri*, *Seſtiera*. S. Marco contains the piazzo di S. Marco, with the adjacent buildings. This ſquare, the pride of the city, forms a right angle, the ſhorteſt ſide of which, two hundred and forty paces long, and ſeventy-five broad, reaches along the ducal palace. The ducal palace, towards the water-ſide and St. Mark's place, is entirely Gothic; but on the ſide of the ſmall canal, and in the court, of modern architecture, and moſtly of marble. It not only ſerves for the reſi-

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dence of the Doge, but alſo for the meeting of the council. The fineſt ornaments of the council-chamber and other apartments, are the paintings of famous ancient maſters. In the palace, is a little arſenal, where a conſiderable number of loaded muſkets are always kept in readineſs, that, in caſe of an inſurrection of the people, the Doge and the nobility may have recourſe to this defence; and it is for this purpoſe, that the council-chamber has a communication through a door with this armoury: every three months the pieces are loaded afreſh. In one ſide of the palace, towards the canal, Rio di palazzo, dark priſons, ſtrongly ſecured with iron grates, preſent themſelves to view. The lower gallery, or arched walk, on the ſide of St. Mark's ſquare, together with the oppoſite hall, is called Broglio. Here, at a certain hour of the day, the nobles take their walks, and, at this time, no Venetian, of an inferior rank, muſt be ſeen on it, though a foreigner, as ſuppoſed unacquainted with the cuſtom, is not deſired to quit the place. That part of St. Mark's ſquare, between theſe two buildings and the piazza, receives an additional ornament from two pillars of oriental granate, on one of which ſtands St. Mark's lion in braſs, and on the other, a marble ſtatue of St. Theodore. Between theſe is the place for the public execution of malefactors, through which no nobleman is ever ſeen to paſs. A galley completely rigged and armed, lies cloſe to the Broglio, for the defence of the ducal palace on any ſudden emergency. Contiguous to the north part of the Doge's palace, is St. Mark's church, which is alſo ſtiled the Doge's chapel. Its materials juſtly entitle it to be called magnificent, being, both on the out and inſide, covered with fine marble: but the architecture is entirely Gothic. The beſt part of it are the Moſaic paintings, and the four braſs horſes, formerly gilt, ſtanding over the great door, and ſaid to have been brought here from Conſtantinople. They are univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces, which very few of the kind can equal. The church treaſury is, for the greater part, old faſhioned, but very rich in gold and jewels. In it is kept a very famous manuſcript of the goſpel of St. Mark, pretended to be autographical; but the dampneſs of the place where it lies, has ſpoiled it to ſuch a degree, that no part of it is any longer legible, and it is not ſo much as certain whether it be written in Latin or Greek. In the Seſtieria di Caſtello, is the ſo much celebrated arſenal or dock, two Italian miles and a half in circuit, walled and moated in, with twelve towers along its walls; and within the incloſure a great variety of buildings, in which every thing requiſite for a land or ſea armament is kept in readineſs. Theſe buildings conſiſt of an armoury, ſtore-houſes for iron-work, oars, cordage, bullets, tar, canvaſs, guns, &c. a rope-houſe, a ſaltpetre-houſe, ſmith's forges, a foundery, baſons and ſlips for ſhip-building, &c. Within it lie the men of war, frigates, gallies, and other veſſels, with the Bucentauro, which is alſo laid up here. In the Seſtiera di Canale Regio is the theatre; and in this quarter the Jews live, to the amount of fifteen hundred. They muſt wear a ſcrap of red cloth in their hats, by way of diſtinction from Chriſtians. Seſtiera di S. Pavolo contains the exchange, the bank, &c. On the invaſion of Italy, in the fifth century, by the Huns, under their king Attila, and the general deſolation that every where appeared, great numbers of the people, who lived near the Adriatic, took ſhelter in thoſe iſlands where now ſtands the famous city of Venice; and which iſlands, about the year 421, particularly Rialto, had, in ſome meaſure, been built upon by the Paduans, for the advantage of commerce. Here having ſettled their ſmall places or ſtates, they were at firſt governed by conſuls; afterwards by tribunes, and formed a kind of republic, the council of which was repreſented by the perſons of theſe magiſtrates. Theſe iſlands became ſtill better inhabited on the ſucceeding incurſions of the Goths and Longobardi into Italy; multitudes from Rome and other large cities repairing thither, ſo that this ſtate became ſoon able to make ſome head againſt theſe bold invaders. At length the chiefs of the iſlands and the Longobardi came to an agreement, whereby the former were to remain unmoleſted. This was the commencement of the city and ſtate of Venice. About the beginning of the eighth or the end of the ſeventh century, the former government of theſe iſlands was aboliſhed, and an unlimited power conferred on Paulucio Anafeſto, with the title of duke. Under this ſovereignty the ſtate greatly increaſed, till the people, juſtly becoming weary of the ills of domeſtic deſpotiſm, choſe, in the year 1171, another duke, but curtailed his power, by aſſigning him a council of two hundred and forty perſons, compoſed of commons as well as nobles. Duke Ziani ſided with Pope Alexander III. againſt the emperor Frederick, and obtained over him ſuch a ſignal victory at ſea, that the Pope preſented him with a ring, which he was to drop into the Adriatic, as a ſign of his marriage with, and perpetual ſovereignty over it. The Venetians, who had already extended their dominion into Iſtria, Dalmatia, Syria, Lombardy, and other places, made a very conſiderable acquiſition, in the beginning of the

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thirteenth century, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the principal iſlands in the Archipelago and Mediterranean, particularly that of Candia. From this time they alone carried on, at an immenſe profit, the trade for Eaſt-India goods, which they imported from Alexandria in Egypt, to which place they were brought acroſs the Red Sea, and by the way of Suez. Under duke Marino Moroſini, was introduced the preſent form of electing the Doge; and it was at this juncture that jealouſy and envy fomented the war with Genoa, which, after continuing 130 years, was at laſt put at end to by a treaty, in 1381. During this war, duke Peter Gradonigo, in the year 1296, ordained that the nobility alone ſhould be capable of ſitting in the grand council. Thus the government became ariſtocratical. In the fourteenth century, the Venetians extended their poſſeſſions in Lombardy; and, in 1473, the laſt king of Cyprus appointed the ſtate of Venice his heir. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the Venetian commerce, and, conſequently, power, began to decline, when the Portugueſe diſcovered a route by ſea to the Eaſt-Indies, which opened the trade to all nations. In the ſixteenth century, the pope, the emperor, France and Spain, joining in a league againſt them, they were diſpoſſeſſed of all their towns and places in the kingdom of Naples, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the Milaneſe. They received another ſevere blow from the Turks, who drove them out of the kingdom of Cyprus. In the ſeventeenth century, a ſharp conteſt aroſe between the ſtate, the clergy and the pope, in which, however, they had the advantage. They were alſo long engaged in troubleſome wars with the Turks, loſing Candia, and gaining part of Dalmatia and all Morea; but even the greater part of theſe have been loſt in the wars of the preſent century. Thus has the republic of Venice continued now upwards of 1,300 years, amidſt many foreign wars and inteſtine commotions. Its grandeur was chiefly owing to trade and liberty; and ſince the decline of the former, its ſtrength, of conſequence, muſt have ſuffered a conſiderable diminution. The power is lodged in the hands of the nobility, who are ſaid to be near 2,000, including thoſe whom public employments in the provinces oblige to reſide out of Venice. On the birth of a nobleman's ſon, his name is entered in the golden book, otherwiſe he forfeits his nobility. Every noble is, indeed, a member of the ſenate; and, on this account, it is a received maxim, that they all are equal in dignity. But the difference, notwithſtanding, between the intereſt and authority of families, is very conſiderable. To the firſt claſs belong the ancient houſes, whoſe anceſtors choſe the firſt duke, and who, from thence, are called *Le Caſe Eletterali*. Theſe are the Contarini, Moroſini, Badovari, Ticpoli, Michieli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandali, Polani, and Barozzi; and on them, preferable to others, are conferred the higher offices; the Giuſtinani, Cornari, Bragadini and Bembi, pretend to an equality with the foregoing, being very little inferior to them in point of antiquity. Next follow eight houſes almoſt as ancient; among which the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Quirini, Delfiri, Soranzi, Zorzi and Marcetti. The ſecond claſs has its origin from the Serrar del Conſiglio; duke Grandinigo having paſſed a law that the council ſhould perpetually conſiſt of the families which then compoſed it, and ſome others which he ennobled. This produced a ſecond claſs of nobility, who, accordingly, were then regiſtered in the golden book. It conſiſts of upwards of eighty families, and ſome of great wealth and reputation, as the Mocenighi, Capoli, Foſcarini, Foſcari, Grimani, Gritti, Goſſoni, Loredani, Donati, Malipierri, Nani, Piſani, Peſari, Priuly, &c. with theſe are alſo included thoſe families that were raiſed to nobility after the Genoeſe war, on account of their large contributions towards carrying it on with vigour. Many of this degree are now extinct, and the principal among the ſurviving, are the Treviſani, Vandramini, Renieri, Giuſti and Paſqualighi. The third and laſt claſs is compoſed of the Cittadini, or citizens, whoſe nobility was purchaſed for 100,000 Venetian ducats, a reſource of the republic for raiſing money in neceſſitous times. Crowned heads, German and other princes, have not thought it any degradation to be made nobles of Venice. The habit of the nobility, whilſt at Venice, is a black furred gown reaching to their heels, with a belt about three inches broad, and plated with ſilver. Inſtead of hats they have long caps. The head of the republic is the doge, or duke, who, on the demiſe of the former, is choſen in the following manner: all the nobili above thirty years of age meet in the palace of St. Mark, where an equal number of balls to thoſe preſent are put into an urn. Thirty of theſe are gilded, and the others ſilvered over. Every noble, in his turn, takes out a ball; and they who have drawn the thirty gilt balls, retire into a chamber to continue the election. But that there may be but one perſon of a family among the electors, the relations of him who draws a golden ball immediately withdraw from the council; and the ſame

number

number of white balls are taken out of the urn. The thirty electors again draw from another urn, in which are twenty-one silvered, and nine gilded balls: they who draw the gilded, choose forty other electors of quite different families, though they may nominate themselves; and every one of the four first has a right of nominating five; but the five others can name only four each. These electors are again, by lots, reduced to twelve, who name twenty-five: the first nominating three, and each of the other, two. These twenty-five draw lots a second time to be reduced to nine; and of these nine each chooses five others, and, from the total forty-five, eleven are separated again by lot, who choose forty-one others; the eight first nominating four, and the three last only three. These forty-one are, according to the form in all preceding elections, confirmed by the grand council; and, being shut up in a chamber of the ducal palace, there remain till they have chosen a new doge. To the due and legal election of a doge, it is required that out of the forty-one he should have twenty-five votes. His election is followed by a kind of coronation; the ducal cap, the forepart of which projects, as a mark of the unlimited power of the republic, being placed with great ceremony on his head. This is performed at his public entrance into St. Mark's church, where he is received, by the illustrious Signoria, on the great steps, called Lascala de Giganti, and afterwards conducted to the upper step, where the cap is placed on his head. The doge has been very justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority a counsellor; in the city, a prisoner; and out of it, a private person. He is not so much as to stir from the city without the council's permission. At present his privileges consist in the following principal particulars: That the coin be stamped with his name, but not his image. That all the credentials of the republic's ministers to foreign courts, be made out in his name, though without either his signature or seal, and his family is not to be subject to any sumptuary laws. His yearly income is 12,000 Venetian ducats. Of this sum he must spend one half on the four grand entertainments which he is obliged to give every year; and, to live up to his dignity, he must also spend considerably of his own fortune. Among the restrictions, are the following: during his life, none of his children, or brethren, can hold any of the great honorary offices, nor be sent on embassies. He is not so much as to ask the pope for any benefice, nor to accept of any when offered, the purple only excepted. He is not to marry the sister or relation of a prince, without the consent of the great council. He cannot resign, but may be deposed. He is not to receive any present whatever from a foreign prince. In state affairs, he cannot transact the least matter without the council. During his life, he is subject to the council of ten, who keep a watchful eye over his whole administration, and, at any time, can come and search his most private apartments. In general, his authority, essentially considered, is no greater than that of a private person, unless he be of such abilities as to influence the whole council; then, indeed, his authority bears the sway; but it seldom happens that such persons are chosen. On his death, a formal enquiry is made, whether he has abused his power, whether, from a care of his own concerns, he neglected those of the public; whether he lived agreeably to his dignity, &c. If found guilty of any thing alleged to his charge, his heirs are fined in proportion to the nature of the crime. However, the ducal dignity is solicited, and the person duly elected is not to decline it. On ascension-day, the doge, or, in case of illness, the vice-doge, who is always one of the six consiglieri, performs the annual frivolous ceremony of marrying the Adriatic Sea, in a barge pompously gilt and carved, called the Bucentauro, on board of which are also the signoria and all foreign ministers. The patriarch having poured into it a quantity of holy water, which is said to prevent or allay any storms, the doge, through an aperture near his seat, drops into the sea a golden ring, of a few dollars' value, saying these words; *Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii*; That is, We espouse thee, O sea, in token of a real and perpetual dominion over thee. In the grand council, all nobles of the age of twenty-five years, may take their place, though some younger find means to obtain admittance. It usually meets on Sundays and holidays, in the large hall of the ducal palace, and, when all the nobility are present, consists of near 2,000 persons. The senate, or pregadi, are a committee of the grand council, by whom they are also chosen. This senate has the management of the most secret and important state affairs, as the making alliances and peace, declaring war, sending ambassadors, coining money, filling up offices, imposing taxes, &c. Next is the collegium, in which all public instruments directed to the state and doge, are read, audiences given to foreign ministers, and other matters of importance transacted. It consists of the doge, six counsellors, &c. the three Capidella quarantia criminale (or presidents of

the quarantia, or court of forty), the six savi-grandi, (or the chief officers of state) the five savi di terra firma, (or the military officers) the five savi degli ordini, (who, though conductors of sea affairs, are here little more than mute spectators.) Of these three great assemblies, the presidentship is lodged in the signoria, or il consiglietto, composed of the doge and his six counsellors, who are, as it were, the wardens of the people, one being chosen from every Sestieria, or sixth part of the city. The procurators of St. Mark have not only the the inspection of the church of St. Mark, its library, and the records of the republic, but likewise manage all affairs relating to the poor, together with wills, guardianships, redemption of christian slaves, and bringing over-rigid creditors to a reasonable composition. Their number never exceeds nine: their office is of great authority and during life, and it is out of them that the doge is generally chosen. Titular, or extraordinary procurators of St. Mark, are more numerous; the republic gladly selling these titles in a public scarcity of money. Il consiglio di dieci, is a high penal court, which consists of ten counsellors, the doge, who is president, and his six consiglieri. With regard to the state of religion and the clergy in the countries of the republic, the established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Greeks, Armenians and Jews, are allowed the public exercise of their worship, and protestants, observing privacy, remain unmolested. At the head of the church-government is the the patriarch of Venice, the chief ecclesiastic in the republic. He is always a noble Venetian, and chosen by the senate; and though confirmed by the pope, must, in all other respects, be independent of the papal chair. The territories of the republic are under governors chosen out of the nobility, who are changed at the expiration of a certain term of years. The commander in chief of an intire province, is called proveditore generale, or governatore. In a large town is a podesta and castellano; and the military affairs are managed by a capitano. Appeals from the inferior courts in the town are carried to the quarantia civile at Venice, or civil court of forty persons. The annual revenue of the republic is computed at 8,200,000 ducats, and is under the direction of three governatori dell'Entrate. In war-time, both the nobles and the other subjects, even the doge, contribute proportionably to their incomes towards defraying the public expences. The states of Italy subject to the Venetians, are the Dogado, the Paduan, the Polesine di Rovigo, the Veronese, the Vicentin, the Bressan, the Bergamasco, the Cremasco, the Trevigiano, the Feltrin, the Bellunese, the Cadorin, Great part of Friuli and Istria; to these may be added a part of Dalmatia, the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and some others. The number of inhabitants in the the city of Venice is estimated at 160,000, and, of the whole state, at 2,500,000. Venice is situated 216 miles N. Rome. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Venice, Gulf of. See *Adriatic.*

Venizy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a a canton in the district of St. Florentin: 1 league N St. Florentin.

Venlo, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, situated on the east side of the Meuse, takes its name from the two Flemish words *Veenen* and *Loo*, which signify a low meadow. Before the year 1343, it was only a small town, when Renaud II, duke of Gueldres, fortified it, and gave it the title and privileges of a city. It has only one parish church, which is dedicated to St. John. In the year 1512, Margaret of Austria, aunt to the emperor Charles V, was constrained to raise the siege after fourteen weeks, by the brave resistance of the citizens, who, with their governor Comte de Swartzenburg, supported the party of Charles d'Egmont, duke of Gueldres. Venlo soon after surrendered to the emperor upon honourable terms; but did not long continue under Spain, for the Hollanders seized it in the year 1568, at the beginning of their revolt. In the year 1586, the prince of Parma having taken Grave, came to invest Venlo, which surrendered on capitulation. The prince left a garrison of Italians and Germans; but the citizens, hating the former, contrived with the latter to drive them away; and when they had done this, they drove away the Germans likewise. They continued nevertheless in obedience to Spain, particularly in 1597, against the troops of the Prince of Orange, who endeavoured to surprise the town by means of some boats filled with soldiers, which entered in the night, but were repulsed, with great loss. The Dutch made themselves masters of it in 1632, and kept it till 1637, when it was retaken by the cardinal infant. This city was besieged in 1702, by the army of the allies, under the command of the prince of Nassau-Sarbruck. Fort St. Michael, situated on the other side of the Meuse, was carried, sword in hand, the eighteenth of September, and the greater part of the French soldiers found there put to death. The city capitulated on the twenty-third, and the garrison, which consisted of 1160 men, marched out by the breach, on the twenty-sixth, and was conducted to Antwerp. In the year 1715, it was ceded to the States-General,

General, by the barrier treaty. In this town was made the firſt trial of bombs, about the year 1588; and they were firſt uſed by Alexander Farneſe, duke of Parma, at the ſiege of Watchtendonck not long after: twelve miles NNE. Ruremond, and 25 NW. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Venoſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera. It contains ſeven churches, and ſeven convents: nine miles NNW. Acerenza, and thirty-five WNW. Matera. *Long.* 33. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Vent, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the South Tyne.

Venta Cibay (La), a town of Spain in the province of Guipuſcoa, two leagues from Trevigno.

Venta de Cruz, a ſea-port town of America, on the Iſthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre, where the merchandize from Panama is put on board barks to be conveyed to Porto Bello: 20 miles N. Panama.

Ventalda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 34 miles SE. Jonkioping.

Ven-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles SSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Ventes les Grandes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues NW. Neufchâtel, and 3½ SE. Dieppe.

Venthie (La), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: three leagues NE. Bethune, and 4 W. Lille.

Ventolieno, an iſland near the coaſt of Italy, in the Mediterranean: ſeventeen miles W. Iſchia. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Ventry, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, with a harbour open to Dingle Bay: five miles SW. Dingle.

Venzone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuly, on the Tajamento: 18 miles WNW. Friuli, and 32 ENE. Belluno.

Ver du Gard, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: two leagues SE. Uzès.

Vera, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: twenty-five miles N. Pamplona.

Vera, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: thirty-four miles NE. Almeria, and 80 E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Vera, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Salonichi, near the mouth of the Vardar.

Vera Cruz, a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, with a ſecure harbour, defended by a fort, upon a rock of a neighbouring iſland, called *St. John d'Ulva*, in the Gulf of Mexico. This is a place of very great extent, and perhaps one of the moſt conſiderable in Spaniſh America for trade, it being the natural centre of the American treaſure, and the magazine of all the merchandize ſent from New Spain, or of that tranſported hither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of Eaſt-India goods over land from Acapulco, brought from the Philippine Iſles. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which laſts many weeks, when this place may be ſaid to be immenſely rich. Its ſituation is unhealthy, from the bogs round it, and the barrenneſs of the ſoil. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered ſeveral times by the Buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts, and placed centinels along the coaſt: their ordinary garriſon conſiſting only of 60 horſe and two companies of foot: 60 leagues ESE. Mexico, and 38 ESE. Pueblo de los Angelos. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

Vera Cruz (Old), a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala. This is the port where Cortez landed in the year 1518: five leagues N. Vera Cruz, and thirty-five E. Puebla de los Angelos.

Vera Paz, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by the bay and province of Honduras, on the ſouth by Guatimala, and on the weſt by Soconuſco, about forty leagues in length, and twenty-four in breadth. In one part of the country the air is healthy, in the other not. The country is ſubject to earthquakes, thunder, and nine months' rain. The ſoil is mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in foreſts of cedar, &c. in which are many wild beaſts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c.

Vera Paz, or *Coban*, a town of North America, and capital of the province of Vera Paz, in the government of Mexico, ſituated on a river, which runs to the Bay of Honduras. *Long.* 73. 28. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Verabadurgam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eight miles WSW. Caveripatam.

Veragua, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the gulph of Mexico, on the

ſaſt by the province of Darien, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by Coſta Rica. This coaſt was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1503, to whom it was granted, with the title of duke. To the river now called *Veragua*, he gave the name of *Verdes-aguas*, on account of the green colour of its water; or, according to others, becauſe the Indians called it by that name, in their language. But however that may be, it is from this river that the province derives its name. In 1538, the captains Gaſper d'Eſpinoſa and Diego de Alvirez, renewed the diſcovery by land; but, being repulſed by prince Urraca, were obliged to content themſelves with a ſettlement in the neighbourhood; and even here the Spaniards were not able to maintain their ground againſt the frequent incurſions of the Indians; ſo that finding the abſolute neceſſity of a ſtronger ſettlement, they built the city Santa Fé, on the ſpot where it now ſtands.

Veral, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon.

Veramally, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: eighteen miles S. Tritchinopoly.

Verapatchy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: twenty miles WNW. Dindigul.

Verbas, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Save, 25 miles NNE. Banjaluka.

Verbelitz, a town of Hungary: ſix miles SW. Erlau.

Verberie, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy, near it is a medicinal ſpring: three leagues S. Compiegnre, and three NW. Creſpy.

Verbo, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles NW. Leopolſtadt.

Verboſania, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia: thirty miles S. Serajo.

Verbovetz, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the Cſernets and Glocovia: ſeven miles NE. Ivanitz, and twenty-eight S. Varaſdin.

Verbro Aa, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the ſea, ſix miles WNW. Hioring.

Verbroeck, a town of Flanders: eight miles ESE. Hulſt.

Vercel, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 3½ leagues NE. Ornans, and five E. Beſançon.

Vercelli, a city of Italy, and capital of a conſiderable lordſhip, which had once its particular lords. It is ſituated in a place where the Seſſia receives the Cerva. Its ancient name was *Vercellæ*. After the decline of the Roman empire, it became a republic; from that ſtate it fell under dukes of Milan, and laſt of all was given as a marriage-portion to Amadeus III, duke of Savoy. It was well fortified by Charles Emanuel II, and furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon. In the year 1638, it was taken by the Spaniards, who kept it twenty-two years. In the year 1704, the garriſon ſallied out, and ſurpriſed the French, at Oleggio; but the ſame year was taken by the duke of Vendôme, after a brave defence. The duke of Savoy attempted to retake it, without ſucceſs, and the French deſtroyed the fortifications, before they reſtored it. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. There are two churches which are called cathedral, and twelve others, two abbies, nineteen convents of both ſexes, three provoſtſhips, two priories, three poor-houſes, and five hoſpitals; the inhabitants are about 20,000: thirty miles SW. Milan, and thirty-eight NE. Turin. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Verchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: ſix miles SW. Demmin.

Verchodverſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 40 miles N. Viatka.

Verchoianſkoi, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Yana. *Long.* 148. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Verchokizilſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, at the union of the Kizil and Ural: forty miles S. Verchouraſk.

Verchoienſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 228 miles SSW. Kirenſk, and 120 N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Verchoiomſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: thirty-two miles NNW. Mungatzkoi.

Verchoiure, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, near the river Tura. This was the firſt town which the Ruſſians built in Siberia. It has four churches and two convents, beſides chapels; and is the ſee of a biſhop: 120 miles N. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Verchovagſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vaga: forty-eight miles S. Vielſk.

Verchouralſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 120 miles SE. Upha. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Verden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Allier, which divides itſelf here into two branches, the ſmaller of which lies near the town, and is at preſent only frequented by the ſhips going up and down the Allier. About the year 1210, Verden was ſurrounded with a rampart, and afterwards divided into the Old and South Town, each of which had a magiſtracy of its own; but, in the year 1667, this difference was wholly removed, and both parts united into one body, under the ſame magiſtracy.

gistracy. In the town are four churches and a Latin school: fifty-six miles SSW. Hamburg, and forty NW. Hanover. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north and west by the duchy of Bremen, and on the east and south by the duchy of Lunenburg; about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. This duchy consists for the most part of heath and high dry land, as also of forests; but on the rivers Weser and Aller, is good marsh-land. The Aller waters almost all of the southerly, but the Weser a part only of the westerly boundaries of the country. Verden was formerly a bishopric, founded by Charlemagne. Suitbert, the first bishop thereof, was an Englishman; but John Frederick, the last bishop, was of the royal house of Denmark, and afterwards, under the name of Frederick III, arrived to be king of Denmark and Norway. At the peace of Westphalia, in the year 1648, the crown of Sweden obtained the bishopric as a duchy, at which time lieutenant general Patkul was also invested with the prefecturate of Verden, and count Konigsmark with that of Rotenburg. In the year 1712, the Danes invading the duchy of Bremen, the inhabitants of Brunswick-Lunenburg possessed themselves of the duchy of Verden, on account of the plague raging in the former; and, together with a part of the duchy of Bremen, it was brought within the line made against its farther spreading. In the year 1715, by virtue of the alliance concluded at Wismar, it was ceded, together with Bremen, by the king of Denmark, to the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, such cession being also made again, in the year 1719, by the crown of Sweden. The rate of the empire is five horse and fifteen foot, or monthly 120 florins, and to the chamber-court, for each term, eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half. This duchy has the same regency with the duchy of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verdese, a town of the island of Corsica, in the district of Cervionne.

Verdon, a town of Prussian Pomerelia: sixty miles S. Dantzig.

Verdon, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, at Pertuis, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône.

Verdun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse. Before the revolution, the capital of a province, called *Verdunois*, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Treves. It is large, populous, and consists of three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Town. Exclusive of its fortifications, this place is farther defended by a fine citadel. The bishop, before the city and district were annexed to the crown of France, was a prince of the empire, and afterwards styled himself such, as also earl of Verdun. Exclusive of the cathedral in this city, are one collegiate and nine parish churches, six abbies, and one college. Verdun was formerly an Imperial city. In the year 1552, it put itself under the protection of France, and in 1648, fell absolutely under its power. The proper bishopric of Verdun, or the district over which the bishop had a jurisdiction, subordinate to France, was composed of 106 parishes. This town was summoned by the duke of Brunswick, on the 31st of August, 1792, soon after the surrender of Longwy; M. Beaurepaire, the governor, was desirous of defending the town to the last moment; but the municipal officers were determined in favour of a capitulation, and there was imminent danger that the soldiers would be attacked by an enemy within, as well as without. The governor, therefore, after much opposition, finding himself completely out-voted, drew a pistol, and shot himself dead upon the spot. The consequence was, that the garrison capitulated, and the Prussian troops entered, on the 2d of September, but did not hold it long, for the garrison placed there surrendered on capitulation, to General Dillon, on the 12th of October, in the same year: eleven leagues NW. Toul, and eight N. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Verdun, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: fifteen miles W. Jaca.

Verdun, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues NE. Castelnaudary, and five WNW. Carcassone.

Verdun sur Garonne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenada: four leagues SSE. Castel-Sarasin, and six NNW. Toulouse.

Verdun sur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châlons-sur-Saône, situated at the conflux of the Saône and the Doubs: three leagues NE. Châlons, and three and a half E. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Vere, a river of England, in the county of Herts, which runs into the Coln: two miles SE. from St. Alban's.

Vere, a county on the south side of the island of Jamaica.

Verea, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, the see of a Greek metropolitan: 115 miles E. Valona, and forty-eight W. Salonichi.

Vereina, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow: fifty-six miles WSW. Moscow. *Long.* 53. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Veres, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: eighty miles NNW. Kola.

Vereſman, a town of Hungary: twelve miles E. Munkacz.

Verfeil, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: three leagues and a half ENE. Toulouſe, and ſix and a half NW. Revel.

Vergantinas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles SW. Corunna.

Vergara, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: ſeven miles S. Toloſa.

Verges, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles E. Gerona.

Vergoraz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: twenty miles E. Narentz.

Vergy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: ten miles SSW. Dijon.

Verin, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty miles SE. Orenſe.

Verina, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana, ſituated on a gulf of the Atlantic, celebrated for its tobacco: forty-five miles E. Cumana.

Verlanga, or *Berlanga*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, a little below Almazan.

Vermand, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin. Before the revolution, the capital of a diſtrict in Picardy, called *Vermandois*: two leagues W. St. Quentin, and 2¾ E. Péronne.

Vermantes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: two leagues NW. Bourgeuil.

Vermanton, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: four leagues NW. Avalon, and four SE. Auxerre.

Vermejo, a river of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, which runs into the Parana, at its conflux with the Paraguay.

Vermillion Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Vermillion Point, a peninſula in Lake Michigan, which ſeparates Green Bay from the other part of the lake: twenty-three leagues long, and from one to three wide.

Vermillion Sea, ſee *California*.

Vern, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: ten miles S. Perigueux, and 14 NE. Bergerac.

Vern, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: two leagues S. Segré, and four NW. Angers.

Vern, or *Vernde*, or *Werna*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: two miles WNW. Salzkoden.

Vernamo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 35 miles NW. Wexio.

Vernantois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: one league S. Lons le Saunier, and two N. Orgelet.

Vernaſſa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: five miles SW. Spezza.

Verne, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaume les Dames: one league N. Beaume les Dames, and two W. Clerval.

Vernet, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: one league and a half S. Prades.

Vernet le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: four leagues and a half N. Digne.

Verneuil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure. This town was taken from John, king of England, by the French, and ceded to that kingdom by treaty, before the reſt of Normandy was taken, and continued for ſome time annexed to France. It again fell into the hands of the Engliſh, but was finally taken by the troops of Charles VIII, in the year 1449: ſix leagues W. Dreux, and ſeven S. Evreux. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Verneuil, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: five leagues E. Montmarault, and five S. Moulins.

Verni, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: twelve miles N. Lucca.

Vernio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: eleven miles NW. Piſtoya.

Verniſſon, a river of France, which runs into the Loing, near Montargis.

Vernoil, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 4½ leagues SE. Baugé.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine: five leagues ENE. Evreux, and five ESE. Louviers.

Vernonburg, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: eleven miles S. Savanna.

Vernoux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Mezen: 4½ leagues S. Tournon, and 3½ N. Privas.

Veroli, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the see of a bishop, under the pope; it contains eight churches and three convents: three miles S. Alatri.

Veron, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sens: five miles SSE. Sens.

Verona, a city of Italy, and capital of the Veronese, the see of a bishop, situated on the Adige. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and defended by three castles; two of which, namely, St. Felix and St. Pietro, stand on a hill; and the third, called Il Castello Vecchio and a kind of citadel, lies in a plain along the river Adige, which runs through the city, and over which are four stone bridges; whereof the principal, near the last-mentioned castle, is 348 feet long. The city makes a better appearance by its delightful outlets than within, most of the streets being narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses but mean. The number of its inhabitants is now computed to amount to near 50,000, but formerly was much greater. The best street is that called the Corso, which is pretty long. The cathedral is an old building. One of the finest churches is that of St. Georgio, belonging to the Benedictines. The palace in which the society, or academy, of Philharmonics assemble, as all the society of the Philati, in order to the revival and improvement of martial exercises, is remarkable, particularly on account of the great collection of all the ancient inscriptions and monuments in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages, either found or brought here for a great many years past. The largest square in the city is the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the city of Venice. In the Palazzo della Regione, or the Guildhall, are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona, namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius; but the most valuable piece of antiquity here, is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, which so far exceeds all others, the steps, or sears, on which the people sat, being still entire; though, in reality, but little of it appears ancient, having been carefully repaired, from time to time, at the city's expence. The learned count Maffei computed, that it held 22,184 spectators: the outward wall and the upper story are wanting. Near this city is a delightful place, called *Campus Martius*, at present used for the annual fair; it is constructed in a quadrangular form, with four gates, and in the centre, along the stands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may see all the four gates. The trade of this city is not improved as it might be, by supplying other countries with the medicinal plants growing on Monte Balbo, olives, oil, wine, and very good linen, sewing silk, and woollen stuffs. The Scaligeri were lords of this city for 170 years; and one of them, for his greater security, and to keep the city in awe, built the Castello Vecchio, and the large stone bridge. In 1387, Galeasso Maria, first duke of Milan, drove out the Scaligeri, and usurped the sovereignty of this city; but, in the year 1409, the Venetians became masters of it; sixty miles W. Venice, and eighteen NNE. Mantua. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Veronese, a province of Italy, so called from its capital, Verona, bounded on the north by the Trentin, on the east by the Vicentin, on the south and south-west by the Mantuan, and on the west by the lake of Garda; about fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of silk, corn, wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits. The Veronese was anciently a Roman colony; afterwards it made a part of Lombardy. After divers revolutions, it became the property of the House of Este, from whence it fell to the dukes of Milan; and in the year 1409 to the Venetians.

Verovitza, a town of Sclavonia: thirty-six miles SSE. Canischa, and fifty-two NW. Eizek.

Verpillière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Isere: 5 miles SE. Lyons, and 4½ NE. Vienne.

Verrana, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ten miles SSE. Oria.

Verrez, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, situated at the foot of a hill, on a stream of water, which divides into three branches, traversing the town on both sides, and the centre. The inhabitants have no other ramparts than the neighbouring mountains, and no other fosses than the beds of the rivers, made by nature: the houses are about 150 in number. In the most elevated part is a square fortress, built on a sharp rock, surrounded with a wall of stone, a parapet, and a good rampart, which surrounds the fortress and the gate of entrance, so that no one can arrive at this gate till they have passed the rampart and a drawbridge upon the fosse. When the bridge is up, the fortress is supposed to be impregnable, being surrounded on all sides with frightful precipices, while the access is only by narrow passes in the vally, which a small garrison can obstruct, and annoy the enemy far and near. fifteen miles SSE. Aosta, and thirty-five N. Turin.

Verrieres,

Verrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont Morillon: 4½ leagues SE. Poitiers, and 4 W. Mont Morillon.

Verrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: one league S. St. Menehould.

Verrières, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel, on the borders of France; the environs are celebrated for excellent cheeſe: ſix miles ENE. Pontarlier, and twenty WSW. Neufchâtel.

Verro, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 124 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 45. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Verrucola (La), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: four miles E. Piſa.

Verrye, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Maixent, and 2½ SSW. Partenay.

Vers-en-Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: ſix leagues NE. Lons le Saunier.

Verſailles, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. In the beginning of the laſt century, it was a ſmall village, when Louis XIII built here a hunting-ſeat, which Louis XIV enlarged into a palace, in a foreſt ten leagues in circumference, which became a place of frequent reſidence of the royal family till the revolution. The palace is magnificent, with beautiful gardens, adorned with ſtatues, canals, fountains, &c. and a park, five miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Since the revolution, it has been erected into a biſhop's ſee: three poſts SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Verſailles, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: ten miles SE. Frankfort.

Verſcha, a town of Luſatia: twenty miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

Verſitz, a town of Hungary: twenty miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

Verſmold, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg: ten miles NW. Bielefeld.

Verſoix, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the ſide of the lake of Geneva. In the year 1768, an attempt was made by the duke de Choiſeul to form a harbour, in oppoſition to Geneva, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but it was ſoon after neglected: ſix miles SE. Gex, and five N. Geneva.

Verſoix (La), or *Verſoy*, a river which riſes in France, and runs into the Lake of Geneva at Verſoy.

Verſou (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: two leagues N. Grenoble.

Verſoy, a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: four miles N. St. Maurice.

Vert, a river of France, which runs into the Gave of Oleron.

Vert, a river of France, which runs into the Lot, near Cahors.

Vert St. Denis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: one league NW. Melun.

Vertaiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 1½ league NW. Billom, and 3 E. Clermont.

Verte Bay, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick, on the North Coaſt. *Long.* 63. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Verte Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56, W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Verteillac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 2½ leagues N. Riberac.

Verteneggi, a town of Iſtria: eleven miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Verteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: one league S. Ruffec, and 6½ N. Angouleſme.

Verteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 2 leagues NNE. Tonneins, and 3½ E. Marmande.

Verton, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: 1½ league NE. Nantes.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Marne: five leagues SW. Châlons, and 7½ S. Reims.

Veruda, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria: four miles S. Pola.

Vervic, ſee *Werwic*.

Verviers, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Weze, in the marquiſate of Franchimont. It was anciently walled, but, when the French were maſters of Limburg, they compelled the inhabitants of Verviers to demoliſh the walls. Its court of juſtice is compoſed of a mayor and ſeven echevins, appointed by the biſhop of Liege. The magiſtrates are two burgomaſters regent,

gent, who govern the police; two old burgomaſters, ſeven commiſſaries, and four common-council, who are choſen under the influence of the biſhop. The body of citizens is repreſented by ſeven commiſſaries, appointed by the magiſtrates, whoſe office is for life, independent of the biſhop. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable traffic in cloth, which they export to Germany, the northern parts of Europe, Italy, and Turkey: ſeventeen miles ESE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Vervins, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne. This place is known in hiſtory for a treaty of peace, concluded here in the year 1598, between Henry IV, king of France, and Philip II, king of Spain: four poſts NNE. Laon, and 20½ N. Paris. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Verzino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles SW. Umbriatico.

Verzuolo, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſituated in a fruitful ſoil and ſalubrious air, near the Vratia. The country about it ſeems an agreeable garden, covered with fruit-trees, vines, pulſe, &c. It is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and flanked with towers. It has two pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral chapels and religious houſes. It has alſo a caſtle, or palace: 2½ miles S. Saluzzo.

Verzy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: three leagues SE. Reims.

Veſcavato, a town of the iſland of Corſica: nine miles NE. La Porta.

Veſconte, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles NW. St. Severina.

Veſcovio, or *Veſcovio di Sabina*, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina: four leagues S. Narni.

Veſcovo (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 14 miles WSW. Amalfi.

Veſire, a river of France, which runs into the Lignon, near its union with the Loire.

Veſle, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne, near Veilly.

Veſle, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, oppoſite Varenne le Grand.

Veſly, ſee *Veilly*.

Veſoul, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, ſituated on a mountain, called *Motte de Veſoul*; near it is a medicinal ſpring: 5½ poſts N. Beſançon, and 43 SE. Paris.

Veſprin, a town of Hungary, the ſee of a biſhop. This town was taken by count Tekely in the year 1683, and retaken by count de Mercy the following year. The fortifications were razed in the year 1701: ſixteen miles SW. Stulweiſenburg, and thirty-two SSE. Raab.

Veſſaux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: three leagues SW. Privas.

Veſſiegonſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: forty-eight miles NNE. Tver. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Veſſinch, a town of Boſnia: forty-four miles S. Bihacs, and ſixty-eight S. Novi.

Veſſitza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: forty-four miles ENE. Chiarenza.

Veſubia, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Var, eight miles N. Nice.

Veſuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for its eruptions, recorded both in ancient and modern hiſtory. One which happened in the ſeventy-ninth year of the Chriſtian æra, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia, when the elder Pliny loſt his life. The principal eruptions of modern times, which have been recorded, happened in the years 1538, 1631, 1707, 1717, 1737, 1760, 1761, 1766, 1767, 1779, and 1794; of theſe, the firſt in 79, in 1631, and the laſt in 1794, appear to have been the moſt tremendous. In the year 1794, the miſchief was conſiderable: the lava covered, and totally deſtroyed, 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and drove the inhabitants of Torre del Greco from the town, moſt of the houſes being either buried, or ſo injured, as to be uninhabitable: the damage done to the vineyards by the aſhes, likewiſe was immenſe: ſeven miles E. Naples.

Veterna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: nine miles SW. Driſtra.

Veternitza, a river of Servia, which riſes in the Karadagh Mountain, and runs into the Morava.

Vetliangſoi, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Volga: thirty-two miles SE. Tetternoigar.

Vetluga, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Kozmodemianſk, in the government of Kazan.

Vetluga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on a river of the ſame name: 140 miles E. Koſtrom. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

Vetralla, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonia: nine miles S. Viterbo.

Vetſcha, a town of Luſatia: twenty-eight miles SW. Guben, and forty-eight N. Dreſden.

Vettiouty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-two miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

Vettingen, a town and abby of Swifferland, in the county of Baden: 1½ mile S. Baden.

Vevay, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva, and the moſt conſiderable town of the Vaudois. This town was taken from the Houſe of Savoy in the year 1474, but reſtored ſoon after. In the year 1536 it was again taken, and has, from that time, been attached to Bern. It has a college for the inſtruction of youth, and two churches, one for the French, and the other for the German, language. The principal manufacture is that of hats; beſides which, the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cheeſe: ten miles E. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

Vendre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 4½ leagues NW. Moulins, and 4 NE. Cerilly.

Veulles, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: three leagues NE. Cany, and four SW. Dieppe.

Veuvey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: four leagues NW. Beaune.

Vexin, before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated along the river Epte, which divided it into two parts, called *Vexin François*, and *Vexin Normand*. The principal towns of the former are Pontoiſe, Chaumont, and Magny, included in the department of the Oiſe. The capital of the latter was Giſors, in the department of the Eure.

Vexoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Veyne, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: four leagues W. Gap, and four NNE. Serres.

Vez de Marban, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eight miles N. Toro.

Vezederina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: thirty-ſix miles SE. Viddin.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon. In the year 1560, this town being in poſſeſſion of the Calviniſts, was beſieged by the troops of Charles IX, without ſucceſs, after the loſs of 1500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay: two leagues and a half W. Avallon, and three E. Clamecy.

Vezelize, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte: four leagues S. Nancy, and four and a half SE. Toul. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Vezenobre, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: two leagues SSE. Alais.

Vezère (La), a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, at Limeuil.

Vezines, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: one league and a half N. Tonnerre.

Vezins, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: two leagues and a half NE. Chollet, and two W. Vihiers.

Vezins, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac le Château: two leagues SW. Severac.

Vezouze, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte, about a league below Luneville.

Vezzano Pietroſo, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirteen miles SE. Corte.

Uffenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: eighteen miles SSE. Wurzburg, and twenty-two NNE. Anſpach. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Uffiniac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts: one league SE. St. Brieuc, and two WNW. Lambaile.

Ufholz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: ſeventeen miles SSW. Colmar, and thirteen NNW. Altkirch.

Ufnau, an iſland of Swifferland, in the Lake of Zurich; about a mile in circumference.

Ufter Geſten, a mountain of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne: twenty-three miles S. Thun.

Ugento, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto. It was anciently populous, and the ſee of a biſhop; but the frequent ravages of the corſairs have much diminiſhed the number of inhabitants: ſeven miles and a half W. Aleſſano.

Ugeſt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: ſix miles SE. Rawa.

Ugh, a town of Hungary, near the Theiſſe: thirty-two miles N. Zegedin, and ſixty-ſeven SW. Debreczin.

Ugine, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 20 miles ESE. Chambery.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea, about a mile N. from Peterhead.

Ugliani, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: ſixteen miles ESE. Aoſta, and eight and a half N. Ivrea.

Uglich, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga: the principal trade is in leather and ſoap: 60 miles W. Ja-

W. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Uglum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 16 miles S. Uddevalla.

Ugod, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NW. Stulweiſenburg.

Ugogna, or *Vogogna*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of Val d'Oſcello, on the river Toſa: 15 miles NNW. Arona, and 8 S. Domo d'Oſcello.

Ugrocz, a town and caſtle of Hungary: fixteen miles N. Topoltzan.

Vherce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 64 miles SW. Lemberg.

Uhlfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: nineteen miles NW. Nuremberg, and fixteen S. Bamberg.

Ui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Malanova, in the government of Tobolſk.

Via Reggio, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca, and the only port of the republic: twenty miles W. Lucca.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 23 miles SSW. Mantua, and ten SW. Guaſtella.

Viala du Tarn (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud, near the Tarn: three leagues SW. Milhaud.

Viamon, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

Viana, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: one league S. Evora.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues S. Evora.

Viana, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: thirty miles ESE. Orenſe, and fifty-five SW. Aſtorga.

Viana, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the Ebro: fixteen miles SW. Eſtello, and twenty-one NW. Calahorra.

Viana de Foz de Lima, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated on the north ſide of the Lima, near its mouth, containing two pariſhes, an hoſpital, ſeven convents, and about 7000 inhabitants: the harbour is choked up, and only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels: 3 leagues WSW. Ponte de Lima, and 11 N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

Vianden, or *Wyanden*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, called by the Germans *Vyenthal*, ſituated on the river Uren, which divides it into New and Old Town, in the midſt of rocks and mountains. In the Old Town is a caſtle, ſituated on a rock of prodigious height, where a garriſon is kept. Vianden is a very ancient and illuſtrious comté, which comprehends forty villages and hamlets, which belonged to the houſe of Naſſau. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in the manufacturing of cloth and the tanning of leather: 18 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 16 NW. Treves.

Ujandinſkoe Yamſchnoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Indigirda: 148 miles NNE. Zathiverſk. *Long.* 159. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N.

Vianen, or *Vyanen*, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. It belonged anciently to the comtes of Calemburg, from whom it paſſed to the houſe of Brederode, the heireſs of which brought it as a marriage-portion to the comte of Lippe, in the year 1666, by whom it was held as a ſovereignty, independent of the ſtates, till afterwards purchaſed by them. One of the privileges of being an aſylum for debtors it is ſaid ſtill to enjoy. It was taken by the French, in 1672, but abandoned two years after; but not before they had conſiderably damaged the fortifications: ſeven miles S. Utrecht, and thirty ENE. Rotterdam.

Vianina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: twenty miles S. Piacenza.

Viano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: thirteen miles S. Piacenza.

Vianos, a town of Spain, in the New Caſtile: three miles S. Alcaraz.

Viareden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: one mile N. Schwedt, and forty-eight NE. Berlin.

Vias, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 2 leagues NW. Agde.

Viaſdum, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: ſixteen miles W. Rawa.

Viatka, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes by Viatka, Orlov, Kotelnitch, &c. and runs into the Kama, forty miles E. Kazan.

Viatka, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government of Viatſkoe: 624 miles E. Peterſburg, and 440 ENE. Moſcow. *Long.* 68. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

Viatſkoe, a government of Ruſſia; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by Permskoe, on the ſouth by Uphinskoe and Kazanskoe, and on the weſt by Koſtromskoi; 260 miles long, and from 80 to 180 broad. *Long.* 64. to 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. to 60. 25. N.

Viazma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolensk: 76 miles ENE. Smolensk. *Long.* 52. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Viaznoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: fifty-two miles E. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Viazovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 36 miles ESE. Orenburg.

Viborg, or *Wiborg*, a city of Denmark, capital of a dioceſe, and all North Jutland, ſituated near the centre of the province, on a lake;

lake, called *Aſmild*, which abounds in fiſh. It is one of the moſt ancient towns of the kingdom, and was formerly large and rich, containing, prior to the reformation, twelve churches, and ſix convents. At preſent, it is about two miles in circumference, and contains three pariſh churches. It is ſtill the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop: and a provincial court is held here every month for all North Jutland: in the year 1528, the reformation firſt began in this town. ſixty-two leagues N. Hamburg, and forty N. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Viborg, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, in the Gulf of Finland; the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the year 1293, and was heretofore the capital of Carelia. Peter the Great having taken this town by capitulation, in the year 1710, improved its fortifications, which have ever ſince been kept in ſuch good condition, that Viborg may now be looked on as the bulwark of Ruſſia againſt Sweden. The principal exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar, for which the Engliſh are the greateſt cuſtomers: their imports are moſtly purchaſed from France and Holland, and are chiefly wine, ſpices, and ſalt: 360 miles SW. Archangel, and 68 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Viborſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, of which Viborg is the capital; bounded on the north and weſt by Finland, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Finland and the government of Peterſburg, and on the eaſt by lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz; its form is very irregular. Its extent from north to ſouth about 152 miles, where longeſt, in other places ſcarcely 60; its breadth from 60 to 100. *Long.* 44. to 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 15. to 62. 40. N.

Vibrais, or *Vibraye*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: three leagues N. St. Calais, and ſeven E. le Mans.

Vibrato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, two miles NNE. Giulia Nova.

Vic, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meurte: 5 leagues E. Nancy, and 4 N. Luneville.

Vic, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe: ſix leagues N. Montmorrillon.

Vic Bigorre, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées: ſix leagues E. Pau, and three and a half N. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Vic en Carladez, or *Vic ſur la Cére*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac, ſituated at the foot of the Cantal, with a medicinal ſpring: ſeven leagues WSW. St. Flour, and three NE. Aurillac.

Vic le Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom. About half a league from the town, is a medicinal ſpring, at the ſide of the Allier: two leagues SW. Billom, and three and a half SSE. Clermont.

Vic-deſſos, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: two leagues SW. Taraſcon, and ſeven SE. St. Girons.

Vic Fezenſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: four leagues S. Condom, and four and a half NW. Auch.

Vic, or *Vicq*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: ſix leagues N. Châteauroux.

Vicarello, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, near the Lake of Bracciano, celebrated for its baths: three miles NW. Bracciano, and ſeventeen S. Viterbo.

Vicaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles SE. Volturara.

Vicegrad, or *Viſſegrad*, a town of Hungary, near the Danube, where was formerly a caſtle, in which the crown of Hungary was kept: nine miles SSE. Gran.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, and capital of the Vicentin, ſituated at the union of two ſmall rivers, in a plain, between two hills. The celebrated architect, Andrea Palladio, was born and lived here. Among the buildings, are ſeen ſeveral regular ſtately palaces, and other elegant edifices, particularly the council-houſe, the grandeur of which is heightened by two very lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other the image of our Saviour. The Monte della Pieta is a ſtately fabric, and has a very fine library. Of the churches, which are fifty-ſeven in number, fourteen are parochial, and twenty-nine conventual, with ſeveral good hoſpitals. The cathedral ſtrikes the eye with nothing particular. The great altar of the Dominican church is a moſt auguſt piece of Palladio's architecture, as is alſo the beautiful convenient theatre in the building where the Academia Olympicorum meets. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre, and the perſpective is ſurpriſingly beautiful, chiefly by reaſon of the many ſtatues of Roman emperors, and ſome philoſophers. This academy is a ſociety of men of learning, who meet at ſtated times,

times, for the improvement of the Italian language. Of the ſame ſkilful architect is likewiſe the copy of the triumphal arch of the Campo Martio, without the city, erected for the embelliſhment of the public walk. The church della Madonna di Monte, on a mountain, without the city, is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontiſpiece, with a convent built cloſe by. The Scaligeri were once for a conſiderable time lords of this city; afterwards it paſſed through ſeveral hands; and, in 1304, ſubmitted to the republic of Venice: thirty-five miles W. Venice, and forty NE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

Vicentin, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Tyroleſe, on the eaſt by the Treviſan, and the Paduan, on the ſouth by the Paduan, and on the weſt by the Veroneſe and Tyroleſe; about forty-five miles in length, and from ten to twenty-four in breadth. This territory was formerly a part of Lombardy, and ſo fertile that it may be called the garden and fleſh-market of Venice: Vicenza is the capital.

Vich, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Vicherey, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: three leagues E. Neufchâteau, and three NW. Mirecourt.

Vichy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet, on the Allier, near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: one league SW. Cuſſet.

Viciola, a river of Italy, which runs into the Trontino at Teramo, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra.

Vick, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 37 miles N. Uddevalla.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: fourteen miles W. Vieſte.

Vico, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, as a French department. In it is the cathedral of the biſhop of Sagona: 30 miles S. Calvi, and fifteen SW. Corte. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorento. In the year 1694, this town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake: five miles NW. Sorento.

Vico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſeventeen miles SSE. Naples, and fourteen SSW. Lettere.

Vico di Pantano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: twelve miles SW. Capua.

Vicovaro, a town of Italy, in the Sabina: twenty miles ENE. Rome.

Vicq, ſee *Vic* and *Viq*.

Victor, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa.

Viddin, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1689, it was taken and pillaged by the Imperialiſts; the year following it was retaken by the Turks, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has remained ever ſince: 356 miles NW. Conſtantinople, and 104 ESE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Vidigal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: ſix leagues N. Sagres.

Vidigueira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues NE. Beja, and ſeven S. Evora.

Vidoule, a river of France, which runs into the Lake of Thau, near Aignes Mortes.

Vidra, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twelve miles N. Vique.

Vidropuſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: twelve miles N. Torzok.

Vie, a river of France in the department of the Vendée, which runs into the ſea, near St. Gilles.

Vie, a river of France, in the department of the Calvados, which runs into the Dive; three miles NW. Crevecœur.

Viechtach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirteen miles SE. Cham, and fourteen SSE. Furth.

Viedenbruck, or *Videnbrugge*, ſee *Viedenbruck*.

Viella, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirty-eight miles WNW. Urgel.

Vieille (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: ſeven leagues N. Pau.

Vielmur, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres, on the Agout: three leagues W. Caſtres, and four SE. Lavaur.

Vielſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vaga: 156 miles NNE. Vologda. *Long.* 59. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the archduchy of Auſtria, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the right ſide of the Danube, where it receives a ſmall river, called *Vien*, which paſſes through the city and ſuburbs; near the place where ſtood the ancient Vindebona. The ſituation is pleaſant, for to the eaſt and north the country around is entirely level, but to the weſt and ſouth are ſeen a range of mountains, which are thick planted with trees and

in the district of Grenoble: three leagues S. Grenoble.

Visola, a town of Hungary: sixteen miles SSE. Ketskemet.

Vig, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Vig, a river of Russia, which passes through lake Vig, and runs into the White Sea, twenty miles S. Kemi.

Vigan (Le), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gard: twelve leagues WNW. Nismes, and 7½ SW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

Vigasio, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: ten miles S. Verona.

Vigenne, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, at Talmey.

Vigeois, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzerches, on the Vezere: 1½ league S. Uzerches.

Viger, an island in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway: ten miles round. *Long.* 6. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a small district lying between the Novarese and the Lumelline, on the Tesin, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan: 13 miles SE. Novara, and eleven NE. Lumello.

Viggiano, a town of the island of Corsica, in the district of Tallano.

Vigles, a town and castle of Hungary: five miles SSE. Altsol.

Vignacourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: three leagues NW. Amiens.

Vignais, or *Vinbaes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: five leagues W. Bragança.

Vignoy, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: five miles SSE. Potenza.

Vignory, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont: 3½ leagues S. Joinville, and 3¾ N. Chaumont-en-Bassigny.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Commercy, on the Meuse: 5½ leagues E. Bar-le-Duc, and eight SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Vignuola, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: fifteen miles SE. Modena.

Vigny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontoise: two leagues and a half W. Pontoise.

Vigo, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, situated on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, but not capable of great resistance. It has also an old castle, and stands in a very fruitful country. In the year 1702, the English and Dutch fleets forced their passage in, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just returned from America. In the year 1719, the English again got possession of this place, but relinquished it after raising contributions: twelve miles NNW. Tuy, and thirty-eight WSW. Orense.

Vigoer, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: twenty-five miles E. Bergen.

Vigolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: fifteen miles S. Piacenza.

Vigolzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: eight miles S. Piacenza.

Vigone, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: fourteen miles SSW. Turin, and six W. Carmagnola.

Vigoretzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz: 20 miles E. Povenetz.

Vigten, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Vigulone, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan: fifteen miles SSW. Parma.

Vibely, a town of Hungary: ten miles NE. Patak.

Vihiers, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: six leagues and a half S. Angers, and six and a half W. Saumur. *Long.* 17. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Ujibo, a town of South America, in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises near Ernée, in the department of the Mayenne, passes by Vitré, Châteaubourg, Rennes, Redon, Rieux, la Roche Bernard, &c. and runs into the Atlantic, three leagues below the last town.

Vilaines, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Châtillon sur Seine.

Vilajur, a town of Spain, on the south-east coast of the province of Catalonia: two miles W. Matara.

Vilask, a town of Hungary: eight miles N. Libeten.

Vilbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigstein: four miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-two ENE. Mentz.

Vilbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg, on the Nidda: four miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and eight WNW. Hanau.

Vilbestre, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty-three miles S. Salamanca.

Vilcas Cuaman, or *Bilcas*, a town of South America,

America, and principal place of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Guamanga. The air is temperate, and the soil produces corn and fruit, and feeds abundance of cattle. The Indians are industrious, and employed in manufactures of different kinds of stuffs.

Vilemeritz, a town of Croatia: six miles S. Sluin.

Villepatty, a town of the island of Ceylon, twelve miles WNW. Trinkamaly.

Vililla, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the left side of the Ebro: nine leagues SE. Saragossa.

Vilkiot, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 23 miles NW. Calmar.

Villa (La), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, situated on the river Veragua, with a harbour fit to receive vessels of 40 tons.

Villa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany: thirteen miles SSE. Pontremoli.

Villa Bella, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brasil, and jurisdiction of Matto Grosso.

Villa Beim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: one league and a quarter SW. Elvas.

Villa Bona, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, on the Orio: two leagues from Tolosa.

Villa Boa, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brasil, and jurisdiction of Goyas. *Long.* 33. 34. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. S.

Villacerf, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Troyes: two leagues and a half NW. Troyes.

Villa Cham, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues E. Coimbra.

Villa Cham, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: one league and a half NW. Barcelos.

Villa Clara, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty miles NW. Spiritu Santo.

Villaco, a town of the island of Corsica, in the district of Corte.

Villa de Conde, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, situated on the north side of the river Aue: three leagues ESE. Barcelos, and four and a half N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Villa Diego, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Pisuerga: miles NNW. Burgos.

Villa Fallet, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: five miles NNW. Coni.

Villa Fernanda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues and a half E. Estremoz.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: four leagues SE. Mirandela.

Villa de Frades, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four miles N. Beja.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: thirteen miles N. Mantua, and nine SW. Verona.

Villa Franca, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta: three miles SE. Aosta.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: sixteen miles SSW. Turin, and nine SW. Carmagnola.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Tormes: twenty-five miles S. Avila, and fifty NW. Toledo.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: three leagues S. Frias, and ten W. Burgos.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: ten miles E. Burgos.

Villa Franca, a seaport, and capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores Islands. It is the most ancient town in the whole island; and so called from its being at first a free port. Before its harbour lies an island, about a mile in circumference, and towards the sea the town is defended by a fort and some other works. It consists of 1813 hearths, has two parish churches and two convents.

Villa Franca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NW. Ponferrade, and fifty WSW. Leon.

Villa Franca, a seaport town, in the county of Nice, with two castles. The harbour is sheltered by some lofty hills, founded in the year 1295, by Charles II, king of Naples, who was earl of Provence: the citadel was built by duke Emanuel Philibert. In the year 1691, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1696, when it was restored to Savoy. In the year 1705, it was again taken by the French, and the garrison, after a brave defence and honourable capitulation, conducted to Saorgio. In the year 1792, it was again taken by the French: one league E. Nice.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and principal place of a viguery: twenty miles SW. Barcelona, and twenty-four NE. Tarragona.

Villa Franca de Xira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the north side of the Tagus: five leagues NE. Lisbon.

Villa Frechos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: seven miles WNW. Rioseco.

Villa Garcia, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: four miles N. Llerena.

Villa Harta, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the left side of the Guadiana: twelve leagues W. Civdad Real, and twenty-one SSW. Toledo.

Villa Hermosa, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabasco: fifteen leagues SW. Tabasco.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Spain, in New Castile: fifteen miles WSW. Alcaraz.

Villa Hermoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 24 miles N. Segorba.

Villa du Horta, a ſeaport town of Fayal, one of the Azores Iſlands; it is ſituated on the weſt coaſt, and has the beſt harbour in the iſland. *Long.* 28. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Villa d'Igleſias, or *Villa di Cleſia*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, and ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1513 united to Cagliari: 36 miles SW. Cagliari, and 44 SSE. Oriſtagni.

Villa Impenta, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Tione: nine miles E. Mantua.

Villa Joioſa, or *Joyſa*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediteranean: ſix leagues NNE. Alicant, and eight S. Gandia.

Villa de Laguna, or *Lagoa*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

Villa Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: twenty-ſeven miles SW. St. Jago.

Villa Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: twelve miles S. Saragoſſa.

Villa Martin, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twelve miles NE. Arcos.

Villa Martin, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles E. Leon.

Villa Mayor, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles S. Leon.

Villa de la Monclova, or *Le Coagula*, a town of North America, in the government of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

Villa de Moſe, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabaſco, inhabited by Indians, on a river navigable for boats to Tabaſco.

Villa de Motta, a town of Iſtria: three miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Chieri: twelve miles W. Aſti, and eleven E. Turin.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: ſeven miles S. Vercelli.

Villa Nova, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: four miles W. Aoſta.

Villa Nova d'Alvio, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: ſix leagues N. Beja.

Villa Nova d'Anços, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: one league and a half S. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova d'Aſti, a town of Piedmont, ſo called becauſe it was built by the inhabitants of Aſti, from the ruins of ſome neighbouring villages; and when they underſtood the advantage of its ſituation, they ſurrounded it with walls, baſtions, ramparts, deep foſſes filled with water, half moons, and other works. It has beſides two ancient towers, and two churches: eleven miles E. Turin, and eleven W. Aſti.

Villa Nova de Barcarota, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: nine leagues S. Badajos.

Villa Nova da Cervera, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Minho, near its mouth, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: nine leagues NNW. Braga, and fifteen N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Villa Nova de Feſſoa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues SE. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

Villa Nova de Ficalho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the confines of Spain: eight leagues SE. Beja, and fourteen SSE. Evora.

Villa Nova de Meya, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirteen miles NNE. Balaguer.

Villa Nova de Milfontes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: three leagues and a half S. Sines.

Ville Nova de Moncorros, a town of Portugal, in the Province of Beira: 4 leagues W. Montemor o Velho.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a ſeaport town, on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, and province of Algarve. It is a fortified town, ſeated on a river, which forms a ſpacious and ſecure harbour, about half a mile in breadth, and three fathoms deep. It is defended by the forts of Santa Catharina and St. Joao; the ſand-banks in it render the entrance very dangerous without the aſſiſtance of a pilot. This town was built in the year 1463, and contains above 1600 inhabitants, one pariſh church, one caſa da miſericordia, one hoſpital, and one convent, beſides a college, in one of the ſuburbs; three leagues ENE. Lagos, and fourteen W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the left ſide of the Duero, oppoſite Oporto, built in the year 1255, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Villa Nova del Principe, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Bahia.

Ville Nova del Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the Guadalquivir: ſix leagues NNE. Seville.

Villa Nueva, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but a good road, eight leagues W. Barcelona.

Villa Nueva, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 43 miles W. Oviedo.

Villa Nueva de Gallego, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Gallego: two leagues from Saragoſſa.

Villa Nueva de Jaro, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Cordova.

Villa Nueva de los Infantes, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: four leagues S. Orenſe.

Villa Nueva de la Serena, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-one leagues N. Seville, and twenty E. Badajoz.

Villa Nuova, a town of Iſtria: nine miles ESE. Umago.

Villa Nuova, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles S. Algeri.

Villa Obleda, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-eight miles N. Alcaraz.

Villa Ombroſa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 14 miles E. Florence.

Villa del Ovo, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brazil, and juriſdiction of Matto Groſſo.

Villa do Ponte Trappa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ſix leagues NE. Viſeu.

Villa del Principe, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 145 miles NW. St. Jago, and 276 SE. Havannah. *Long.* 77. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 27. N.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, containing two churches, two hoſpitals, three convents, and about 2400 inhabitants: three leagues N. Lamego, and ſeven SW. Mirandela.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 20 miles E. Segorba.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: ſix miles SSW. Placentia.

Villa del Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal, taken by the allies in the year 1706: four leagues N. Badajoz.

Villa de Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty-two miles SE. Orenſe.

Villa de la Reyna, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twelve miles E. Llerena, and forty SE. Merida.

Villa Rica, or *Mariana*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and capital of the juriſdiction of Minas Geraes.

Villa Rica, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

Villa Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles E. Leon.

Villa Rubia, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: two leagues E. Ocana.

Villa Rubia de los Ojos, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: four leagues N. Calatrava.

Villa de Sul, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league W. Viſeu.

Villa del Valle, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Chiquitos.

Villa Vecchia, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: twelve miles N. Genoa.

Villa Veja, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and government of Bahia, at firſt called *St. Salvador*.

Villa Velha de Rodao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 5½ leagues SSW. Caſtel Branco.

Villa Viçoſa, or *Villa Viçoſa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing two pariſh churches, eight convents, and about 3700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is dug ſome beautiful green marble. Near it is a royal palace, with a park: nine leagues NE. Evora, and nine W. Badajos in Spain. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

Villa Vicioſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twenty-five miles NNW. Cordova.

Villa Vicioſa, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic: thirty miles NE. Oviedo, and ſixty W. Santillana.

Villa Vieja, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 34 miles E. Burgos, and 25 S. Miranda de Duero.

Villacanas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-two miles ESE. Toledo.

Villacaſtin, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: eighteen miles WSW. Segovia.

Villa Viceneio, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty miles S. Leon.

Villach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cariathia, on the right ſide of the Drave. Near the town are ſome medicinal baths. In the year 1552, the emperor Charles V. found an aſylum here, when he fled to avoid Maurice Count Saxe, who thought to have ſurpriſed him at Inſpruck: eighteen miles W. Clagenfurt, and twenty-ſix SSW. Muehrau. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

Villada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty ſeven miles NW. Palencia, and thirty-five SE. Leon.

Villafafila, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty miles NNE. Zamora, and eighteen N. Toro.

Villafelicbe, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: three miles N. Daroca, and ten S. Calataiud.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-four miles WNW. Aſtorga.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: twelve miles NE. Cordova.

Villafranca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirteen miles E. Burgos.

Villafreddo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles NNW. Sezza.

Villafria, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: twelve miles ESE. Trevigno.

Villagra, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: feventeen miles N. Rio Seco.

Villaine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne: four leagues ENE. Mayenne, and eight NE. Laval.

Villalan, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles NNW. Rioſeco.

Villalba, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 32 miles SE. Badajoz.

Villalba, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles SW. Mondonedo.

Villalon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 25 miles WNW. Palencia.

Villalpando, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-three miles S. Leon.

Villalta, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: five miles W. Udina.

Villalva, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 15 miles S. Mondonedo.

Villambea, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Madrid.

Villamedo, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: four leagues WSW. Talavera la Vieja.

Villamiel, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 43 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

Villandraut, or *Villandrade*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues WNW. Bazas, and four S. Cadillac.

Villandry, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: three leagues WSW. Tours, and eight ENE. Saumur.

Villar, a town of the duchy of Savoy: nine miles W. Conflans.

Villara, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: thirteen miles S. Bilbao.

Villar de Canas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-five miles S. Huete.

Villarcayo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 12 miles N. Frias.

Villard de Lans (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSW. Grenoble, and 4 ESE. St. Marcelin.

Villard St. Pancrace, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: one league S. Briançon.

Villarejorubia, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-five miles SE. Cuenca.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the eaſt ſide of the Duero, and confines of Portugal: thirty-eight miles W. Salamanca.

Villarluengo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-one miles SW. Alcaniz.

Villaroya, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: fifteen miles NW. Calaraiud.

Villarramiel, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſixteen miles W. Palencia.

Villars, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SE. St. Trivier, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ENE. Trevoux.

Villaſandino, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles NW. Burgos.

Villaſeca, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſix miles W. Tarragona.

Villatte, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: ten miles NW. Gueret.

Villavante, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles S. Palencia.

Villayer Fertans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league SSW. Ornans, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E. Quingey.

Villazim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSE. Viſeu.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. Schletſtatt, and ſeven SSW. Straſburg.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: three leagues SW. Reims.

Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: three leagues NNW. St. Menehould.

Ville-aux-Cleres (La), a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: three leagues SE. Montdoubleau, and eight NW. Blois.

Ville Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: three leagues and a half SW. Mirande, and one NE. Rabaſtein.

Ville Comtal, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: ſix leagues W. St. Genies de Rivedolt, and four N. Rhodez.

Villebernier, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: one league E. Saumur, and two and a half W. Bourgueil.

Villebois, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: two leagues S. St. Rambert, and one SE. St. Sorbin.

Villebourg, or *Ville Boureau*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſix leagues NNW. Tours.

Villebrumier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Sarafin: five leagues SE. Caſtel Sarafin.

Villecroſe, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Var: three leagues NNW. Draguignan.

Ville Dieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers: 2½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 1½ NE. Vironne.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet: three leagues NW. Chollet.

Villedieu (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers: four leagues SSE. Poitiers.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vendôme: six leagues W. Vendôme.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avranches: three leagues and a half NNE. Avranches, and five SSE. Coutances.

Villefagnan, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ruffec: 2 leagues SSW. Ruffec.

Villefleur, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: half a league N. Cany, and one and a half SW. St. Valery en Caux.

Villefort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozere: 6½ leagues E. Mende, and 6½ N. Alais. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Ville Franche de Panat, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 6 leagues W. Milhau, and 5½ S. Rhodez.

Ville Franche, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron: eight leagues W. Rhodez, and eight and a half N. Alby. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel Jaloux: two leagues E. Castel Jaloux, and six NW. Agen.

Villefranche, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: six leagues SE. Toulouse, and ten NW. Carcassonne.

Villefranche, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the right bank of the Rhône. This town was founded in the twelfth century, and was a frontier town when Bresse belonged to the dukes of Savoy; it is surrounded with walls and ditches: 3½ posts N. Lyons, and 58 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmarault: five leagues SW. Moulins, and two and a half NE. Montmarault.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mucidan: five leagues SW. Mucidan, and six WNW. Bergerac.

Ville Franche d'Albigeois, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alby: 2½ leagues ESE. Alby, and 6½ N. Castres.

Villefranche de Conflans, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées; defended by a fort, erected in the reign of Louis XIV: 9 leagues WSW. Perpignan, and 7½ ENE. Puycerda.

Villefranche de Perigord, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belvez: twelve leagues SSE. Perigeux, and six S. Sarlat.

Villejuif, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg-la-Reine: one league S. Paris.

Villel, a town of Spain, in New Castile: seventeen miles NNW. Molina.

Villel, a town of Spain, in New Castile: fifteen miles S. Molina.

Villeloin, or *Villeloup*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: three leagues ENE. Loches.

Villemaur, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: fourteen miles WSW. Troyes, and seventeen SSE. Nogent-sur-Seine.

Villemontois, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Roanne: 2½ leagues SW. Roanne.

Villemur, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toulouse: 5½ leagues N. Toulouse, and 7 SE. Castel Sarasin.

Villena, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which they manufacture salt: forty-one miles NNE. Murcia, and fifty-six SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 15. 42. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, about three miles from the mouth of the Rhône; celebrated for its trout fishery: fifteen miles ESE. Lausanne, and thirty-eight SSW. Berne.

Villeneuve (La), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins: 2½ leagues NW. Moulins.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Grand Canal: one league SE. Beziers.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: two leagues N. Villefranche, and three S. Figeac.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Corbeil: 3 leagues SE. Paris, and 2½ N. Corbeil.

Villeneuve d'Agen, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: four leagues N. Agen, and 7½ E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Villeneuve l'Archevêque, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sens: 7 leagues WSW. Troyes, and 4 S. Sens.

Villeneuve les Avignon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaucaire, on the west side of the Rhône, opposite Avignon: seven leagues NE. Nismes.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ardeche: 4 leagues S. Privas, and 3½ W. Montelimart. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Villeneuve la Garenne, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league N. Paris.

Villeneuve la Guyard, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sens: five leagues NNW. Sens, and seven SE. Melun.

Villeneuve de Marsan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mont de Marsan: three leagues E. Mont de Marsan, and five NW. Nogaro.

Villeneuve le Roy, or *Villeneuve sur Yonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joigny, on the Yonne: two posts NNW. Joigny, and fifteen S. Paris.

Villeneuve St. George, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne, opposite Villeneuve le Roy.

Villenoce, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent: 3½ leagues NE. Provins, and two N. Nogent-sur-Seine.

Villenouvette, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Orb; anciently considerable, and surrounded with walls. In the year 718, it was taken and sacked by the Moors, after a siege of twenty-two days. It at one time contained three parishes, now only one: three miles NW. Beziers.

Villentrois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon-sur-Indre: six leagues NE. Chatillon.

Villepeys, or *Villepais*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, on the coast of the Bay of Frejus: one league SSW. Frejus.

Villepinte, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues SE. Castlenaudary, and four WNW. Carcassonne.

Villepreux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: five miles W. Versailles, and five W. Paris.

Villequier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the right bank of the Seine: one league SW. Caudebec.

Villequiers, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourges: six leagues E. Bourges, and five WNW. Nevers.

Villers, a town of Brabant: three leagues E. Nivelle.

Villers Bocage, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amiens: 2½ leagues N. Amiens.

Villers le Boccage, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen: four leagues SW. Caen, and four S. Bayeux.

Villers sous Chalamont, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontarlier: four leagues W. Pontarlier, and four S. Ornans.

Villers Cotterets, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons: 4 leagues SW. Soissons, and 5½ NW. Chateau Thierry.

Villers Farlay, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arbois: two leagues N. Arbois, and two NW. Salins.

Villers la Montagne, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Longwy: one league SE. Longwy, and five NW. Thionville.

Villers sous Perny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont-à-Mousson: one league NW. Pont-à-Mousson, and four S. Metz.

Villerseyfel, or *Villersacey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lure: 3 leagues S. Lure, and 4 ESE Vesoul.

Villette d'Anton, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne, on the Rhône: four leagues E. Lyons.

Villette d'Iſlins, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne.

Villetertre, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: two leagues SE. Chaumont.

Villevieille, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: four leagues SE. Briançon.

Villie, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: four leagues N. Villefranche.

Villiers, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon-ſur-Seine: two leagues NNW. Châtillon.

Villiers, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league W. Vendôme.

Villiers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château-Gontier: two leagues N. Château-Gontier.

Villiers en Deceuve, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five leagues ESE. Evreux, and three S. Vernon.

Villiers St. Benoit, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: five leagues W. Auxerre, and five S. Joigny.

Villingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau. This place, by means of the mountains and narrow acceſſes leading to it, is extremely well ſecured, and alſo ſomewhat fortified by art; for which reaſons, in the years 1633 and 1634, it was beſieged in vain by the French. They took it in the year 1688; and in the year 1703, they bombarded it without ſucceſs, but took it in the year following. It has always ſerved the Auſtrians as a magazine for theſe parts, as well for proviſions as military ſtores. In it is an abby of Benedictines; and its neighbourhood contains a good bath. The town itſelf belonged formerly to the dukes of Zehringen; on the extinction of whom it came to the counts of Furſtenberg, and afterwards to the Houſe of Auſtria: fifty-two miles SSW. Stuttgart, and twenty-two S. Freudenſtatt.

Villoa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: ten miles S. Piacenza.

Villona, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirteen miles E. Salamanca.

Villoſtada, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles SE. Najera.

Villurbanne, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league E. Lyons.

Vilmanſtrand, or *Wilmanſtrand*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the ſouth coaſt of the Lake Saima. On the 23d of Auguſt, 1741, an obſtinate battle was fought about an Engliſh mile from this town, between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Ruſſians; but at laſt the former were obliged to yield to ſuperiority of number. The Ruſſians having gained the victory, burned Vilmanſtrand, which was fortified with a moat and wall; but it has ſince been rebuilt: 40 miles NNW. Viborg, and 100 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 45. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Vilmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: twenty-four miles N. Mentz, and eighty ENE. Treves.

Vilmnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: ſeven miles SE. Bergen.

Vilovatoſtanowitſkie, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the Frozen Ocean: 180 miles ESE. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Vils, a river of Germany, which paſſes by Vilſeck, Amberg, &c. and runs into the Nab, at Kalmunz, in the circle of Bavaria.

Vils Biburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: eight miles SE. Landſhut, and thirty-ſix NE. Munich.

Vils, or *Gros*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, at Vilzhofen.

Vilſeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Vils, inſulated in Bavaria: twenty miles SSE. Bayreuth, and ten N. Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, at the conflux of the Vils with the Danube. This town was taken by the Impericliſts in the year 1703; and in the year 1745, the Auſtrians took it by ſtorm: eleven miles W. Paſſau, and ſeventy-two ENE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Vilui, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, at Uſt Viluikoe, *Long.* 144. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 64. N.

Viluiſkoi (Nouei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Vilui. *Long.* 140. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Viluiſkoi (Uſt), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Vilui and Lena: 128 miles NW. Yakutſk. *Long.* 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Viluiskoi (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 200 miles N. Oleminsk. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 44. N.

Vilvorde, or *Villeforte*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Senne. It was formerly

merly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. In the year 1375, Wenceſlaus, duke of Brabant, built a caſtle, as a priſon for criminals of ſtate, in which our countryman, William Tyndal, was confined, in the year 1536: ſix miles S. Malines, and ſix N. Bruſſels.

Vim, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Vitchegda, near Lialskoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

Vimercato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: thirteen miles NNE. Milan.

Vimioſo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: five leagues WNW. Miranda de Duero, and five and a half SE. Bragança. *Long.* 11. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

Vimoutier, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan, on the Vie: five leagues NE. Argentan, and five E. Falaiſe.

Vimy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: five miles N. Arras.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: five miles N. Peniſcola.

Vinay, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1½ league S. St. Marcelin, and four W. Grenoble.

Vinca, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 1½ league ENE. Prades, and 5½ W. Perpignan.

Vincelles, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: two leagues SSW. Lons-le-Saunier, and two and a half NW. Orgelet.

Vincennes, a fort of United America, on the river Wabaſh, to guard the ſtate of Kentucky from the Indians.

Vincennes, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine; in which was a royal palace, originally begun by Philip de Valois, but repaired and finiſhed by Louis XIV; the ancient towers ſerved as a ſtate-priſon: one poſt E. Paris.

Vincent Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into Portlock's Harbour. *Long.* 136. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

Vineuil, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Couſſon: one league E. Blois.

Vinfeld, a place of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, near Horn.

Vingard Sound, a narrow ſea on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſlands of Martha's Vineyard, ſeparated from Buzzard's Bay by Elizabeth Iſlands, three miles wide.

Vinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: twelve miles SSE. Berga.

Vingorla, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Concan, where the Dutch have a ſettlement; about ten miles to the weſt-north-weſt, are ſome rocks, in the Indian Sea, called *Vingorla Rocks*. The town of Vingorla is ſituated near the mouth of a river: twenty-two miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. N.

Vinhaes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: four leagues W. Bragança.

Vinie Lake, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty-five miles W. Conſberg.

Viniiza, a town of Croatia: twelve miles W. Varaſdin.

Vinna, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NW. Ungvar.

Vinneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ten miles NE. Munſter.

Vinſobres, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: one league and a half SE. Nions.

Vintain, or *Bintain*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Fonia, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gambia. This town is much frequented by Europeans for the purchaſe of wax, ivory, and ſkins.

Vintimiglia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, defended by a caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Milan. In the beginning of the 13th century, it revolted from the republic, and did not return to obedience till the year 1222. In 1746, its caſtle, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, was taken by the king of Sardinia's troops, but recovered, in 1747, by the Genoeſe, with the aſſiſtance of the French: thirteen miles NE. Nice, and eighteen SW. Oneglia. *Long.* 25. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Vinueſa, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirteen miles NW. Soria.

Vio, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles NW. Ainſa.

Viola, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which riſes in the mountains of Adrian, and runs into the ſea, at Cumaja.

Vipalanka, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary: twenty-eight miles E. Ziget, and thirty-two SSE. Symontornya.

Vipao, a river of Germany, which riſes near Wipach, in the duchy of Carniola, and runs into the Liſonzo, near Luciniſſa, in the county of Goritz.

Vippach, a town of Germany, in the circle

cle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: eight miles N. Erfurt.

Vippach (Marck), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eifenach: feven miles NE. Erfurt.

Vipulzan, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: fix miles W. Goritz.

Vique, or *Vicq*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia; the fee of a bifhop, fuffragan of Tarragona: twenty-two miles WSW. Gerona, and thirty-one N. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Viranfik, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fixteen miles W. Kiutaja.

Viranfhehr, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles ENE. Boli.

Vire, a river of France, which rifes near the town of the Calvados, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, to the north of Iſigny, between the departments of the Channel and Calvados.

Vire, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados: nine leagues SW. Caen, and eight and a half W. Falaiſe. *Long.* 16. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

Vire, or *Mutuca*, a cape of Arabia, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea: fixteen miles NNE. Haſſek.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spaniſh Town*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, which belongs to the Engliſh. *Long.* 63. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Virgin Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the eaſt of Porto Rico; they are upwards of twenty in number, but for the moſt part deſert and barren, and extend twenty leagues in length, and upwards of twelve in breadth: but they are every way dangerous to navigators, though there is a baſon in the midſt of them of ſix or ſeven leagues in length, and three or four in breadth, in which ſhips may anchor, and be ſheltered and landlocked from all winds, and called *The Bay of Sir Francis Drake*, from his having paſſed through them to St. Domingo. The Engliſh and Danes divide moſt of them; but the Spaniards claim thoſe near Porto Rico. The iſland of Virgin Gorda, on which depend Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Moskito Iſlands, Cammanoes, Dog Iſlands, the Fallen City, with the Round Rock, Ginger Cooper's, Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and Dead Cheſt, belongs to the Engliſh; and they have alſo Tortola, on which depend Joſt, Van Dyke's, Little Van Dyke's, Guano, Beef, and Thatch Iſlands. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Iſland, on which Braſs, Little Saba, Buck Iſland, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Iſland, are dependent; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Iſlands; and they have alſo Santa Iſland, or St. Croix. Theſe iſlands lie at about *Lat.* 18. 20. N. and the courſe through them, by due attention, is perfectly ſafe, at weſt-by-north, and weſt-north-weſt, as far as to the weſt end of the fourth iſland.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennſylvania and Maryland, on the eaſt by Maryland, the Cheſapeak, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by North Carolina, on the weſt by Kentucky, and on the north-weſt by the river Ohio, which ſeparates it from the Indians; about 300 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 180 from north to ſouth; ſeveral ridges of mountains croſs this country from north to ſouth, a little inclining weſterly as they advance towards the ſouth; they extend from the ſtate of New York as far as Georgia, under different names: in Virginia, they are called the Blue Mountains, North Mountains, Warmſpring or Jackſon's Mountains, Allegany Mountains, and Laurel Mountains; the moſt eaſterly at leaſt one hundred miles from the Atlantic; the ſoil of the land, free from the mountains, is in general tolerably good, and capable of bearing the different kinds of corn and pulſe, cotton, flax, and hemp; and in the marſhy land rice has been lately cultivated. Before the revolution, the chief object was tobacco, but ſince that time corn has more engaged the attention of the Virginia farmers. In the ſouth-weſt parts of the ſtate, near the Kanhaway rivers, are mines of lead: mines of copper alſo have been found, and mines of iron; and in ſeveral places, coals. Marble is found in conſiderable quantities, and limeſtone; and many medicinal ſprings have been diſcovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James River, York, Potomack, Roanoke, and Kanhaway Great and Little. Virginia is divided into eighty-two counties. There are but few towns of conſequence in the ſtate, the principal are Williamſburgh, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, amounted to 747,610. By the declaration of rights, in May 1776, a free toleration of religious worſhip is allowed to all: the principal denominations of Chriſtians are epiſcopalians who are the moſt ancient ſettlers, preſbyterians, methodiſts, and baptiſts. Before the war with England, the Virginians imported almoſt the whole of their clothing, of which they now manufacture three-fourths; the manufacture of iron and lead are both very conſiderable, but agriculture ſeems to be the principal employment. In the year 1586, Sir Walter Raleigh procured ſeveral merchants

chants and gentlemen to advance large ſums of money towards carrying on the deſign he had formed, of making farther diſcoveries in the Weſt Indies: and, in the year following, he obtained letters-patent from the queen, to poſſeſs, plant, and enjoy for himſelf and ſuch perſons as he ſhould nominate, themſelves, and their ſucceſſors, all ſuch lands, territories, &c. as they ſhould diſcover not in the poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian nation. In April following, the merchants and gentlemen, by Sir Walter's directions, fitted out two ſmall veſſels, under the command of captain Philip Amidas, and captain Arthur Barlow, two of Sir Walter's ſervants, who knowing no better courſe, ſailed away to the Canaries; from thence to the Caribbee iſlands, and croſſing the Gulf of Mexico made the coaſt of Florida. They were ſo ignorant of navigation, that, by the computation of able ſeamen, they went above a thouſand leagues out of their way. Their voyage, however, was proſperous, and they anchored in an inlet by the Roanoke. They landed upon certain iſlands on the coaſt, between Cape Fear and the Bay of Cheſapeak. They ſaw none of the natives till the third day after their landing, when they eſpied three in a canoe. One of them went aſhore, and waited without any ſigns of fear till the Engliſh rode to him. He ſpoke much to them in his own language, and then went boldly aboard their veſſels. They gave him a ſhirt, a hat, wine and meat, with which he was much pleaſed. Having attentively viewed every thing, he went away; and within half an hour, he had loaded his canoe with fiſh, which he brought and divided between the ſhip and the bark. The next day ſeveral canoes came, and in one of them the king's brother. His name was Granganameo; the king was called Wingina, and the country Wingandacoa. The king himſelf, at that time, lay at his chief town ill of the wounds which he had lately received in a battle. Granganameo, leaving his canoes at ſome diſtance, went to the point of land where the Engliſh had gone to the Indian the day before. Having ſpread a mat, he ſat down upon it; and when the Engliſh came to him well armed, he ſhowed no fear, but made ſigns to them to ſit down, ſtroaking his own head and breaſt, and then their's, to expreſs his love. The natives were a proper well-proportioned people, very civil in their behaviour, and highly reſpectful to Granganameo; for none of them ſat down, or ſpoke a word in his preſence, except four; on whom the Engliſh alſo beſtowed preſents. But Granganameo took them all from them, and made ſigns that every thing belonged to him. After ſome ſmall traffic, he went away, but returning in two days, he ate and drank very merrily with them. Not long after, he brought his wife and children on board. After this, there came down from all parts great numbers of people, with leather, coral, and divers kind of dyes. But when Granganameo was preſent, none durſt trade but himſelf, and thoſe who wore red copper on their heads, as he did. He would have given a bag of pearls for a ſuit of armour; but the Engliſh refuſed, as not regarding them, that they might thereby the better learn where they grew. He was very juſt to his promiſe, for they often truſted him, and he never failed to come within his day to the place which he promiſed. He commonly ſent the Engliſh every day a brace of bucks, rabbits, hares, and fiſh; and ſometimes melons, walnuts, cucumbers, peas, and divers kinds of roots. And the Engliſh, to try the ſtrength and goodneſs of the ſoil, put ſome of their peas into the ground, which grew wonderfully, and were found, in ten days' time, fourteen inches high. They returned to England about the middle of September, carrying with them two of the natives, Manteo and Wancheſe; and their diſcovery was ſo welcome there, that the queen herſelf named the country *Virginia*. The advantageous accounts which theſe firſt adventures gave of the fertility, pleaſantneſs, and wholeſomneſs of the country, induced Sir Richard Grenvil himſelf to make a voyage thither the next year: and he accordingly ſet out from Plymouth, the 9th of April, with ſeven ſhips. Having made the uſual circuit of the Canaries and Weſt Indies, where they took two rich Spaniſh prizes, and forced a profitable trade, they fell in with the continent of America, near Cape Fear, and were in great danger of being loſt upon it. But having happily eſcaped, they came to an anchor off the iſland of Wococon, the 26th of May. They immediately ſent to the iſle of Roanoke to Wingina the king: and Mr. Arundel went to the main, with Manteo, who proved, throughout their whole ſtay, very faithful and uſeful to them. Soon after, the general, Sir Richard Grenvil, went himſelf to the main, with a ſelect body of men, and ranging about, diſcovered ſeveral Indian towns. At one of them the Indians ſtole a ſilver cup, for which they burnt their town, and deſtroyed their corn, and ſo returned to their ſhips at Wococon. At Hatteras, whither they went ſoon after, Granganameo, the king's brother, came aboard the admiral, with Manteo. This is the laſt viſit he made to the Engliſh, for ſome time this year he died, and in him they loſt a ſincere and hearty friend. Sir Richard Grenvil having only made that ſmall excurſion

curſion on the continent, returned to England: but he left behind him 108 perſons, as a colony, to keep poſſeſſion of, and inhabit the country. Of theſe he conſtituted Mr. Ralph Lane governor, a military man of note, who was afterwards knighted, and applying himſelf to the ſea-ſervice, was of eminent command in the Engliſh navy. With them remained captain Philip Amidas as admiral, one of the commanders-in-chief in the firſt adventure, Mr. Thomas Harriot, captain Stafford, Mr. Kendal, with ſeveral others of name in the expedition. This colony choſe Roanoke, an iſland at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, for the place of their habitation, and their chief employment was to reconnoitre and view the country. Their fartheſt diſcovery to the ſouthward, was Secotan, an Indian town, by their reckoning, eighty leagues from Roanoke, lying up between the rivers Pampticoe and Neus, in North Carolina. Diſputes with the Indians and other circumſtances induced Mr. Lane and the reſt to return to England, in the year 1586. Sir Walter Raleigh was not idle at home: he provided a ſhip of 100 tons, and loaded her with plenty of all things neceſſary for the ſettlement: but it being Eaſter before ſhe departed, Mr. Lane and his company had ſhipped themſelves for England in Sir Francis Drake's fleet, a few days before her arrival. Having, therefore, ſpent ſome time in ſeeking them up the country without effect, they returned that ſummer to England, with all their proviſion. About a fortnight after the departure of this ſhip, Sir Richard Grenvil arrived with three ſhips more, well provided; but he neither found that ſhip according to his expectation nor could hear any news of the colony which he, himſelf, had left there the year before. Therefore, after travelling in vain up and down to ſeek them, finding their habitation abandoned, and being unwilling to loſe the poſſeſſion of the country, he landed fifty men on the iſland of Roanoke, plentifully furniſhed with all proviſions for two years, and ſo returned to England. The next year three ſhips were ſent, under the command of Mr. John White, who was appointed governor of the colony, with twelve aſſiſtants, as a council. To theſe Sir Walter Raleigh gave a charter, and incorporated them by the name of the governor and aſſiſtants of the city of Raleigh, in Virginia, with expreſs directions to ſettle at Cheſapeake; which, however uſeful and important, they, nevertheleſs, diſobeyed and neglected. Having taking the old route by the Weſt Indies, they had like to have been caſt away upon Cape Fear, through the error or deſign of Simon Ferdinando. He had been with the captain Amidas in the firſt expedition; and being made pilot in this, was ſuſpected of a deſign to ruin the whole voyage; but being prevented by the vigilance of captain Stafford, they arrived all ſafe at Hatteras the 22d of July. Soon after, there aroſe a diſpute between the governor and his aſſiſtants, or council, concerning a perſon to be ſent to England to ſolicit ſupplies: all refuſed, except one, who was thought very unequal to the buſineſs; at laſt they unanimouſly pitched upon the governor, as the fitteſt perſon; and having ſigned a paper, teſtifying his unwillingneſs to leave the colony, they at length prevailed upon him, with much importunity, to undertake it. Leaving, therefore, above a hundred perſons on one of the iſlands of Hatteras, to form a plantation, he departed, and after many croſſes and difficulties, got firſt to Ireland, and from thence went to England. At this time the nation was in great commotion, and apprehenſion of the Spaniſh invaſion; however, having laid a plan of operations, and made proper diſpoſitions for the defence of the nation, Sir Walter found leiſure to fit out a ſmall fleet for the relief of the colony, at Biddeford, early the next year, which was put under the command of Sir Richard Grenvil, and only waited for a fair wind; but the alarm of the vaſt and formidable armament, made by the king of Spain, entreating all ſhips of force, then in any readineſs, received orders from the ſtate, to ſtay in their harbours, for the defence of their own country; and Sir Richard Grenvil was perſonally commanded not to depart out of Cornwall; however governor White laboured ſo ſtrenuouſly with them, that he obtained two ſmall barks, and put to ſea from Biddeford, the 22d of April, 1588; but theſe veſſels, though of little force, being more intent on a gainful voyage, than the relief of the colony, ran in chaſe of prizes; till at laſt, one of them meeting with two ſhips of war, was, after a bloody fight, overcome, boarded, and rifled; in this maimed, ranſacked, and ragged condition, ſhe returned to England in a month's time; and in about three weeks after, the other alſo returned, without performing her intended voyage, to the diſtreſs, and, as it proved, the utter deſtruction of the colony in Virginia, and to the great diſpleaſure of their patron at home: theſe diſappointments gave much vexation to Sir Walter Raleigh, who had, by this time, expended, as we are authentically aſſured, no leſs than forty thouſand pounds upon the enterpriſe, for which, and other reaſons, Sir Walter Raleigh made an aſſignment to Thomas Smith, with other merchants and adventures of London, and to governor White,

and other gentlemen, for continuing the plantation of Virginia; but the new aſſignees were not ſo diligent and careful of the buſineſs, as they ought to have been; for it was a year after before any thing was undertaken by them for the relief of the colony: then Mr. White, with three ſhips, ſet ſail from Plymouth; and paſſing by the Weſt Indies, they ſtaid ſome time there, to perform ſome exploits, as they called them, which was to attack and plunder the Spaniards, among whom they got a conſiderable booty. Neither did the colony at all advance before the arrival of lord Delaware, in the year 1610, from which time it gradually began to flouriſh.

Virieu, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: two leagues SSE. la Tour du Pin, and three and a half N. Meirans.

Virieu le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: two leagues N. Belley, and three SE. St. Rambert.

Viriville, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcellin: four leagues NNW. St. Marcellin, and ſix SE. Vienne.

Virnenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. Its aſſeſſment for the Roman month is fifteen florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber thirty-five rixdollars thirty-five kruitzers: twenty miles W. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Virprinach, a town of Iſtria: nine miles ENE. Pedena.

Virſbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty-four miles N. Stroemſholm.

Virton, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: ten miles SW. Arlon, and nine NE. Montmedy.

Virtz, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, about forty miles in circumference: ninety-ſix miles NNE. Riga.

Viruela, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: two leagues from Tarraçona.

Viſagapetam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 50 miles SW. Cicacole, and 100 NE. Rajamundry.

Viſbeck, or *Fiſchbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schanenburg, with an imperial free Lutheran abby for ladies, ſituated on the Weſer: eight miles E. Rinteln.

Viſchera, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, ſixteen miles N. Solikamsk, in the government of Perm.

Vſchera, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vitchegda, twenty miles E. Nebdanskoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

Viſchma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: 268 miles SW. Tobolsk. *Long.* 79. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 36. N.

Viſchneiwologok, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on a canal, which forms a communication between the Myſta and the Tvertza: 60 miles NW. Tver. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 8. N.

Viſeglia, ſee *Biſeglia*.

Viſet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, in the marquiſate of Franchimont. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1338, by Adolphus de la Mark, biſhop of Liege. In the year 1376, when John d'Arckel was biſhop of Liege, he had a great quarrel with his chapter; the town of Viſet, which took part with the chapter, was attacked by the biſhop's people; but the citizens, aſſiſted by the Liegeois, repulſed them, took the biſhop's grand ſtandard, and obliged his troops to retire in confuſion. In the year 1396, it was taken, pillaged, and burned, by the Germans. John de Heinſberg, the fifty-ſecond biſhop, granted it many privileges, in the year 1429; among others the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates: ſix miles S. Maeſtricht, and eight N. Liege.

Viſeu, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. This town was founded by the Romans, and by them called *Viſontium*. It is the ſee of a biſhop, contains three pariſh churches, an hoſpital, and three convents: nine leagues S. Lamego, and fourteen NE. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Viſiapoor, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country, to which it gives name: 306 miles N. Seringapatam, and 184 SE. Madras. *Long.* 75. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

Viſignano, a town of Iſtria: eleven miles N. Rovigno.

Viſina, a town of Iſtria: forty-two miles SE. Umago.

Viſitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Viſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ſixty-four miles WSW. Tcheliabinsk.

Uiſkaia (Uſt), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, near the Tobol: eighty-eight miles SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Viſnixa, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: thirty miles N. Suczava.

Viſo (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Ciudadreal.

Viſo, a mountain of Italy, in the north weſt part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt parts of the Alps.

Viſo Marſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: thirteen miles WNW. Scalea.

Viſokich, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: eight miles NNW. Orlenga.

Viſon, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: three miles ESE. Acqui.

Viſp, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of a dixain, or tything, in the Valais: twenty-two miles E. Sion.

Viſſehovede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: nineteen miles E. Verden.

Uiſt (North), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and from eight to ſixteen north to ſouth; fifteen miles weſt from the iſland of Skye. The word *Uiſt* is ſaid to be taken from the Scandinavian word *viſt*, which ſignifies *weſt*, and was given by the Danes, when in poſſeſſion of theſe countries, on account of its weſterly ſituation. Along the whole of the weſt coaſt, and round the north end of this iſland (being almoſt the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low and level for the moſt part of a mile and a half from the ſhore to the moor. In this part of the country the ſoil is ſandy, eſpecially near the ſhore, and at ſome diſtance from it, between that and the moor, is a thin black ground, covering either a hard gravel, or ſolid rock, interſperſed in ſome places with flats and meadows. The reſt of the country conſiſts of a barren, ſoft, deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleaſant and beautiful in ſummer and autumn, yielding, in favourable ſeaſons, the moſt luxuriant crops of barley, and the richeſt paſture of white and red clover; but though, in the warm ſeaſon of the year, no country in the highlands can exhibit a more delightful proſpect, yet, in the winter and ſpring, the ſcene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to ſhelter it from the inclemency of the weather. The graſs is ſo ſoft and tender, that the winter rains and ſnow take away its ſubſtance; ſo that cattle, during theſe ſeaſons, feed partly upon corn and ſtraw, and partly upon the ſea-weed, thrown, in time of bad weather, in great quantities, upon the ſhore. That part of the coaſt waſhed by the Atlantic is inacceſſible to veſſels of any burden; and even to ſmall boats, but in very good weather, on account of the rocks, ſhoals, and breakers that ſurround it. In bad weather, when the wind blows upon this part of the coaſt, the ſea ſwells to a prodigious height, and rolls with inexpreſſible violence againſt the ſhores, exhibiting a proſpect awfully grand beyond deſcription. The coaſt on the eaſt ſide of the country is bold, except where it is interſected by inlets of the ſea, which form ſafe and commodious harbours. The harbour fartheſt to the northward is called Cheeſebay, of eaſy acceſs from the SE. where veſſels may ride with ſafety at all ſeaſons of the year. South of this lies the harbour of Lochmaddie, much frequented by ſhips trading from Ireland and the weſt of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends five or ſix miles into the country, and, on account of the great number of iſlands it contains, is ſubdivided into ſeveral harbours, which are all ſafe and commodious. Though there may be about 2000 cows, yet the number exported yearly, will not exceed 300, owing to the numbers that die of want and of diſtempers to which they are here more liable than in any part of the highlands. The number of horſes may amount, at leaſt, to 1600. There are no farms fit for ſheep; but every tenant endeavours to rear as many as will furniſh him with a little mutton, and wool for clothing; they never thrive ſo well as to enable the tenant to export any. The number of ſheep in the whole pariſh may amount to near 5000, of a very ſmall unmixed breed, covered with fine ſhort wool, of which about fifteen fleeces go to a ſtone. In no country can the climate be more variable than in this. There are inſtances of froſt, ſnow, ſleet, and deluges of rain, in the courſe of the ſame day; high gales of wind are frequent throughout the year, but particularly the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with ſtorms that ſometimes prove fatal in their effects upon cattle and corn. The number of inhabitants is about 2220; and in the whole iſland there are ſix places of public worſhip. *Long.* 4. 12. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Uiſt (South), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about twenty miles from north to ſouth, and from ſix to eight wide about twenty miles weſt from the iſland of Sky. This iſland is of an oblong form, ſeparated from the iſland of North Uiſt; to the eaſtward and northward, by an arm of the ſea, which ebbs at low water; it is alſo ſeparated from the iſland of Barra, to the ſouthward and weſtward, by a channel, or ſound, nearly eight or nine miles broad, which never ebbs; towards the weſt ſide, the ſoil is totally light and perfectly ſandy, and the moſt part of it rendered quite uſeleſs, by the ſeverity of the conſtant ſtorms that blow from the weſt, with the force of the ſea, during the winter and ſpring ſeaſons. Farther back there is one continued chain of ſwamp and lakes, abounding with the greateſt variety of the fineſt trouts; and ſtill to the eaſtward there are ſteep and lofty mountains, covered with heath and verdure, fit enough

for paſturing black cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats, during the ſummer and autumn months. As the ſoil to the weſt ſide is for the moſt part light and ſandy, it of courſe muſt be barren of itſelf, without the force of manure. There are delightful fields to be ſeen covered with the fineſt natural graſs in ſummer; yet, in the winter ſeaſon, many of theſe very ſpots are covered over with drifted ſand, in ſuch a manner, that the leaſt trace of verdure cannot be ſeen for many months. Were it not for the immenſe quantity of floating ſea-ware that is thrown a-ſhore during the winter ſtorms, the inhabitants never could manure the ground, ſo as to raiſe a tolerable crop of any kind. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fiſh, are the chief productions for the ſupport of the inhabitants. It ought to be obſerved alſo, that the produce of the country does not more than ſerve the people for nine months in the year. Kelp is the ſtaple commodity, of which 1100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in the iſland. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of ſheep is about 7000; the horſes are ſmall, but full of ſpirit and hardy; their number about 800. There are a few goats, ſome deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, and falcons. The coaſts abound with fiſh, and numbers of whales are ſeen at particular ſeaſons of the year. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 3450, of which 500 are Proteſtants, and the reſt Roman Catholics. *Long.* 4. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Viſter, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty-four miles SW. Iſmail.

Viſtritza, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Viſtriza, ſixteen miles ESE. Edeſſa, in the province of Macedonia.

Viſtriza, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, which runs into the Varder, twenty-five miles NW. Saloniki.

Viſtula, a river which riſes in the north-weſt part of Hungary, on the borders of Poland, paſſes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Zawichoſt, Warſaw, Wladiſlaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and runs into the Baltic, at Dantzic.

Viſzola, a town of Hungary: twelve miles N. Boleſko.

Vitchegda, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and runs into the Dwina, near Sol Vitchegodsk.

Vitegra, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Onezſkoi, near the town of Vitegra.

Vitegra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the ſouth end of lake Onezſkoi: eighty-eight miles E. Olonetz. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

Vitepſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Duna, taken from Poland in the year 1654: fifty-ſix miles ESE. Polotsk. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, and capital of the Patrimonio, given by the empreſs Matilda to the pope, in memory of which donation, an inſcription, on ſtone, is put up on the town-houſe. This city lies in a beautiful and fertile vally, is large, the ſtreets, for the greater part, broad and well paved, the houſes good, but thinly peopled, the number of the inhabitants being ſcarcely 15,000, though that of the churches, convents, and hoſpitals, is not leſs than ſixty-nine. The biſhop is immediately under the pope. Four popes lie interred in the cathedral. Not far from the city is a warm mineral ſpring: thirty-four miles NNW. Rome, and eighteen S. Orvieto. *Long.* 29. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Vitetz, a town of Boſnia: fourteen miles S. Serajo.

Vitigudino, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirty-one miles WSW. Salamanca.

Vitimſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Vitoſcha, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the borders of Romania, at the foot of which are ſome warm-baths.

Vitré, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine: ſix leagues and a half E. Rennes, and ſix W. Laval. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Vitrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: two leagues W. Juſſey, and 5¼ E. Langres.

Vitring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with an abby of Ciſtertians, on the Wordtſee: 4 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Vitry, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: three leagues NE. Arras, and 1¾ SW. Douay.

Vitry, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1½ league SSE. Paris.

Vitry le Brulé, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François. This town was in the 12th century, one of the principle places of the country when Thibaut, count of Chartres who took arms againſt Louis the Young, took it by aſſault, and ſet it on fire, by which many perſons were burned, and great part of the town deſtroyed. It was on this account called *Brulé*. The Engliſh and Burgundians in the

the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, with sixty villages in the year 1422. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of the Emperor Charles V: one league NE. Vitry le François.

Vitry le François, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, on the Marne; built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry le Brulé by the emperor Charles V: 5½ leagues SE. Châlons sur Marne, and 5 WNW. St. Dizier. *Long.* 22. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Vitry aux Loges, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bois Commun: six leagues NE. Orleans.

Vitteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur: three leagues SE. Semur-en-Auxois, and seven W. Dijon.

Vittefleur, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: twenty miles N. Caudebec, and 19 WSW. Dieppe.

Vittel, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirecourt: three leagues SW. Mirecourt, and 3½ NNE. Marche.

Vittoria, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. This town was built by Don Sancho, king of Navarre, in memory of a victory obtained over the Moors, on the spot. It contains five parishes, four convents, three hospitals, and a college. The inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic in wool and wine; but the principal article of commerce is in sword-blades, of which they manufacture a great number: forty-two miles SSW. St. Sebastian, and forty W. Pamplona. *Long.* 14. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Vittoriosa, or *Citta Vittoriosa*, or *Il Borgo*, a fortified town of the island of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of Valetta; on each side a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and surrounding the town, forms a fine harbour. This canal is on one side called *Porto della Renella*, and on the other *Porto delle Gallere*. The strong castle of St. Angelo, stands on a high rock, and has a communication with the town by a bridge. The number of inhabitants amounts to 3000; formerly the grand-master resided here. The palace of the inquisition, and the arsenal are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place.

Viu, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Turin, on the Stura: fourteen miles NW. Turin.

Vivar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: two leagues from Burgos.

Vivarais, before the revolution, a province of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the right side of the Rhône, of which Viviers was the capital; now the department of the Ardeche.

Vivario, a town of the island of Corsica, ten miles S. Corte.

Vivaro, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the east of Ischia.

Viver, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: eight miles NW. Segorba.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the river Vivero or Landrova: eighteen miles NW. Mondonedo.

Vivero, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the sea, twelve miles E. Cape Ortegal.

Viverol, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ambert: three leagues SSW. Ambert, and eight N. le Puy.

Vivier (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dol: one league N. Dol, and three SE. St. Malo.

Viviers, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron, on the right bank of the Rhône. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and capital of a province, called *Vivarais*, now the department of the Ardeche: 5½ leagues SSE. Privas, and five SE. Aubinas. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Vivoin, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Frenay le Vicomte: 4½ leagues N. Le Mans.

Vivonne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lusignan: two leagues E. Lusignan, and three S. Poitiers.

Vix, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: two leagues S. Fontenay le Comte, and 4½ ESE. Luçon.

Viziamangalum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore: thirteen miles SW. Erroad.

Vizianagram, a town of Hindoostan in in the circar of Cicacole: 108 miles NE. Rajamundry, and thirty SW. Cicacole.

Vizianagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole: thirty-three miles WSW. Ganjam.

Vizille, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble: 2½ leagues SSE. Grenoble.

Uk, a river of Russia, which runs into the Uda: sixteen miles N. Udinsk.

Ukde, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles S. Abu-Arisch.

Ukeley, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Rega, near Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Ukenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the Irtiſch and the Oby: 196 miles N. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Ukhitſcha, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, which runs into the Olenek, *Long.* 135. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

Ukinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: eighty miles N. Niznei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Ukinſkoi, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtchatka: ſixty miles NE. Udinſkoi. *Long.* 179. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Ukli Karagaiſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: fifty-ſix miles W. Troitzk.

Ukraine, a name given to a very fertile country, ſituated on both ſides of the river Dnieper, and ſo fertile that by the Poles it was always called the *Land of Milk and Honey*. It forms now a part of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſee *Coſacs*.

Ukſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: forty-four miles N. Serdopol.

Ukſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga: forty miles NW. Olonetz.

Vladimir, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the conflux of the Kliazma and the Nerl: 100 miles E. Moſkow, and 408 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Vladimiſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Jaroſlavl and Koſtrom, on the eaſt by the government of Nizegorod, on the ſouth by the governments of Tambov and Riazan, on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia, and on the north-weſt by Tverſkoe; about 160 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 80 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 55. 30. to 60. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. to 57. 10. N.

Ulak, a mountain of Boſnia: twenty miles SSW. Zwornick.

Ulamiſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: forty-eight miles ESE. Yalutorovſk.

Vlaerdingen, or *Flaerdingen*, a town of Holland, formerly the ſeat of the counts, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe: two miles W. Schiedam.

Ulbach, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eltzach: four miles NW. Eltzach.

Ulcami, or *Oulcama*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated to the north of Ardra, and the weſt of Benin.

Ulchonſkoi (Niznei), a town and fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur: fifty-ſix miles SSW. Doroninſk.

Ulchonſkoi (Verchnei), a fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur, on the borders of China: 100 miles SW. Doroninſk.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, ſituated in a peninſula, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia. It was built in the year 1610, and is the largeſt town in all Eaſt Bothnia. It has very ſtraight and long ſtreets, a good ſchool, a commodious harbour, and a fine ſalmon fiſhery. In the year 1714, this town was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians. The caſtle which ſtands near it on a ſmall iſland, and is properly called *Ulaborg*, was built and fortified in the year 1590; but now lies in a ruinous condition: 320 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Uley (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ten miles W. Vera.

Ulfen, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: twenty-five miles NNE. Hernoſand.

Vieland, or *Fieland*, an iſland in the German Sea, at the entrance of the Zuyder ſea, about eight miles long, and three in breadth: five miles N. from the Texel. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. On the eaſt and weſt coaſts of this iſland, are ſome good harbours. The land is hilly, broken, and irregular, except on the ſea coaſt; yet the hills are green and pleaſant, and in many parts abound with wood: the productions and manners of the inhabitants are ſimilar to thoſe of Otaheite. The ſouth extremity of the iſland lies in *Long.* 181. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

Ulkanſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 60 miles S. Kirenſk.

Ulla, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, twenty-three miles SSW. Compoſtello, in the province of Galicia.

Ullared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 30 miles N. Halmſtad.

Ullerſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles NNE. Otmuchau.

Ullſwater, a lake of England, ſituated partly in the county of Weſtmoreland, and partly in Cumberland, whoſe waters run into the Eden, by the river Eimot, three miles S. Penrith.

Ulm, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Danube. This city is well fortified; the magiſtracy and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. In the year 813, the emperor Charlemagne granted certain conſiderable privileges to the abby of Reichnau, near Conſtance, over Ulm, which in ancient records, is called *Villa Regia*: but notwithſtanding this, it ſtill continued immediately ſubject to the empire; and under the emperor Louis IV, it bought off this juriſdiction from the abbot, for a ſum of money; the ſaid emperor, in the year

year 1346, also permitting the city to choose a council for itself. The emperors Charles V, Wenceslaus, and Frederick III, in conjunction with other emperors, confirmed and enlarged its privileges. In Ulm are kept the archives of the imperial towns in Swabia and Franconia; and the diet of Swabia is usually held here. The cathedral is one of the largest, and, with respect to its Gothic tower, is esteemed one of the loftiest in Germany. This city was assessed by the matricula at 600 florins; and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlar is 595 rix-dollars, 14 kruitzers. With respect to its history, it is to be observed, that in the year 1129, it was destroyed by the emperor Lotharius; and in 1348, consumed by fire; that an agreement was made here in 1620, betwixt the united and leaguists; and that in the year 1702, it was surprized by the Elector of Bavaria. *Long.* 27. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Ulmie, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: 3½ leagues E. Santarem.

Ulmen, or *Thal Ulmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: six miles W. Kayser Esch, and thirty-two NNE. Treves.

Ulmesfeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 18 miles E. Steyr.

Ulnaho, or *Vlothow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, near it is a medicinal spring: six miles S. Minden, and fourteen ENE. Herford. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Ulrichskirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles NE. Korn Neuburg, and eleven SW. Zisterstorf.

Ulrichstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Hesse: eighteen miles W. Fulda, and twenty-eight E. Wetzlar.

Ulrichsham, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. This town was anciently called *Bogesund*; the present name was given it in compliment to queen Ulricha Eleonora in the year 1741. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c: forty-seven miles E. Gothenburg, and twenty-four W. Jonkioping.

Ulsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim: five miles W. Nienhus.

Ulstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, with a salt spring: nine miles ESE. Spire.

Ulster, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, near Vacha, in the principality of Hesse.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

Ultzen or *Veltzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau. It contains three churches, three hospitals, and about 330 houses; the principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Anseatic: twenty miles SSE. Luneburg, and thirty-two NE. Zell. *Long.* 28. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Ulva Island, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about seven miles in circumference, near the west coast of Mull. *Long.* 3. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Ulverston, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near the mouth of the Duddon. This place is memorable for being granted by Edward II, to John Copeland, a soldier whom he advanced to the dignity of banneret, for his bravery in taking David King of Scots prisoner, at the battle of Nevill's Cross. It is a town of good trade, and fits out seventy coasting vessels; it has a weekly market on Thursday: 16 miles SW. Kendal, 267 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Ulvisjon, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Maler Lake.

Umago, a seaport town of Istria: sixteen miles E. Venice, and eighteen SSW. Trieste. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

Umatac, or *Umatoy*, a town of the island of Guam, in the Eastern Indian Sea, where vessels sometimes stop to refit.

Umba, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 45. N.

Umbo, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Umbria, now *The Duchy of Spoleto*, see *Spoleto*.

Umbriatico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severina: fifty-seven miles E. Cotenza, and 101 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Umea, a seaport town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Gulf of Bothnia, built by Gustavus Adolphus, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 64. 4. N.

Umelbedgi, a town of Africa, in the county of Tafilet.

Umelbefel, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet.

Umemgiveraibe, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

Umerstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Coburg: five miles W. Coburg.

Umiak,

Umiak, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, twenty miles S. Marmaliſch, in the government of Kazan.

Unmendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg: 24 miles W. Magdeburg.

Umreviſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: eighty-eight miles SW. Tomſk.

Unſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: ten miles E. Darmſtadt, and thirty N. Heidelberg.

Unalaſhka, ſee *Oonalaſhka*.

Unamak, ſee *Oonamak*.

Unbiak, or *Semiſokoſchnoi*, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about ſeventy-two miles in circumference. *Long.* 197. E Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Uncaſtillo, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel: four leagues N. Exea, and ten WSW. Jaca.

Unckel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine: two miles NW. Lintz.

Undenas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: eighty-one miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Underwalden, or *Unterwalden*, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by Lucern and Waldſtatter Lake, on the eaſt by mountains which ſeparate it from Uri, on on the ſouth by Bern, and on the weſt by Lucern. It meaſures about eight leagues each way, and is divided into two vallies, Upper and Lower, by a foreſt, called *Kernwald*, which croſſes the canton from north to ſouth. Theſe vallies are called in German *Unterwald ob dem Wald*, and *Unterwald nid dem Wald*; that is, *Underwald over the Foreſt*, and *Underwald under the Foreſt*. Each of them forms a ſeparate regency. The canton itſelf is ſmall, but abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich paſtures, and the fields in the fertile vallies, in one year, yield ſeveral advantages: for in ſpring time, when the ſnow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards, the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage ſhoots again in ſuch a manner as often to be mowed twice in the ſummer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder in them, till the ſnow ſets in a-new. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits, and with wood this canton is ſo well provided, that without any detriment to it, ſeveral ſpots might be afforted and improved into meadow or arable land. Of wheat it has little or none, and grows no wine. The Underwalders are univerſally Roman Catholics, and have ever enjoyed the like liberties with the people of Uri and Schweitz. In conjunction alſo with them, in the year 1308, they ſhook off the Auſtrian yoke: Arnald de Melchtal, a native of this canton, was one of the four heroes who firſt reared the ſtandard of Swiſs liberty; and in 1315, they entered into a perpetual alliance with the ſaid ſtates. Among the confederate body, they are reckoned the ſixth, but among the ſix landern or leſſer cantons, the third. The government of this canton is purely democratical, the landeſgemeine being the depoſitary of the whole ſupreme power, and in which all males above ſixteen have a right of admittance. As the country, however, conſiſts of two vales, each of them forming a ſeparate republic, ſo they have both their own particular landeſgemeine, and officers; but in the general affairs of the thirteen cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Swiſſerland, thoſe of Underwald are the moſt honoured and moſt loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of liberty, being joined by a ſtrict concord, and an amiable ſimplicity of manners. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, and Stanz of the Lower and of the whole canton.

Ung, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian Mountains, and runs into the Latorcza, ſeven miles N. Zemplin.

Ung, one of the two ſmall ſtreams which form the river Laubach, in the duchy of Carniola.

Ungba, a town and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, and ſurrounded with moraſſes, without a harbour or road: ſeventy-ſix miles S. Cairoan.

Ungvar, a town and fort of Hungary, on the Ung: twenty-two miles N. Munkacz, and forty-ſix E. Caſchau.

Unigozo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: eighteen miles SW. Lenczicz.

Union, one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Union, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twelve miles E. Tolland.

Union, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 210 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 79. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

United Provinces, a name given to the Seven Proteſtant States of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent: ſee *Holland* and *Netherlands*.

United States of America. The extenſive country poſſeſſed by the United States, is bounded on the north by Canada and New Brunſwick, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by Florida, and on the weſt by

by the Miſſiſippi. The States are at preſent fifteen in number, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, New York, New Jerſey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Beſides theſe, there are the diſtricts of Maine, the Tenaſſee government, and territory north-weſt of the Ohio, which in proceſs of time may become States: the two firſt, in all probability, within a ſhort ſpace; the latter is inhabited by different nations of Indians. The whole country is computed to contain 640 millions of acres, 51 millions of which are ſuppoſed to be covered with water: and it may be juſtly obſerved that no quarter of the globe is ſo well ſupplied with rivers, great and ſmall ſprings and lakes, as the American States; and a communication by water from one extremity to the other is more eaſy than in Great Britain, France, or Spain, and a great multitude of bays, and excellent harbours are found on the coaſt of every maritime ſtate. With little exception, theſe States were ſettled by colonies from Great Britain, and till the year 1776, they were ſtyled Britiſh Colonies, or Britiſh Provinces of America. On the 4th day of July, in that year, the people by their repreſentatives in congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration of independence, and renounced all allegiance and ſubjection to the king of Great Britain; at the ſame time alſo, they publiſhed articles of confederation, and perpetual union, calling themſelves *The United States of America*.

Unka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eighty-five miles N. Calmar.

Unkenach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Schwanaſtatt.

Unna, a river which riſes in Boſnia, on the borders of Croatia, twenty-eight miles S. Bihacs, and runs into the Save, ſixteen miles NW. Gradiſca.

Unna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. This place is in rank the ſecond town of the county, and lies in a fine plain, on a rivulet named the Kottelbecke, being environed with walls and ditches. In it is a Lutheran pariſh church, and a hoſpital church, which the Calviniſts uſe for their worſhip, but in which alſo on Saturdays worſhip is performed by a Lutheran preacher; as alſo a nunnery, together with a chapel, and a Lutheran ſchool. This town is poſſeſſed of a very extenſive and profitable territory. Formerly it conſtituted one of the Hanſe-towns. So early as the year 1032, Unna was a conſiderable village, and, together with its extent of territory, belonged to the archbiſhop of Cologn. In the year 1250, it was environed with walls, and endowed with the immunities of a town: twenty-three miles S. Munſter, and eight E. Dortmund.

Unnary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty-three miles W. Wexio.

Unroſt, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Java: three leagues W. Batavia.

Uns Frau Wieſſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eleven miles W. Marburg.

Uns Frau Nazareth, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles SW. Windiſch Gratz.

Unſer Frau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Weitra.

Unſt, the moſt northerly of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, in compariſon with the other Sherland iſles, is reckoned level, yet its ſurface is diverſified by ſeveral extenſive and moderately high hills. The ſea-coaſt being broken and indented by ſo many bays and creeks, its extent cannot be eaſily aſcertained, nor has any accurate meaſurement of it been yet attempted. Several iſlets are ſcattered here and there around it. All the ſhores expoſed to the main ocean, but eſpecially the lands, are conſiderably high and rocky. The higheſt of the head-lands riſes to the height of ſixty or ſeventy fathoms. The ſhores of the bays and harbours, again, are low, ſhelving, and ſandy. Unſt abounds in iron-ſtone, which, however, has not yet been applied to any uſeful purpoſe. It affords large veins of jaſper; ſome pieces of which are beautifully variegated with black and green ſhades and ſpots. Rock cryſtal, remarkable for its purity and hardneſs, has likewiſe been found here. Through the ſparry rocks, cubical bits of ſulphur, of a bright gold colour, are often found; a ſpecies of rough ſtone, of a long grain, a greyiſh colour, in appearance ſomewhat ſimilar to decayed wood, fit for building, and very ſuitable for lintels, is likewiſe found. Great plenty of white ſpar, or, perhaps, quartz, rounded by the action of the waves, is thrown up on the ſea-beach. Some ſpecimens of a greyiſh ſlate have been tried; but no quarries of it are wrought. Lime-ſtone abounds in the ſouth part of the iſland. Black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages, and various garden-roots and greens, which grow in great perfection, are the moſt common vegetables in that iſland. Artichokes too, of a delicate taſte, are produced here, with ſome ſmall fruit, and moſt of the garden flowers that grow in the north of Scotland. There is little or no ſown graſs; but the meadows are rich in red and white clover; and, in the ſeaſons of vegetation, are enamelled with a beautiful profuſion of wild

flowers. The paſture-grounds in the commons, are generally covered with a ſhort, tender, flowering heath. Some curious and rare plants have been diſcovered in this iſland, by ſome gentlemen ſkilled in botany. The common people gather ſcurvy-graſs, trefoil, and ſome other plants that grow in the iſland, for their medical qualities. The roots of the tormentil are uſed in tanning hides. The quadrupeds of this iſland, which, indeed, are common through the reſt of the Shetland Iſles, are black cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, rabbits, dogs, cats, ſeals, and otters. The oxen weigh from 300 lb. to 500 lb. The whole number of cows and oxen in the iſland is not fewer than 2000; of theſe 1150 are milk cows. The horſes are well known for their ſmall ſize and hardineſs. They are called *Shelties*; their number is about 1000. The ſheep amount to about 6600. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders, are unknown. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and fiſhing is an important branch of buſineſs among the iſlanders, about eighty tons being taken, on an average, yearly. The manufacture of kelp was firſt attempted in the year 1780; but the bays are, in general, too ſhallow, and the ſhores too much expoſed to afford a large quantity of ſea-weeds for the purpoſe. The number of houſes is about 300, and, of inhabitants, about 1688. *Long.* 2. 5. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 7. N.

Unſtrut, a river of Germany, which riſes four miles W. Dingelſtadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld, and joins the Saal, about two miles N. from Naumburg.

Unterart, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake of Zug: ſeven miles N. Schwitz, and five S. Zug.

Unterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: one mile S. Paura.

Untermedorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles N. Aggſpach.

Unterſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles W. Welach.

Unterſeen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles NW. Pinnenberg.

Unterſeen, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, purchaſed of the counts of Hohenzollern. This town is ſituated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun: twenty-ſix miles SE. Berne, and twenty-three SSW. Lucern.

Ununge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-eight miles E. Upſal.

Unza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, and capital of a province, on a river of the ſame name: ninety-two miles ENE. Koſtrom, and 120 E. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

Unza, a province of Ruſſia, forming a part and the largeſt part of the government of Koſtrom, 160 miles in length, and from eighty to 112 in breadth; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by the government of Viatka, on the ſouth by the government of Nizegorod, and on the weſt by the province of Koſtrom.

Unza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Jurev Povolſkoi, in the government of Koſtrom.

Voam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirteen miles W. Pao-ting.

Voam-tchim Hoiun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 642 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Voan-tſuſen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles NNW. Suen-hoa.

Vodable, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 1½ league SW. Iſſoire, and three E. Beſſe.

Voderkamp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles E. Lutkenborg.

Vodle, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from Lake Vodlo, and enters Lake Onezſkoe, near Pudoga.

Vodlitza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga: 16 miles NW. Olonetz.

Vodlo, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixteen miles N. Pudoga.

Voeglarby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: ſeventeen miles S. Fahlun.

Voen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoai: ten miles ENE. Ugan-tſeon, in the province of Chan-tong.

Voen-chang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty miles NW. Yen-tcheou.

Voen-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles S. Pa.

Voen-teng, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty miles SE. Ngin-hai.

Voerden, ſee *Vorden*.

Vogel, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun: eight miles SW. Wels.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe: twelve miles S. Pavia.

Voglabruck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Vogel. This place enjoys the privilege of granting protection to all ſlaves, and its burghers and merchants, together with their wares, are toll-free throughout all the Auſtrian countries. It ſuffered ſeverely by two great fires, and was mortgaged for a long number of years, firſt to the elector of Bavaria, and afterwards

afterwards to the counts of Salburg; but was again redeemed, and in 1718, a ſecond time obtained ſeat and voice in the province, from which it was excluded during the mortgage. Near it, in the year 1626, the rebellious Bavarians were defeated: 27 miles SSE. Paſſau, and 110 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

Voglamarck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Voglabruck.

Vogogna, ſee *Ugogna*.

Vogtland, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated between the territory of Erzgeburg, Bohemia, the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Culmbach. It is very hilly, and abounds in woods, but the former cannot be ſaid to be altogether unfruitful, as producing either trees and plants, or being improved by tillage. In ſome parts likewiſe they yield copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, with other minerals, ſuch as alum. Here is alſo no want of any kind of proviſions; the fields affording grain and eſculent herbs; the fine paſtures in the vallies, droves of excellent cattle, the woods plenty of veniſon and game, and the waters a variety of fiſh. The principal rivers are the Elſter and the Saal. The name of the Vogtland ſignifies the country poſſeſſed by the ancient advocates of the empire, who were predeceſſors to the preſent counts of Reuſſen. But the counts of Reuſſen at preſent enjoy only a part of it. The greateſt part of this country belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony. The marggraves of Brandenburg Culmbach are poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Hof, and the lordſhip of Ronneburg is veſted in the houſe of Saxe Gotha. What the name and dignity of a vogt imported in thoſe ancient vogts of the empire is not yet agreed among the learned. One of the moſt probable conjectures is, that this dignity of a vogt was an hereditary office belonging to the empire, and the vogts themſelves ſubordinate to the palatine of the Rhine, as arch-vogt of the empire. No leſs uncertainty is concerning the epocha of this title, though it appears to have been uſed in the eleventh century, the ancient ſtatutes of the town of Weyda having being given to it in 1027, by Henry, vogt of Weyda. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, this title was diſcontinued.

Vohbourgh, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: ten miles E. Ingolſtadt.

Vohemaro Bay, a bay on the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

Vohenſtraus, or *Fohenſtraus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: eight miles E. Weiden, and forty-two N. Ratiſbon.

Vohl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: five miles W. Waldeck, and twenty-two W. Caſſel.

Vohlenbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lauchart, two miles N. Voringen, in the principality of Hohen Zollern.

Void, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. Toul, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. Commercy.

Voigtſberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a prefecturate, in the Vogtland. It belongs to the elector of Saxony: one mile N. Oelnitz.

Voire, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Chalette.

Voiron, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ten miles NW. Grenoble.

Voiſey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: two leagues SE. Bourbonne.

Voiſinnes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: two leagues W. Langres.

Voiteur, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: two leagues N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Voitsberg, or *Woitſberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Kainach: twenty miles WSW. Gratz, and eighty-ſix SSW. Vienna.

Voivre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dié; three leagues E. Remberviller, and one N. St. Dié.

Vojuſſa, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, ſeven miles N. Valona.

Vokſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from lake Saima, to lake Ladoga, in the government of Viborg.

Vokſcha, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and joins the Mezen, in the government of Archangel, ſixteen miles N. Olenſkoi.

Volano, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, at the mouth of the ſouthern branch of the Po, which is called *Po di Volana*: twenty-three miles E. Ferrara.

Volar, a town of Tranſylvania: four miles S. Hunyad.

Volcano, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Lipari Iſlands, ſo called from its continual eruptions.

Volcano, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean,

Ocean, about eight leagues N. from Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 17. S.

Volchova, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Ilmen Lake, and runs into Lake Ladoga, at Nov Ladoga.

Volchovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: thirty-two miles E. Surgut.

Volckach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: eleven miles NE. Wurzburg, and twelve S. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Volckersberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twelve miles S. Fulda.

Volckmannſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles E. Neiſſe.

Volconda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: ninety-five miles S. Arcot, and ſixty-five SW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Volengo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: twenty-three miles W. Mantua.

Volga, a river of Ruſſia, formed by two ſtreams, one iſſuing from Lake Seliger, in the government of Tver, the other from a ſmaller lake, eight miles weſt from Lake Seliger, which unite together, *Long.* 51. 20. *Lat.* 56. 40. It then takes a ſouth-eaſt courſe to Zobtzov; it then changes to north-eaſt, paſſes Staritza, Tver, and Mologa, near which laſt place it changes its courſe to ſouth-eaſt, paſſes Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Penza, and Kazan; after which its courſe is more ſouth, paſſing by Spaſk, Simbirſk, Samara, &c. At Samara it inclines a little to the weſt, paſſing by Slizan, Chvalinſk, Volſk, Kurdom, Saratov, Kamliſchin, Tzaritzin, &c. at Tzaritzin it takes its courſe ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Tchernoiyar, and a number of other towns, forts, &c. it enters the Caſpian Sea, at Aſtrachan. This is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt river in Europe, and a canal is made from it to the Neva, which opens a navigable communication between the Caſpian Sea and the Baltic.

Volgaiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov, on the Donetz: forty miles NE. Charkov.

Volgivod, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bachmut, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, and runs into the Dnieper, twelve miles above Ekaterinoſlav.

Volhynia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by the palatinate of Brzeſc, on the eaſt by Kiov, on the ſouth by the palatinate of Kaminiec, and on the weſt by the palatinates of Chelm and Belcz; about 180 miles in length, and from eighty to 120 in breadth. This country is ſo fertile as to ſupply the inhabitants with a large ſurplus of grain: roſemary, aſparagus, &c. grow wild in the woods, and can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe cultivated in the gardens. Volhynia was annexed to Poland in a diet held at Lublin in 1569. The Tartars, beſides a great booty, carried off 30,000 perſons out of this country, to be ſold as ſlaves, in the year 1618. It is now added to Ruſſia.

Volkenmarck, or *Volkel Markt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the north ſide of the Drave: twelve miles E. Clagenfurt, and ten SW. St. Andre. *Long.* 32. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Volkerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ſix miles NNE. Muhlhauſen.

Volkmarſen, or *Volmarſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: twenty-eight miles SE. Paderborn, and twenty E. Brilon. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Voll, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: fifty miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Vollenay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 1 league SW. Beaune.

Vollenhoven, a town of Overiſſel, and capital of a diſtrict, ſituated near the Zuyder See, the capital of a country ſo called. It is not large, but carries on a conſiderable trade. Philip II, king of Spain, when maſter of the province of Overiſſel, eſtabliſhed a ſovereign council here for all the province, who were the judges of all cauſes, without appeal. Their juriſdiction was, nevertheleſs, very injurious, for they never pronounced ſentence without the intervention of the governor of the province, who generally reſided at Vollenhoven for that purpoſe. This town at its commencement belonged to Godfrey de Rhenen, biſhop of Utrecht, who in the year 1178, built a ſtrong caſtle to defend the country from the incurſions of the Friſons; this caſtle afterwards ſerved as a priſon of ſtate, for the dioceſe of Utrecht: thirty-one miles W. Covorden, and twenty-eight N. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Vollore, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: five miles SSE. Thiers.

Volmar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. This town received its name from Waldemar II, king of Denmark, who defeated the Livonians on the ſpot: fifty-ſix miles NNE. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Volme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes about eight miles

ſouth from Lunſchede, in the county of Mark, and joins the Roer, four miles SW. Schwiert.

Volmeſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: eight miles SW. Schwiert.

Volmunſter, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: three leagues E. Sarguemine, and two NNW. Bitche.

Volo, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſituated in a gulf, to which it gives name: thirty-eight miles NW. Lariſſa, and fifty-two NNE. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Vologda, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Sachona, near lake Kubenſkoe, the ſee of an archbiſhop. This city contains about 1700 houſes, and a great many churches. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, Ruſſia-leather, and tallow: 320 miles S. Archangel, and 308 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Vologina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles SW. Kirenſk.

Vologodſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, which includes the province of Uſtiug; bounded on the north by the government of Archangel, on the eaſt by the government of Tobolſk, on the ſouth by the governments of Perm, Viatka, Koſtrom, and Jaroſlavl, and on the weſt by the governments of Olonetz and Novgorod; rather more than 600 miles in length, and about 240 in breadth. *Long.* 57. to 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. to 65. 20. N.

Vologzanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 18 miles N. Ilimſk.

Volone, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: two leagues SSE. Siſteron, and four W. Digne.

Volpiano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 8½ miles NNE. Turin, and four WSW. Chivaſſo.

Volſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Saratov. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Volta, or *Rio Volta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, about eight leagues from Acra.

Voltaggio, or *Ottagio*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa. In the year 1625, this town was taken by the troops of Savoy: fifteen miles N. Genoa.

Voltana, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: five miles NW. Ainſa.

Volterra, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This was one of the ancient twelve cities of Etruria, now a lonely, mean place, though it reckons twenty-five churches, chapels, and oratories, and about twenty convents and religious fraternities. It ſtands on a mountain, but the air is unwholeſome, entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins, and uninhabited, and the country all round is overrun with weeds and buſhes, which unqueſtionably contributes to render the abode unhealthful. It has rich copper mines, but not worked: twenty-nine miles ESE. Leghorn, and twenty-nine SW. Florence. *Long.* 28. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Voltoega, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles W. Vique.

Voltri, a town of Italy, in the State of Genoa, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 14th of April, 1796: ſix miles W. Genoa.

Volturara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fifteen miles W. Conza.

Volturara, or *Vulturara*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: thirty-eight miles WSW. Manfredonia, and fifty-three NE. Naples.

Volturena, a town of the Griſons, on the lake of Como.

Volturno, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Voltzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reuſs, near Gera, where Henry IV gained a victory over Rodolphus, duke of Swabia, in the year 1080.

Volvic, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: one league SW. Riom, and two NNW. Clermont.

Volvicaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles ESE. Scalea.

Volura, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſeven miles W. Turin, and twelve NW. Carmagnola.

Volx, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier. two leagues SE. Forcalquier.

Volzana, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Liſonzo: twelve miles SW. Feldes.

Vomano, a river of Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, five miles NNE. Atria.

Vomas, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: ſix leagues ESE. Moulins.

Vonc, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: two leagues N. Vouziers.

Vong-kiang, a town of China, of the third

third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles W. Tching-lou.

Vonitza, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: ſixty-two miles NW. Lepanto.

Voorn, an iſland of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe; about 20 miles in length, and five in breadth. This iſland, with Goree and Overflakee, form the territory called *Vroonland*; which formerly belonged to Zealand; Briel is the capital.

Voorn, a ſmall iſland at the union of the Wahal and the Meuſe, with a fort belonging to the ſtate of Utrecht: nine miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and four S. Thiel.

Vopokas, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Vorau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a college of regular canons: ſeven miles NW. Hardberg.

Vorclut, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles NE. from St. Helier.

Vorden, or *Voerden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 17 miles ENE. Paderborn.

Vorden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck. Both the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, have a church here in common. During the thirty years' war, the Swedes fortified this place with a ditch and rampart, but theſe afterwards fell to decay. This town has been twice burnt down ſince the year 1750: ten miles NNE. Oſnabruck, and ten S. Quackenbruck. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

Vordenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles N. Leobin.

Voreppe, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2½ leagues NNW. Grenoble.

Voringen, or *Stadt Voringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Hohen Zollern, on the Lauchart, formerly the chief place of a county now extinct: ten miles SE. Hohen Zollern, and twenty-four E. Rothweil. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Voronez, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Don. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of conſiderable trade: 256 miles S. Moſcow, 620 SE. Riga, and 596 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 56. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Voronez, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don at Voronez.

Voronezſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt by Tamboviſkoe, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, by the country of the Coſacks, on the north-weſt by Orloviſkoe, on the weſt by Kuriſkoe, and Charkoviſkoe; about 260 miles in length, and about 104 its mean breadth. *Long.* 54. 30. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. to 53. 16. N.

Vorſe, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Noyon.

Vorſkla, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, twenty miles E. Kreumengug.

Voſges, a large chain of mountains in France, which formerly occupied the ſouth-eaſt part of Lorrain, and now gives name to a department of France. It was formerly covered with wood, and harboured abundance of game and wild beaſts, and has long been famous for mines of ſilver, copper, and lead.

Voſges, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Meuſe, the Meurte, and the Lower Rhine, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Upper Saône, and on the weſt by the department of the Upper Marne; about ſixty-five miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-eight in its mean breadth. Epiral is the capital. It was before the revolution, a part of Lorrain.

Voſkreſenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: thirty-two miles NW. Moſcow. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: twenty miles N. Cholm.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Ladoga: 80 miles NE. Peterſburg.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 80 miles S. Upha.

Voſkreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vitchegda: twenty-eight miles SW. Yarenſk.

Voſpor, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 112 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 54. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Voſpreſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 44 miles E. Totma.

Votginſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sula: forty miles S. Uſt Siſolk.

Vou-con, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles W. Si-ngan.

Voudſe, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 140 miles NW. Medina.

Voves, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: four leagues WNW. Janville, and four SSE. Chartres.

Vouga, a river of Portugal, which riſes about five leagues NE. from Viſeu, and runs into the Atlantic, five miles N. Aveiro,

forming a large bay at its mouth, full of iſlands.

Vouga, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a river of the ſame name: 10 miles ENE. Aveiro, and 26 N. Coimbra.

Vou-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty-five miles NW. Quoang-ping.

Vou-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles SW. Tai-ping.

Vou-houei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 532 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Vouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers. In the year 507, near this town, Clovis king of France obtained a victory over the Viſigoths, in which their king Alaric was ſlain: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. Poitiers, and four N. Luſignan.

Voulte (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSW. Valence, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NE. Privas.

Vouneuil ſur Vienne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: four leagues NNE. Poitiers, and two S. Châtellerault.

Voura, a river of European Turkey, which ſeparates the province of Theſſaly from Albania, and runs into the Gulf of Arta.

Vourla, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles W. Smyrna.

Vouſſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-two miles NW. Sou-tcheou.

Vou-ſuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Vou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: five miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Vou-tchang, ſee *Ou-tchang*.

Vou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles SSW. Te.

Voute, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, on the right ſide of the Rhône: ſix leagues N. Viviers, and ſix S. Tournon.

Voute (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: three leagues S. Brioude.

Voutezat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: three leagues NW. Brive.

Voutin, a river of China, which riſes in Chineſe Tartary, and runs into the Hoang, twenty-five miles SE. Soui-te, in the province of Chen-ſi.

Vou-ting, or *Ou-knen*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1145 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Vou-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 162 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Vou-tſy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Tae-ho river: twenty miles E. Tching-ting.

Vouvant, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: two leagues NNE. Fontenay-le-Comte, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. La Chataigneraye.

Vouvray, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: one league and a half E. Tours.

Voux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: three leagues and a half E. Nemours.

Vou-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SSW. Hiu.

Vou-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: fifty miles SW. Hoei-tcheou.

Vouzailles, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 4 leagues NE. Poitiers, and 2 SSW. Mirabeau.

Vouziers, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes: five poſts SW. Stenay, and twenty-ſeven NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Voxtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 29 miles NW. Wexio.

Voz, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, about ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Vozga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near Lake Voz: forty-eight miles NNE. Bielozerſk.

Vozia, a town of European Turkey, on Beſſarabia, on the Black Sea: twenty-ſix miles W. Otchakov.

Vozneſenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the Angara: twenty miles NNW. Irkutſk.

Upa, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Epiphan, paſſes by Tula, and runs into the Oka, near Lichvin, in the government of Kaluga.

Upaix, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: three leagues and a half SE. Serres.

Upbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 20 miles SSE. Fahlun.

Upha,

Upha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

Upha, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Bielaia: 452 miles WSW. Tobolſk, 632 miles ESE. Moſcow, and 892 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 73. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Uphimſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, of a triangular form, bounded on the north by the governments of Perm and Viatka, on the Weſt by the governments of Caucaſus, Saratov, Simbirſk, and Kazan, the part immediately ſouth by the Caſpian Sea, and the part immediately eaſt by the government of Tobolſk; to the north it extends from eaſt to weſt about 440 miles, and to ſouth from eaſt to weſt only ſixty-four, weſtward from north to ſouth it meaſures about 520, eaſtward only 160. *Long.* 68. 40. to 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. to 56. N.

Upland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the Maler Lake, and on the weſt by Weſtmanland; about ſeventy-five miles in length, from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, fifty-five, from eaſt to weſt. It is fertile in corn, and the lakes and rivers abound in fiſh. Some of the beſt iron-mines of Sweden are found in this province. Stockholm is ſituated in Upland.

Upper Lake, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, four miles from Loughlane, with which it communicates by a river, which runs between Torc Mountain and Gienga Mountain.

Uppingham, a town of England, in the county of Rutland, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirty-ſix miles S. Nottingham, and ninety N. London.

Upright Bay, a bay near the weſtern extremity of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Upſal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſituated on the river Fyris, which divides it into two parts; that part which lies on the eaſt ſide of the river being properly the city, and that on the weſt being called *Fierding*. Upſal was anciently the chief ſeat of the ſovereigns of Sweden, where they held their ſupreme tribunal. The greateſt ſacrifices offered in all the northern provinces, were brought hither in the time of Paganiſm, and the moſt eminent Heathen prieſts reſided here. Upſal is the ſee of an archbiſhop. All the buildings are of wood, the cathedral and a few ſtone houſes excepted, and the roofs of them are nothing but the bark of birch-trees, covered with turf. Here are three churches, among which the cathedral is the principal. The kings of Sweden are generally crowned here. A ſchool was firſt inſtituted at Upſal, in the year 1246, which was raiſed to an univerſity, in the year 1476; but in 1582, it was removed to Stockholm. However, the univerſity was eſtabliſhed a ſecond time at Upſal, in the year 1592; Guſtavus I, and Guſtavus Adolphus endowed this univerſity with ſome lands; it has alſo been enriched by conſiderable legacies of ſeveral private perſons, beſides the royal ſalaries. The edifice called *Academia Guſtaviana*, which is three ſtories high, was built by Guſtavus Adolphus, in the year 1622. It has a round tower, or rather cupola, at the top, in which is a curious anatomical theatre, founded in the ſame year, by profeſſor Rudbeck. It has alſo a very valuable library, containing near 1000 manuſcripts, amongſt which the moſt remarkable is the Codex Argenteus, ſuppoſed to be Uphila's Gothic tranſlation of the four evangeliſts; but it ſeems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Francs. The aſtronomical obſervatory was planned by the celebrated Celſius; and the phyſic garden was laid out chiefly by the famous Linnæus. The royal academy of ſciences was inſtituted in the year 1728. The Swediſh geographers place their firſt meridian, from which they compute the longitude, at Upſal. About the cloſe of the eleventh, or the beginning of the twelfth century, a biſhop's ſee was eſtabliſhed here, which, at the deſire of Charles VII, was made archiepiſcopal, by pope Alexander III. Stephanus, who was conſecrated in the year 1162, was the firſt archbiſhop of Upſal: thirty-five miles N. Stockholm. *Long.* 17. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 51. N.

Upſal (Old), a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: three miles N. Upſal.

Upton, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Severn, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ten miles S. Worceſter, and 111 WNW. London.

Uraba, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, in the province and near the Gulf of Darien.

Urac, the moſt northerly of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about three leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Urach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, with conſiderable manufactures of damaſk, and other linens: twenty-one miles SSE. Stuttgart, and twenty-four W. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Ural, a chain of mountains of Ruſſia, which as far as they extend, form the boundaries between Ruſſia and Siberia, in which are vaſt iron works.

Ural, or *Jaik*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes twenty-four miles N. Verchouralſk in *Long.* 71. 30. *Lat.* 54. and runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Guriev, *Long.* 70. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Uralſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

ment of Caucasus, on the Ural: 328 miles NNE. Astracan, and 696 SW. Tobolsk. *Long.* 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Urana, a lake of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: twelve miles W. Scardona.

Urana, a town of Istria: nine miles ESE. Pedena.

Uranduk, a town of Bosnia: two miles E. Seraja.

Urane, a river of Bulgaria, which runs into the Black Sea, at Varna.

Uranugratz, a town of Croatia: eighteen miles NNW. Novi.

Urasa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: sixteen miles S. Wexio.

Urazza, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 24 miles NE. Sophia.

Urbania, or *Castel Durante*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. This town owes its name to pope Urban VIII, who rebuilt it, and surrounded it with bastions. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino: seven miles SSW. Urbino.

Urbanna, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Rappahanoc: fifty miles ENE. Richmond.

Urbino (Duchy of), a province of Italy, bounded on the north by Romagna, on the north-east by the Adriatic, on the south-east by the marquisate of Ancona, on the south by the Perugiano, and on the west by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is reckoned unwholesome: one of the chief productions is silk; game and fish are plentiful. Urbino was formerly governed by its own dukes, of whom the last, Francis Maria, of Rovere, dying in the year 1631, without male issue, the pope took possession of his territory. The said duke had by will in, 1626, confirmed the pope's claims, and already, in effect, made over the country. Victoria, daughter of his son Ubaldi, and spouse to Ferdinand II, great duke of Tuscany, inherited the allodial estates: and hence it is that Poggio Impériale, and other places in this country, belong to the duke of Tuscany. In the year 1764, the pope purchased the rights claimed by the duke of Tuscany.

Urbino, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, near the head of the Foglio, the see of an archbishop, and residence of a legate. It is situated on a hill, at the union of two rivers. The university or academy is one of the most ancient in Italy. It contains a noble college, and sixteen convents. The ducal palace, which at present belongs to the pope, was built by duke Frederic, who furnished it with many ancient statues of marble and bronze, excellent paintings, and a library of curious and rare books. The library was conveyed to Rome, by pope Alexander VII. In the churches are seen some works of the celebrated painters Raphael and Frederic Baroccì; as likewise of Genga, Vincent St. Geminian, and Timotheus d'Urbino, pupils of Raphael. Raphael was a native of Urbino: fifty-four miles E. Florence, and 115 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Urbi-Saglia, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona: five miles S. Macerata.

Urcunazo, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Urdingen, see *Ordingen*.

Urdasim, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ural, near fort Tanalitzkaia.

Uardasimskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha: 128 miles E. Orenburg.

Ure, or *Youre*, a river of England, in the county of York, which rises and passes by Masham, Rippon, Boroughbridge, &c. and about two miles below the last town, joins the Swale, and takes the name of Ouse.

Urécourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of la Marche: two leagues NNW. la Marche.

Vreden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: twenty-six miles WNW. Munster, and twenty-six SW. Bentheim.

Uregur, a town of the island of Ceylon: sixty miles NW. Trinkamaly.

Vresen, a small island in the Great Belt: four miles N. from the island of Langeland.

Urgel, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Taragona, taken by the French Republicans, in the year 1794: sixty-five miles NNW. Barcelona, and sixty NE. Balbastro.

Urghentz, or *Urgentz*, a town of Asia, in the country of Charasm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. *Long.* 76. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the north by Schwitz, on the east by Glaris, on the south by the Italian bailiwick; and on the west by Underwalden, about sixty miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. It consists almost every where of high mountains, and deep vallies; the summits of the former of which are perpetually covered with ice and snow. The loftiest among them, and indeed the highest in Europe, is that of St. Gothard. On the Alps in this canton, during the summer, are fattened many thousand heads of cattle; and the cheese is famed for its goodness. The vales between the high mountains here in summer are very hot and fertile, when not exposed to the northern winds; among the mountains too, are found numbers of beautiful crystals; the greatest part of which are bought up, and sent off to Italy to be wrought. In this canton are only market-towns, villages, and scattered houses; and the inhabitants being inured to a rough and hard way of living, are hardy, vigorous and brave, and strenuous

assertors of that liberty, which was so dearly purchased by their patriotic ancestors. They are all Roman Catholics. They were once as a free people, immediately under the jurisdiction of the empire; but Albert I aiming at their entire subjection, placed a severe vogt over them, on which they became refractory. This governor, whose name was Gefzler, among other irritating procedures at Altorf, set up a hat on a pole, with orders that the same tokens of regard should be paid to it as to his own person. This mark of slavery, William Tell openly refusing to comply with, the governor determined he should feel all the weight of his indignation; the other however escaping by flight, gave rise to an union between Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, for throwing off the Austrian yoke, which union was effected, in the beginning of the year 1308; and in 1315, these three cantons entered into a perpetual alliance. At that time Uri held the first place among the confederates, but at present only the fourth, though among the six lesser cantons it is styled the first. Its government is democratical, and and every male of sixteen years of age intitled to a vote in it. Altorff is the capital.

Urie Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Don, near Inverurie.

Urigny, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pithiviers: two leagues S. Pithiviers.

Urisal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 6 miles N. Stockholm.

Uritz, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ancenis: 4½ league NNE. Ancenis.

Uriumkan, a river of Russia, which runs into the Arguna. *Long.* 139. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Urk, a small island of Holland, in the Zuyder See: eleven miles E. Enkhuysen.

Urlutiupskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the east side of the Irtisch. *Long.* 93. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Urmuk, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia: one league SSW. Lohcia.

Urmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ten miles NNE. Maestricht.

Urnaschen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel: five miles SW. Appenzel.

Urotchitschie Taschti, a mountain of Russia, on the north coast of the Sea of Aral. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Urow, a river of Russia, which runs into the Arguna, near Urovka.

Urovka, a town of Russia, on the Arguna, on the borders of China: 120 miles E. Stretensk.

Urpha, see *Orpha*.

Urquhart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ross, situated on the Frith of Cromarly: 12 miles WSW. Cromarly.

Urquhart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: 6 miles E. Elgin.

Urin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney, near Enniscorthy.

Urrisbeg, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the sea coast: thirty-eight miles W. Galway.

Urrishead, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Urrola, a river of Spain, in Guipuscoa, which runs into the sea, between the Orio and the Deva.

Urroz, a town of Spain, in Navarre: twelve miles SSE. Pamplona.

Ursel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigstein. In the year 1640, this town was taken by the troops of the duke of Saxe Weymar, and a little after retaken by those of the Elector of Mentz; and in the year 1645, the troops of Hesse and Sweden took it, and set it on fire, by which the church and 200 or 300 houses were burned down: 5 miles ENE. Konigstein, and 18 ENE. Mentz.

Urseven, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri, situated in a vally, to which it gives name, of the Reuss: seventeen miles SSE. Altorff.

Urshult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles S. Wexio.

Urskog, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: 44 miles NNE. Frederickstadt.

Ursperg, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated betwixt the rivers Kamblach and Mindel, near their conflux with the Danube. In the matricula of the empire and circle, the abbot is assessed at thirty florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar he pays 32 rixdollars 42½ kruitzers: 16 miles WSW. Augsburg, and 22 ESE. Ulm.

Urtamskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: fifty-two miles W. Tomsk.

Urugnay, a river of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which rises about *Lat.* 26. 30. S. and runs into the river Plata in *Lat.* 34. S.

Urus, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel: 48 miles N. Schenkursk.

Urzum, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka: 72 miles S. Viatka.

Vry, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulay: 2½ leagues NE. Metz.

Uſad, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: ſixteen miles S. Malmiſch.

Uſchean, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles NW. Nimburg.

Uſchech, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles SE. Chamir.

Uſcup, ſee *Scopia*.

Uſedom, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pomerania, partly by the river Peene, and partly by the Friſche Haff; about thirty miles in length, of a very irregular form, and in no part above three miles from the ſea. *Long.* 31. 27. to 32. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 51. to 54. 10. N.

Uſedom, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Uſedom, on the bay of the Friſche Haff: eight miles E. Anclam, and thirty-eight NNW. Old Stettin.

Uſevaſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen: ſixty-four miles NE. Pineg.

Uſeu, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 37 miles N. Balaguer.

Uſhant, ſee *Oueſſant*.

Uſia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vaga, eight miles S. Vielſk, in the government of Vologda.

Uſijes, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles NNW. Chamir.

Uſingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg. It gives title to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and has a ſeat, which was once their reſidence: twelve miles SSE. Weilburg, and twenty-two NE. Mentz.

Uſk, a river of South Wales, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Brecknock, and runs into the Severn, below Newport, in Monmouthſhire.

Uſk, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the river Uſk, with a weekly market on Monday. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle: twelve miles SW. Monmouth, and 140. W London.

Uſkei, an iſland of Ruſſia, in Beering's Straits. *Long.* 207. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

Uſkolomſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: eighty miles ENE. Uſt Siſolſk.

Uſkubia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles NW. Boli.

Uſlar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. In the year 1575, duke Frederick ordered the name to be changed to Freudenthal: ſeventeen miles WNW. Gottingen.

Uſman, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on a river of the ſame name: forty miles SW. Tambov. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Uſoza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Svopa, near Phatez, in the government of Kurſk.

Uſpenſkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: ſixteen miles S. Donetzk.

Uſpenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 28 miles SW. Uſtiug.

Uſpenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 80 miles S. Kola.

Uſſel, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze: 10½ leagues ENE. Uzeriches, and ten NE. Tuſſe.

Uſſes, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Rhône, near Seiſſel.

Uſſeta, a town of United America, in Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

Uſſiterna, a town of Servia: twenty-four miles W. Piſtrina.

Uſſitza, a town of Servia: thirty-two miles WNW. Novibaſar.

Uſſon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 5½ leagues W. Amer, and 1¼ E. Iſſoire.

Uſſon, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 4 leagues NE. Civray, and two NW. Iſle Jourdan.

Uſſora, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the river Boſna: 32 miles N. Serajo.

Uſſariz, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: ſixteen leagues W. Pau, and two S. Bayonne.

Uſtchoizkoi, three iſlands on the weſt coaſt of Kamtchatka. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Uſtia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter: eighty-eight miles E. Jaſſi.

Uſtjak, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles N. Kiutaja.

Uſtiano, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the Oglio: twenty-ſix miles W. Mantua.

Uſtica, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 25 miles from the coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Uſtiug, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province, in the government of Vologda, ſituated on the Dwina, at the conflux of the Sukona and the Jug, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 200 miles NNW. Viatka, and 464 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 63. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Uſtiug, a province of Ruſſia, and by far the moſt conſiderable part of the government of Vologda, being 400 miles in length, and 240 in breadth.

Uſtiuzna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mologa: 144 miles E. Novgorod.

Uſtvianſkoi, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Yana. *Long.* 149. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

Uſtſaranſkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China; ſeventy-ſix miles S. Selenginſk.

Uſum, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, four miles SE. Aſſarli, in the province of Romania.

Uſway, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Utawas, or *Utwas*, a river of North America, in Canada, which joins the river St. Laurence, near Lake St. Francis.

Utſchenya, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 85. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 20. N.

Utiblede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Breneen: twenty-three miles NNW. Bremen.

Utiel, a town of Spain, in New Caſtille: forty-eight miles SE. Cuença.

Utillo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: fifty miles SSE. Havanna.

Utkinſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Utkinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: fifty-ſix miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

Utnemſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 56. N.

Uton, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 57. N.

Urpha, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Laubach, on the Horlof: two miles SW. Hungen, and four ENE. Muntzenburg.

Utrach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. St. Wolfgang.

Utrecht, one of the United Dutch States, which, excepting in one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder See, is wholly environed by Holland and Guelderland: it enjoys a good air, and, in moſt parts, the ſoil is very fruitful; to the eaſtward, it is, indeed, a high and ſterile country, conſiſting either of ſandy hills, or ſmall eminences, which are, in general, over-run with woods; and weſtward the country perfectly reſembles Holland, being for the moſt part rich meadow, though in many parts full of turf grounds. In the ſtate of Utrecht, are ſeventy towns and villages. Its ſtates are compoſed of the clergy, the nobility, and the towns; of theſe the former are merely nominals. The ſecond claſs is compoſed of the nobility, who on account of their manors, are called to the aſſembly of the ſtates. The third claſs conſiſts of the deputies of the five towns of Utrecht, Amersfoort, Wyk, Rhenen, and Montfoort, but more particularly of the firſt; nay, in conſultations, that city even aſſerts that the other four towns have only one vote; and ſo far is certain, that Utrecht can control the ſentiments of the reſt; but the reſolutions taken by it, may not be traverſed by the others. This country, together with Overyſſel, once conſtituted the temporal dominion of the biſhop of Utrecht, the firſt of whom was Willibrord, who being collated at Rome in the year 696, by pope Sergius, founded the church of Wiltenburg or Utrecht: its prelate was elected by the five chapters of the latter, who were alſo not without ſome ſhare in the government; but Henry of Bavaria, the laſt biſhop, who held that office jointly with the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, being a man of a turbulent ſpirit, drew on him frequent tumults, and at length the principal of his ſubjects entered into a ſecret league with Charles duke of Guelderland, who marched out an armed force againſt him; and the latter being unable to withſtand the duke, in 1528, ſold his whole dioceſe or temporal dominion, together with the abſolute ſovereignty thereof, to the emperor Charles V, who annexed it as a lordſhip to the eſtates of the houſe of Auſtria, under which it continued till the reign of his ſon, Philip II, when, in 1579, by its alliance with the other Netherland provinces, who aſſerted their liberty, it became a free ſtate. The above-mentioned biſhop Henry of Bavaria, had three ſucceſſors as biſhop of Utrecht, of whom Frederick Baron Schenk of Tautenburg, was in 1559, by king Philip II, created archbiſhop, and the biſhops of Leiwarden, Deventer, Groningen, Haarlem, and Middleburg made his ſuffragans; but ſince the above, all the biſhops of Utrecht have forfeited all ſhare in the temporal government. The college of the deputies of this ſtate conſiſts of twelve members, each claſs of the ſtates ſending four; the chamber of accounts is under the direction of four commiſſioners; and the provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of a preſident, ſix ordinary and three extraordinary aſſeſſors; to the aſſembly of the States-General it ſends three deputies, that is to ſay, one from each claſs of its ſtates. The Calviniſt congregations are divided into three claſſes, namely, into thoſe of Utrecht, Amersfoort and Rhenen, with Wyk, and the number of miniſters here, is ſeventy-nine, the ſynod is held once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above thirty churches in this ſtate. The Lutherans, the Remonſtrants, and the Anabaptiſts, are but few.

Utrecht, a city, and capital of the ſtate ſo called; in Latin, *Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Trajectum Utricenſium*, *Antonina Civitas*, which laſt name was given it from Antoninus, a Roman ſenator, by whom it was built, in the time of Nero; and Trajectum

tum ad Rhenum, to diſtinguiſh it from Maeſtricht, which was called *Trajectum ad Moſam*. It is a handſome, large, and rich city, ſituated on the ancient Rhine. The Wiltes ruined it, and left nothing but the caſtle, which they called *Wiltenbourg*. In the year 718, Clotaire, king of France, rebuilt it, and firſt called it Utrecht, from the word *Trecht*, which ſignifies paſſage, becauſe it was the grand paſſage over the Rhine, before that river had changed its bed. It was enlarged, and ſurrounded with walls about the year 934, by Balderic de Cleves, the fifteenth biſhop. Its figure is oval, and is about a league and a quarter in circumference, beſides four large fauxbourgs; but though fortified with ſome baſtions and half-moons, it is not ſtrong. The emperor Charles V, when he became maſter of the ſigniory and city of Utrecht, in the year 1529, built a château, which he called *Vrebourg*, or the *Château of Peace*; and in the year 1546, celebrated a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in the cathedral church, when Maximilian king of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor, Coſmo duke of Florence, Albert duke of Bavaria, Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and eighteen other lords, were inſtalled knights. The dôme, or the cathedral church, it is ſaid, was firſt built in the year 630, by king Dagobert I, and St. Willebrord made it an abby church, and ſoon after it became a cathedral. It was rebuilt by Adelbolde, the nineteenth biſhop, and by him conſecrated in the year 1024, in the preſence of the emperor, Henry II, the duke of Brabant, the comtes of Holland, Gueldres, Cleves, and Cuyck, and twelve biſhops. In the year 1224, it was again begun to be rebuilt by Henry de Vianen, the thirty-eighth biſhop, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſors. The height of the tower is three hundred and eighty-eight feet, and from the top, in a clear day, fifteen or ſixteen cities may be ſeen. The cathedral was at firſt dedicated to St. Thomas, afterwards to St. Martin. The church of Notre-Dame, commonly called *Buur-Kerck*, and Engliſh church, has a ſmall library, which contains ſome ancient manuſcripts; the other pariſhes are St. James, St. Nicholas, and St. Gertrude. It has likewiſe hoſpitals for orphans, foundlings, &c. Before the reformation, it had many religious houſes. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a grand bailly, two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, a treaſurer, an intendant of buildings, a preſident, three commiſſioners of finances, and a ſenator, which are changed every year on the 12th of October, and hold their aſſemblies in the town-houſe, which is a handſome ſtructure. On the 13th of January, 1577, the troops of the States-General beſieged the Spaniards in the caſtle, and obliged them to ſurrender; the count de Boſſu, who was then in the intereſt of the Hollanders, ordered the caſtle to be razed, on the fourth of September, in the ſame year. In the year 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty entered it in ſtate, in the month of July, accompanied by the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Monmouth; but on the 13th of November, the duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay four hundred and fifty thouſand livres. The principal ſtreets are cut through with canals, two of which run through the whole city, namely, the Vaert, and the new Gracht, over which there are thirty-five bridges. Theſe are the principal canals of the town, and the buildings on the banks of the new Gracht are magnificent. The market-place is very large, and the centre of ſeveral handſome ſtreets. The houſes are of brick, and many of them ſtately; they have in general good cellars, which they cannot have in the ſtate of Holland, the ground there being too marſhy. Without the town there are beautiful rows of trees, to which the Engliſh have given the name of the Mall, by reaſon of their having ſome reſemblance to St. James's Park. This place was the ſeat of an archbiſhop, before it fell into the Proteſtants' hands, and had four collegiate churches, two commanderies, and ſeveral abbies, which have been all ſecularized by the States, and applied to other uſes. As it ſtands in a very healthful air, it is frequented by perſons of diſtinction, who have very fine houſes in this ity. The univerſity isvery famous, and attracts a great number of foreigners, among the reſt ſome Engliſh, who reſort hither for their education. It was originally only a public ſchool, founded by David of Burgundy, Biſhop of Utrech; but in the year 1636, it was converted into an univerſity by the States. The univerſity is ſubject to the magiſtrates of the city, and has not a great many privileges to boaſt of. The ſtudents wear their ordinary dreſs, and board in private houſes in the town, for there are ſcarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. Here the ſtates of the province aſſemble to take cognizance of the affairs of the whole province. There is a public library, well ſtocked with books in all branches of learning. The town-houſe is a very noble building. The painters' hall abounds with fine pieces: they have alſo a phylic-garden, but of no great note. The town is famous for the treaty of union, ſigned in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewiſe for the treaty of peace, ſigned here in 1713, between France and the

the Grand Allies. Utrecht gave birth to pope Adrian VI, whoſe houſe they always ſhow to foreigners, and to the celebrated Ann Mary Schurman, ſo admired in the laſt century for her learning: eighteen miles SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. It contains two pariſhes, four hoſpitals, and eight convents; near it is a ſalt ſpring: ſeven leagues S. Seville.

Uſſayanibo, a lake of North America, in the ſtate of New York, from which the river Delaware takes its riſe.

Utta, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, near Cagliari.

Uttendorf, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Mattig: ſeven miles S. Brannau, and twelve E. Burkhauſen.

Uttoxeter, or *Utceſter*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. This town is ſituated in the midſt of iron-forges, and conſiderable manufactures are carried on in the town. It is ſituated on the Dove, near the great inland canal: ſeventeen miles N. Lichfield, and 136 NW. London.

Utznach, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, which belongs to the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz, formerly belonging to the counts of Toggenburg. In the year 1436, the widow of a count of Toggenburg ceded it to the canton of Zurich, which was oppoſed by the inhabitants, ſupported by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. In the year 1469, it was ſold to thoſe two cantons, who alternately appoint a bailiff, whoſe office continues two years. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 23 miles SE. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Uva, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, about 28 miles in circumference, and 68 miles SE. Tobolſk.

Uvelen, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea: twelve miles N. Cape Tchukotſkoi. *Long.* 206. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

Uvelka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol.

Uvelſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 56 miles WSW. Tcheliabinſk.

Uvelſkaia (Nizneï), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: twenty-eight miles SSW. Tcheliabinſk.

Vuertier, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: ten miles SSE. Annecy.

Vueſcikær, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 32 miles E. Chriſtiania.

Vuka, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Danube: eight miles NW. Illok.

Vukiang, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles N. Han-tchong.

Vukovitza, a town of Sclavonia: eight miles W. Verovitza.

Vuldep, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Ratenburg in the Tyroleſe.

Vulkan, a mountain of Tranſylvania: 24 miles W. Weiſenburg.

Vurla, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Gulf of Smyrna, in a bay to which it gives name, inhabited by Greeks and Turks: twenty-one miles W. Smyrna.

Vurnwey, a river of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropſhire.

Vuſhong, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty leagues N. Iſpahan.

Vuyſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: ſixty-eight miles N. Tobolſk.

Vuſſhim, a town of Sclavonia: eighteen miles N. Peſoega.

Uxbridge, a river of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated near the river Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. The river Colne, ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. The market which is very large, is held on Thurſday. This town is famous for a treaty entered into, between ſixteen commiſſioners of parliament, and twelve of Charles I, in the year 1645: eight miles W. Windſor, and fifteen W. London.

Uxbridge, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: thirty-five miles W. Boſton.

Uzeda or *Uceda*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xarama: thirty miles N. Madrid, and forty SW. Siguença.

Uzal, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: two leagues NNW. Loudeac, and 4½ S. St. Brieuc.

Uzerche, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze: 4½ leagues NW. Tulle, and nine SW. Limoges.

Uzrés, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop; near it is a medicinal ſpring, and a little below the biſhop's palace, is a ſpring which ſupplies the aqueduct of Niſmes: four leagues N. Niſmes, and ſix W. Avignon. *Long.* 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Uzette, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: two leagues W. Bazas, and nine SSW. Bourdeaux.

W.

WAC

Wå, or *Wahe*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: four miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

Waackhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on a moor, near the river Hamme; the houſes are built of ſand, ſtone, and turf. On the Hamme's overflowing its banks, whole diſtricts on this moor, with the oaks growing thereon (though, to ſpeak more properly, their roots only run along the ſurface) the firs, elders, barns, and ovens, are raiſed by the water to the height of ten or twelve feet: the trees, however, ſubſide again with the ſoil, but on the water's ebbing ſuddenly, frequently fall down: 12 miles N. Bremen.

Waag, or *Vag*, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the north part, and runs into the Danube, ſix miles below Comorn.

Waaren, ſee *Wabren*.

Wabaſh, a river of United America, which runs into the Ohio, on the borders of Kentucky, 60 miles above the mouth of the Cumberland River.

Waben, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 2½ leagues SW. Montreuil.

Wachein, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Lake of Wacheiner, and runs into the river Save, near Retmanſdorf, in the duchy of Carniola.

Wacheinēr, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ten miles W. Feldes.

Wachenbuchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: one mile NW. Hanau.

Wachenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: fifteen miles W. Manheim, and thirty-one E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 46, E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Wachenroth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: eleven miles SSW. Bamberg.

Wachovia, a tract of land ſo called, in North Carolina, purchaſed by the Moravians, and, by an act of congreſs, formed into a pariſh. Salem is the principal town.

WAD

Wachowicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 40 miles SE. Lucko.

Wachtendonk, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches. At the beginning of the revolution, Louis, comte of Naſſau, brother of William, prince of Orange, ſeized it in the depth of winter, making his approaches on the ice. In the year 1588, the comte de Mansfelt bombarded it for the king of Spain, and after a vigorous ſiege of three months, the governor capitulated at the very time ſome troops were advancing to his relief: 22 miles NW. Duſſeldorp, and ſeven NE. Venlo.

Wachtersbach, or *Wæctersbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a branch of the counts of Iſenburg, with a chateau, in which the counts of Iſenburg Wachterſbach reſide: 15 miles ENE. Hanau, and 44 E. Mentz.

Wadan, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli: 115 miles S. Mezurata, and 140 N. Mourzouk.

Waddell, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles W. Exeter.

Wadeij, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles SSW. Saade, and 24 E. Abu Ariſch.

Wadels, a river of England, which riſes in Radnorſhire, and runs into the Lug, in Shropſhire, about three miles E. Preſteign.

Wadero, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Wadi Abbaſſi, a river of Arabia, which runs into the Red Sea, ten miles SSE. Hodeida.

Wadham Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Wadi Elmahad, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, 25 miles SSE. Hodeida; at other times loſes itſelf in the ſands.

Wadi el Khir, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the ſea, near Mocha.

Wadi Meidam, a river of Arabia, which runs

runs into the sea, eight miles W. Aden.

Wadi Schab, a river of Arabia, which loses itself in the sands, about eighteen miles N. Hodeida.

Wadi Schan, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy seasons, runs into the Red Sea, six miles NNW. Hodeida; in dry seasons it loses itself in the sands.

Wadi Surady, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy seasons, runs into the Red Sea, about eighteen miles SW. from Zebid.

Wadi Zebid, a river of Arabia, which passes by Zebid. This river, at a particular season of the year, overflows and fertilizes the soil; it afterwards spreads itself into a shallow lake, and is lost among the sands.

Wadmelaw, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which separates the island of St. John from the continent.

Wadreag, a district of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

Wadsaos, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: 120 miles N. Drontheim.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, on the Wetter Lake, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in the year 1545. In the year 1567, this town was burned by the Danes: 20 miles W. Linkioping.

Waelhem, a town of Brabant: one league NW. Malines.

Waelwyck, a town of the duchy of Brabant: ten miles WNW. Bois le Duc.

Waerder, a town of Holland: two leagues NE. Gouda.

Waersfliet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Delmenhorst: eight miles N. Delmenhorst.

Waerth, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: three leagues SSW. Wissemburg, and two N. Haguenau.

Waes, a district of Flanders so called, situated on the bank of the Scheldt, between Ghent and Ysendick.

Wagendrisl, a town of Hungary: five miles S. Kapsdorf.

Wageningen, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, situated in a marshy country, on the north side of the river Leck, supposed to be the Vada of Tacitus, which was so stoutly defended by Julius Briganticus against his uncle Civilis, the famous Batavian general. On one side there is a large barren heath, and on the other pleasant meadows and arable lands. It is tolerably well built, and reckoned the third town of that part of Guelderland called the *Veluwe*. Its inhabitants have a pretty good trade in cattle and tobacco: seven miles W. Arnheim, and twenty-four ESE. Utrecht.

Wagenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 12 miles E. Konigingratz.

Wager Straits, a river of North America, which empties itself into Hudson's Bay, *Long.* 87. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 65. 8. N.

Waggamaw, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles SW. Exeter.

Waggamaw, a river of the United States of America, which rises in North Carolina, and runs into the Great Pedee, fifteen miles S. Kingston, in South Carolina.

Waging, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg: seventeen miles NW. Salzburg, and eight W. Lauffen.

Wagna, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Salm: 17 miles S. Graz.

Wagra, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles SE. Mauttern.

Wagrain, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, near the Gross Arl: six miles W. Radstadt, and thirty-four SSE. Salzburg.

Wagram, or *Deutsch Wagram*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles E. Korn Neuburg.

Wagram, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NE. Voglabruck.

Wagria, a district of Holstein, situated in the north-east part, between the Baltic and the Trave.

Wagstadt, or *Bilowes*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau: 24 miles W. Teschen, and 12 SSE. Troppau.

Wagnoit Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Massachusetts. *Long.* 70. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Wagur (Little), a district of Hindoostan, on the north coast of the Gulf of Cutch.

Wahal, a river which branches off from the Rhine at Schencken Schans, joins the the Meuse first at the small island of Voorn, separates from that river, and washes the north side of the island of Bommelwaert, and joins the Meuse again at Worcum, when both rivers form one stream, sometimes called *Merwe*, and sometimes *Meuse*.

Wahe, see *Wa*.

Wahlstadt, i. e. *The Field of Battle*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, near which, in the year 1241, a most bloody battle was fought between duke Henry II, and the Tartars, wherein the latter were victorious, and the duke slain. In memory of this event, the place was built; and the narrative of this engagement is annually read to the people from the pulpit, in the Lutheran church: five miles SE. Lignitz.

Wahrberg, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstadt: ten miles N. Dunkelsbuhl, and eight WSW. Anspach.

Wahren,

Wahren, or *Waaren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated near the Lake of Calpin: 22 miles SE. Guſtrow, and 21 NW. Strelitz.

Wahren See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles WNW. Prenzlow.

Wahrenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles NNW. Liebenwerda, and fourteen E. Torgau.

Wahrien, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin: 14 miles NE. Schwerin.

Waiblingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. This town was almoſt deſtroyed in the thirty years' war: ſeven miles ENE. Stuttgart, and eight W. Nordlingen. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Waidenholz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles WNW. Efferding.

Waidersfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E. Freyſtatt.

Waidhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 16 miles NNE. Nabburg, and 24 ENE. Amberg.

Waidhoven or *Bavarian Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ips: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Ips, and ſixty-ſix WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Waidhoven, or *Bohmiſch Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: forty miles W. Laab, and fifty-ſix NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Wail, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SE. Heſdin.

Wainfleet, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on a creek of the German Sea, which admits ſmall veſſels to come up to the town. It contains two churches, and has a weekly market on Saturday: fifteen miles NE. Boſton, and 130 NE. London.

Waiſchowiz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: three miles SSE. Proſnitz.

Waitzen, or *Vatz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube. The ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 1074. This town chiefly owes its proſperity to a large annual fair, and a good market for cattle. In the year 1535, a peace was concluded here between king John and king Ferdinand. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1595. In the year 1597, it was ſet on fire by the Imperialiſts; but theſe afterwards ſettled it again, and fortified it. In the year 1619, it fell again into the hands of the Turks; and though they were obliged, in the year 1684, to deliver it up to the Imperialiſts, theſe relinquiſhed it of themſelves; but, in the year 1685, took poſſeſſion of it again, after it had been burned by the Turks: 72 miles ESE. Preſburg, and 100 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 36. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Waitzenkirck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles WNW. Efferding.

Wakefield, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Calder. On the bridge is an ancient chapel, ſaid to have been built by Edward IV, in memory of his father, Richard duke of York, who was ſlain here, with many of his friends, in a bloody battle fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians in the year 1459. The markets are Thurſday and Friday, the latter for the ſale of woollen cloth, of which great quantities are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood: 8 miles S. Leeds, and 184 N. London.

Wala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 26 miles N. Stramſholm.

Walachia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Moldavia and Tranſylvania, on the eaſt by Beſſarabia, on the ſouth by Bulgaria, and on the weſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Tranſylvania; about 280 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth, where wideſt; but in ſome places hardly ſixty: by the inhabitants it is called *Romulia*, and by the Hungarians *Havaſalfoldgye*. The air is temperate, the ſoil very fruitful, particularly in grain, wine, and melons; graziery here, too, is very conſiderable; but its principal reputation is for excellent horſes. The country is watered by a conſiderable number of large and ſmall rivers, the greateſt part of which run from north to ſouth, diſcharging themſelves immediately into the Danube, or in conjunction with other rivers. The principal of theſe are the Alaut, which riſes in the mountains of Tranſylvania, and divides Walachia into two unequal parts, namely, the Weſt and Eaſt; the Jalonitz, which has alſo its ſource in the borders of Tranſylvania; and the Sereth or Strech, the boundary on the ſide of Moldavia. The Walachians, conſidered as inhabitants of the country, are deſcended from the old Roman colony ſettled here by the emperor Trajan. They profeſs the Eaſtern Greek religion; and as in writing they uſe the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, ſo they agree with them in all their religious ceremonies. The commonalty are moſt wretchedly ignorant; and even the higheſt attainments which the eccleſiaſtics themſelves aim at, ſeldom

ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well. Buchoreſt is a kind of univerſity to them, whither they go to learn a polite deportment, the elegancies of the Walachian language, and ceremonies of the church. The perſons of rank among the Walachians are ſo fond of the Italian language, that they apply themſelves to it more than their mother-tongue, and generally ſend their ſons to ſtudy at the univerſity of Padua. Great numbers of Mahometans live alſo intermixed with the Walachians. The Romans, after their deciſive victory over Decebalus, king of Dacia, made themſelves maſters of his kingdom. Trajan ſent hither ſeveral Roman colonies, who not only cultivated the land, but built them towns, which they embelliſhed with fine edifices. His ſucceſſor, however, in the empire, tranſplanted the greateſt part of them into Mæſia and Thracia, where, mingling with the Bulgarians, Thracians, Servians, and Ligurians, they came to ſpeak a new language or jargon. Theſe kingdoms, which lie on the Danube, afterwards conſtituted part of the dominions of the emperors of the Eaſt. In proceſs of time, the Walachians moved farther north, to the borders of Podolia and Ruſſia, where they applied themſelves to agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The converſion of the Bulgarians and their neighbours to Chriſtianity, was followed in the nineteenth century, by that of the Walachians, who embraced the Grecian doctrines. Towards the beginning of the twelfth century, a numerous colony of Walachians, under the conduct of one Nigers or Negrovot, for the ſake of paſturage, religion, and other motives, quitting Burzeland, and the other parts of Tranſylvania, paſſed on towards the ſouth, and ſettled in the modern Walachia, founding the towns of Tergoviſto, Buchoreſt, Longenau, and Piteſto St. Georgi. They chooſe their own princes, whom they ſtyle waywodes or deſpots. The kings of Hungary, becoming powerful, made ſeveral attempts on the Walachians; and, in the fourteenth century, obliged them to pay tribute. But in the years 1391, and 1394, they were greatly haraſſed by the Turks, who, in the year 1415, alſo laid the whole country waſte with fire and ſword, compelling Dan, the waywode, to pay them an annual tribute. It was in the year 1608, before the Walachians could rid themſelves of this burthen, when they put themſelves under the protection of the emperor of Germany. But the treaty of Karlowitz reſigned them up again to the Turkiſh dominion. In the beginning of the preſent century, they ſuffered various calamities by the plague, war, and the many revolutions among its princes. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in 1718, the weſtern part of Walachia, as far as the river Alaut, was ceded to the emperor, but loſt again in the year 1739. Walachia is governed by a waywode or prince, ſtyled alſo the hoſpodar, who is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, and whoſe yearly tribute generally amounts to fifty-eight or ſixty thouſand ducats.

Walby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 23 miles SSW. Upſal.

Walchen See, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Atter See: four miles SW. Voglabruck.

Walcheren, the moſt weſterly and moſt conſiderable iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, about thirteen miles from north to ſouth, and eight from eaſt to weſt; ſituated in the German Sea, at the mouth of the Scheldt. Middelburg is the capital. *Long.* 20. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Walckenſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Eggenburg.

Walcour, a town of the county of Namur, ſituated on the river Heure, on the confines of Liege. It had anciently its own particular lords, of whom the laſt were the comtes of Rochfort, one of whom ſold it, in the year 1363, to William, comte of Namur; however, it was not annexed to Namur, till the year 1438, when Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, ſettled ſome diſputes which had occurred in the ſale. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 910. In 1615, it was entirely burned down, together with its ancient collegiate church. In the year 1689, when the army of the allies under prince Waldeck, and the French under mareſchal Humiers, were encamped between the Sambre and the Meuſe, the mareſchal was deſirous of celebrating the feaſt of St. Louis, by the capture of Walcour, but he was attacked by the prince of Waldeck, and obliged to retire, with great loſs: twenty-one miles WSW. Namur, and nine S. Charleroy.

Wald, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SSE. St. Polten.

Wald Neukirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Steyr.

Waldach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Schopfloch, three miles ESE. Dornſtett, and runs into the Nagold, about two miles S. from Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Waldau, a town of Silcſia, in the principality of Lignitz. Near this place, in the year 1452, the people of Lignitz defeated duke John. In the year 1664, George III, duke of Brieg, parting here with his only daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, conſort to Henry, prince of Naſſau Dillenburg, and the ſeparation drawing a flood of

tears

tears from the eyes of both, he cauſed an elegant ſtone pillar, with an inſcription, to be erected on the ſpot, to which alſo he gave the name of *Tranenthal*, or *The Vale of Tears*: three miles NW. Lignitz.

Waldaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: eight miles E. Konigſberg.

Waldburg, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county, ſituated between the Iler and the Danube. The barons of Waldburg were at firſt hereditary ſtewards of the dukes of Swabia, but in the year 1518, obtained from the elector-palatine the ſurvivorſhip of the high office of hereditary ſteward of the empire, and, for the firſt time officiated as ſuch at the diet of the empire held at Ratiſbon in the year 1594. At length this title of their office, Erbtruchſe, or Truchſeſs, became alſo their proper name. The title of count was conferred on them by Ferdinand II, in the year 1618, or rather renewed, the lord-ſteward Gebhard having long before bore the title of count, but this his deſcendants dropped. James and George, ſons to the lord ſteward John, in the fifteenth century, founded the two lines of Scheer and Wolffegg, which are ſtill exiſting. The aſſeſſment of the family of Truchſeſs, in the matricula of the empire, amounts to 312 florins. The family of Truchſeſs, together with their ſervants and vaſſals, are by charters of ſeveral emperors and kings, particularly of the emperor Frederick III, in the year 1464, exempted from being tried by a foreign court: 7 miles N. Wangen, and 35 SSW. Ulm.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the eaſt by Heſſe, and prefecturate of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz, on the ſouth by Heſſe, and on the weſt by the duchy of Weſtphalia. The length is computed at twenty-four miles, and its breadth twenty. The county abounds in grain and cattle, having alſo large woods, and the mountains in it contain lead, iron, and copper, and even ſome gold, which is eſteemed equal in value to that of Hungary. Of the gold which is gathered out of the Eder, the princes have cauſed medals to be ſtruck, and a magnificent ſideboard to be made. Some parts alſo afford marble, alabaſter, ſlate, and turf. This county contains thirteen towns and a market village. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and the reſt Calviniſts, with ſome Roman catholics intermixed. The manufactures are coarſe cloth, barragon, callimanco, dimity, ratine, and other ſtuffs; as alſo paper, and great quantities of iron ware, for exportation. The houſe of Waldeck is very ancient, being derived from the counts of Schwalenberg. It was formerly divided into the lines of Wildung and Eiſenberg, the latter of which, in the year 1682, was created a prince of the empire; but this title became extinct in the firſt prince, George Frederick, who dying without heirs in the year 1716, the emperor conferred it on count Frederick Anthony Ulrick, of the Wildung line, but the females continue only counteſſes. The prince of Waldeck has not yet obtained a ſeat and vote in the college of princes. The matricula aſſeſſment for Waldeck is four horſe and eighteen foot, or 120 florins per month; and to the chamber at Wetzlar this county pays ſixty-ſeven rixdollars ſeventy-four kruitzers. The county of Waldeck is thought to bring in above 100,000 rixdollars per annum to the prince, and that not improbably, it being one of the moſt conſiderable counties in the whole empire, and preferable even to not a few principalities. The prince's circular contingency is two companies of foot, but he generally maintains three more.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſo called from an ancient caſtle, which has been repaired within the preſent century, and fitted up to receive a garriſon; part of the records of the principality are kept here, and it is likewiſe uſed as a priſon: 18 miles WSW. Caſſel, and 80 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Waldeck (Hohen), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, formerly belonging to the princes of Waldeck, but which, in the year 1734, fell to the elector of Bavaria. The elector for the county of Hohen Waldeck is aſſeſſed twenty florins for a Roman month, and for each chamber term is rated ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kruitzers: 30 miles SSE. Munich, and 27 S. Waſſerburg.

Walden, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire; it was formerly noted for its caſtle and abby, and attained the name of Saffron-Walden, from the great quantity of ſaffron formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood; the market is on Saturday: 26 miles NNW. Chelmsford, and 42 NNE. London.

Waldenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 13 miles SE. Hildeſheim.

Waldenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eight miles S. Stuttgart, and thirty-three NE. Freudenſtadt.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: ſix miles E. Ohringen.

Waldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg, on the Mulda. The old town of Waldenburg, which lies directly fronting Waldenburg, on the other ſide of the Mulda, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware,

which conſiſts of veſſels for laboratories and apothecaries' ſhops, together with pots of ſeveral kinds, ſuch as pitchers, drinking-veſſels, &c. It is a lordſhip, inveſted in the houſe of Schonburg, called Schonburg-Waldenburg: 44 miles W. Dreſden, and 9 N. Zwickau. *Long.* 30. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Waldenburg, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bâle: 15 miles S. Bâle, and 15 NE. Soleure.

Waldenburg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: five miles SW. Schweidnitz, and eight S. Jauer.

Waldenburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſix miles N. Olpe.

Waldenfels, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NW. Freyſtatt.

Waldenfels, or *Wallenfels*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 34 miles NE. Bamberg.

Walderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: one mile NNW. Freyberg.

Waldhauſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Zwetl.

Waldhauſer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: one mile NW. Plauen.

Waldheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Zſchopa. Here was formerly an Auguſtine monaſtery, which was converted by the elector Chriſtian I, into a hunting ſeat; it was afterwards changed into an orphan houſe, and houſe of correction: five miles SSW. Dobeln, and eight ENE. Rochlitz.

Waldkirch, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Elſach: ſix miles N. Friburg, and thirty SSE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Waldkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: ten miles NNE. Paſſau.

Waldkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NW. Efferding.

Waldkappel, ſee *Cappel*.

Waldmunchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirty miles NE. Ratiſbon, and twenty-eight ESE. Amberg.

Waldneukirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Steyr.

Waldran, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Agen.

Waldreichs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Kamp: ten miles E. Zwetl.

Waldſaxen, or *Waldſach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, formerly imperial, but pillaged, and almoſt deſtroyed in the wars of the Huſſites and the Palatinate; ſince which it has never recovered it. Near it is a rich Ciſtertian abby, founded in the year 1133; the abbots of which were formerly princes of the empire, and the aſſeſſment in the matricula 120 florins; but the elector has exempted it from all impoſts: four miles SSW. Egra, and twenty five E. Bayreuth.

Waldſchach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles S. Gratz.

Wadlſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles E. Schlaming.

Waldſee, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 12 miles NNW. Ravenſpurg, and 19 NE. Iſny.

Waldſhut, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Rhine. In the year 1468 this town was beſieged by the Swiſs without ſucceſs. In the year 1638 it was taken by duke Bernhard of Weimar: nineteen miles W. Schaffhauſen, and twenty-ſix E. Bâle.

Walſtad, i. e. *The Foreſt Towns*, a name given in Swiſſerland to the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, probably on account of the quantity of foreſts found in them: ſee *Foreſt Towns*.

Waldſtadterſee, or *Lake of Lucern*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the largeſt lakes of Swiſſerland, extending from Lucern to Aldorf, twenty miles in length. Its figure is very irregular, and it is for the moſt part ſurrounded with high mountains. The river Reuſs paſſes through it.

Waldſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles NW. Gratz.

Waldſtetten, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and marquiſate of Burgau: ſeven miles SW. Burgau.

Waldt, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: eight miles S. Neu Oetting.

Waldt Aus, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, eight miles below Steyregg.

Waldthurn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: twenty-one miles NE. Amberg, and thirteen NNE. Nabburg.

Waldtniel, or *Niel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: one mile E. Ruremond.

Wales (Principality of), a country conſtituting a part of Great Britain: is bounded on the north and weſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the eaſt by the Engliſh counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on the ſouth by the river Severn and the Briſtol Channel; about 150 miles from north to ſouth, and from 50 to 80 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the neceſſaries of life; the air is good, the cattle and ſheep are numerous, but ſmall: in the

the mountains are found ores of various metals, freeſtone, limeſtone, and coal. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing ſix counties. To North Wales belong Angleſea, the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. In South Wales are the counties of Brecknock, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The county of Monmouth, which formerly belonged to Wales, was detached from the principality, and annexed to England, in the reign of Henry VIII. The preſent inhabitants are deſcendants from the ancient Britons, who were driven out of England by the Saxons, and they have preſerved their ancient language; and, in many inſtances, the manners of their anceſtors. Previous to the arrival of the Britons, Wales was inhabited by people named Demetes, Ordovices, and Silures. The Britons, indignant of the Saxon yoke, found an aſylum among the mountains of Wales, and forming themſelves into different ſtates, were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I. The laſt prince, Lewellin, being vanquiſhed and ſlain in the year 1283, it was united to England: the Welch, though unable to reſiſt the ſuperior force of Edward, ſubmitted to the Engliſh dominion with extreme reluctance; and it was not till ſome ages elapſed, that the animoſity which had long ſubſiſted between the two nations was totally extinguiſhed. To accelerate that period, and render the conqueſt more ſecure, Edward had recourſe to acts of barbarous, but not ineffectual policy. Senſible that nothing contributed to keep alive the enthuſiaſm for national honour ſo much as the bards of the country, whoſe employment it was to rehearſe at all feſtivals the glorious deeds of their anceſtors, Edward ordered them to be put to death. A ſubſequent expedient practiſed by him for the purpoſe of reconciling the Welch to his government, was of a nature far more conciliating. It is ſaid, that, aſſembling the natives of the country, he promiſed to give them for their prince a Welchman by birth, and one who could ſpeak no other language. This popular addreſs being received with acclamations of joy, he inveſted in the principality his ſecond ſon, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldeſt ſon, Alphonſo, happening ſoon after, young Edward alſo became heir of the Engliſh monarchy, and united both nations under one government. Since that time, the eldeſt ſon of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales.

Wales (New), a name given to a part of North America, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt of Hudſon's Bay, and divided into North and South: the former name is loſt in the more general term of Labrador. New South Wales is ſituated to the north-weſt of Canada, and extends along the ſouth borders of Hudſon's Bay 150 leagues: from *Long.* 85. to *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. to 58. N.

Wales (New South), a name given to the eaſtern part of New Holland, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770, who ſailed along the coaſt a courſe, if laid down in a ſtraight line, of no leſs than 27 degrees of latitude, amounting to near 2000 miles. New South Wales is of larger extent than any other country in the known world that does not bear the name of a continent, its ſquare ſurface being greater than that of Europe. To the ſouthward of 33° or 34° the land in general is low and level; farther northward it is hilly, but in no part can be called mountainous; and the hills and mountains, taken together, make but a ſmall part of the ſurface, in compariſon with the vallies and plains. It is, upon the whole, rather barren than fertile; yet the riſing ground is chequered by woods and lawns, and the plains and vallies are in many places covered with herbage: the ſoil, however, is frequently ſandy, and many of the lawns, or ſavannahs, are rocky and barren, eſpecially to the northward, where, in the beſt ſpots, vegetation was leſs vigorous than in the ſouthern parts of the country; the trees were not ſo tall, nor was the herbage ſo rich. The graſs in general is high, but thin, and the trees, where they are largeſt, are ſeldom leſs than forty feet aſunder; nor is the country inland, as far as could be examined, better clothed than the ſea-coaſt. The banks of the bays are covered with mangroves, to the diſtance of a mile within the beach, under which the ſoil is a rank mud, that is always overflowed by a ſpring-tide: farther in the country a bog was ſometimes met with, on which the graſs was very thick and luxuriant, and ſometimes with a vally, that was clothed with underwood: the ſoil in ſome parts ſeemed to be capable of improvement, but the far greater part is ſuch as can admit of no cultivation. The coaſt, at leaſt that part of it which lies to the northward of 25° S. abounds with fine bays and harbours, where veſſels may lie in perfect ſecurity from all winds. Captain Cook ſays, "if we may judge by the appearance of the country while we were there, which was in the very height of the dry ſeaſon, it is well watered; we found innumerable ſmall brooks and ſprings, but no great rivers; theſe brooks, however, probably become large in the rainy ſeaſon Thirſty Sound was the only place where freſh

freſh water was not to be procured for the ſhip, and even there one or two ſmall pools were found in the woods, though the face of the country was every where interſected by ſalt-creeks and mangrove land. Of trees there is no great variety. Of thoſe that could be called timber, there are but ſorts; the largeſt is the gum-tree, which grows all over the country; it has narrow leaves, not much unlike a willow, and the gum, or rather reſin, which it yields, is of a deep red, and reſembles the *ſanguis draconis*; poſſibly it may be the ſame, for this ſubſtance is known to be the produce of more than one plant. It is mentioned by Dampier, and is perhaps the ſame that Taſman found upon Dieman's Land, where he ſays he ſaw 'gum of the trees, and gum-lac of the ground.' The other timber-tree is that which grows ſomewhat like our pines. The wood of both theſe trees is extremely hard and heavy. Beſides theſe, here are trees covered with a ſoft bark that is eaſily peeled off, and is the ſame that in the Eaſt-Indies is uſed for the caulking of ſhips. They found here the palm of three different ſorts. The firſt, which grows in great plenty to the ſouthward, has leaves that are plaited like a fan: the cabbage of theſe is ſmall, but exquiſitely ſweet; and the nuts, which it bears in great abundance, are very good food for hogs. The ſecond ſort bore a much greater reſemblance to the true cabbage-tree of the Weſt-Indies; its leaves were large and pinnated, like thoſe of the cocoa-nut; and theſe alſo produced a cabbage, which, though not ſo ſweet as the other, was much larger. The third ſort, which, like the ſecond, was found only in the northern parts, was ſeldom more than ten feet high, with ſmall pinnated leaves, reſembling thoſe of ſome kinds of fern: it bore no cabbage, but a plentiful crop of nuts, about the ſize of a large cheſnut, but rounder: we found the hulls of theſe ſcattered round the place where the Indians had made their fires, and took it for granted that they were fit to eat; thoſe, however, who made the experiment paid dear for their knowledge of the contrary; for they operated both as an emetic and cathartic with great violence. Still, however, there was no doubt but that they were eaten by the Indians; and judging that the conſtitution of the hogs might be as ſtrong as their's, though our own had proved to be ſo much inferior, we carried them to the ſtye; the hogs ate them, indeed, and for ſome time without ſuffering any inconvenience; but in about week they were ſo much diſordered that two of them died, and the reſt were recovered with great difficulty. It is probable, however, that the poiſonous quality of theſe nuts may lie in the juice, like that of the caſſada of the Weſt-Indies; and that the pulp, when dried, may be not only wholeſome, but nutricious. Beſides theſe ſpecies of the palm and mangroves, there were ſeveral ſmall trees and ſhrubs altogether unknown in Europe; particularly one which produced a very poor kind of fig; another that bore what they called a plum, which it reſembled in colour, but not in ſhape, being flat on the ſides like a little cheeſe; and a third that bore a kind of apple, which, after it had been kept a few days, became eatable, and taſted like a damſon. Here is a great variety of plants to enrich the collection of a botaniſt, but very few of them are of the eſculent kind. A ſmall plant, with long, narrow, graſſy leaves, reſembling that kind of bulruſh which in England is called the cat's-tail, yields a reſin of a bright yellow colour, exactly reſembling gambooge, except that it does not ſtain; it has a ſweet ſmell, but its properties we had no opportunity to diſcover, any more than thoſe of many others with which the natives appear to be acquainted, as they have diſtinguiſhed them by names: the roots and leaves of a plant were found reſembling the coccos of the Weſt-Indies, and a kind of bean; to which may be added a ſort of parſley and purſlain, and two kinds of yams, one ſhaped like a radiſh, and the other round and covered with ſtringy fibres: both ſorts are ſmall, but ſweet; and we never could find the plants that produced them, though we often ſaw the places where they had been newly dug up; it is probable that the drought had deſtroyed the leaves, and we could not, like the Indians, diſcover the ſtalks. Of fruits, we found in the ſouthern parts of the country one reſembling a cherry, except that the ſtone was ſoft; and another not unlike a pine-apple in appearance, but of a very diſagreeable taſte, which is well known in the Eaſt Indies, and is called by the Dutch *pyn-appel boomen*. Of the quadrupeds the chief are the dog and kangaroo, and a ſpecies of the opoſſum. Of batts, which hold a middle place between the beaſts and the birds, we ſaw many kinds. The ſea and other water-fowl of this country are gulls, ſhaggs, ſoland geeſe, or gannets, of two ſorts; boobies, noddies, curlieus, pelicans of an enormous ſize, and many others. The land-birds are crows, parrots, parroquets, cockatoos, and other birds of the ſame kind, of exquiſite beauty; pigeons, doves, quails, buſtards, herons, cranes, hawks, and eagles. The pigeons flew in numerous flocks, ſo that, notwithſtanding their extreme ſhyneſs, our people frequently killed ten or twelve of them in a day: theſe birds are very beautiful,

tiful, and creſted very differently from any we had ever ſeen before. Among the reptiles, here are ſerpents of various kinds, ſome noxious and ſome harmleſs; ſcorpions, centipedes, and lizards. The inſects are but few. The principal are the muſquito and the ant. Of the ant there are ſeveral ſorts; ſome are as green as a leaf, and live upon trees, where they build their neſts of various ſizes, between that of a man's head and his fiſt. Theſe neſts are of a very curious ſtructure; they are formed by bending down ſeveral of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and gluing the points of them together ſo as to form a purſe; the viſcus uſed for this purpſe is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their method of firſt bending down the leaves, no opportunity preſented itſelf of obſerving; but thouſands were ſeen uniting all their ſtrength to hold them in this poſition, while other buſy multitudes were employed within, in applying the gluten that was to prevent their returning back. To ſatisfy ourſelves that the leaves were bent, and held down by the efforts of theſe diminutive artificers, we diſturbed them in their work, and as ſoon as they were driven from their ſtation, the leaves on which they were employed ſprung up with a force much greater than could be thought they were able to conquer by any combination of their ſtrength. But though our curioſity was gratified at their expence, the injury did not go unrevenged, for thouſands threw themſelves upon us, and gave us intolerable pain with their ſtings, eſpecially thoſe which took poſſeſſion of the necks and hair, from whence they were not eaſily driven: the ſting was ſcarcely leſs painful than that of a bee; but except it was repeated, the pain did not laſt more than a minute. Another ſort are quite black, and their operations and manner of life are not leſs extraordinary. Their habitations are the inſide of the branches of a tree, which they contrive to excavate by working out the pith almoſt to the extremity of the ſlendereſt twig; the tree at the ſame time flouriſhing, as if it had no ſuch inmate. A third kind we found neſted in the root of a plant, which grows on the bark of trees in the manner of miſtletoe, and which they had perforated for that uſe. This root is commonly as big as a large turnip, and ſometimes much bigger: when it was cut, it was found interſected by innumerable winding paſſages, all filled with theſe animals, by which, however, the vegetation of the plant did not appear to have ſuffered any injury. We never cut one of theſe roots that was not inhabited, though ſome were not bigger than a hazle-nut. The animals themſelves are very ſmall, not more than half as big as the common red ant in England. They had ſtings, but ſcarcely force enough to make them felt; they had, however, a power of tormenting in an equal, if not a greater degree; for the moment we handled the roots, they ſwarmed from innumerable holes, and running about thoſe parts of the body that were uncovered, produced a titillation more intolerable than pain, except it is increaſed to great violence. A fourth kind was likewiſe found, which were perfectly harmleſs, and almoſt exactly reſembled the white ants of the Eaſt Indies. The architecture of theſe is ſtill more curious than that of the others. They have houſes of two ſorts; one is ſuſpended on the branches of trees, and the other erected upon the ground: thoſe upon the the trees are about three or four times as big as a man's head, and are built of a brittle ſubſtance, which ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall parts of vegetables kneaded together with a glutinous matter, which their bodies probably ſupply; upon breaking this cruſt, innumerable cells, ſwarming with inhabitants, appear in a great variety of winding directions, all communicating with each other, and with ſeveral apertures that lead to other neſts upon the ſame tree; they have alſo one large avenue, or covered way, leading to the ground, and carried on under it to the other neſts or houſes that are conſtructed there. This houſe is generally at the root of a tree, but not of that upon which their other dwellings are conſtructed: it is formed like an irregular-ſided cone, and ſometimes is more than ſix feet high, and nearly as much in diameter.—The ſea in this country is much more liberal of food to the inhabitants than the land; and though fiſh is not quite ſo plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes, yet we ſeldom hauled the ſeine without taking from fifty to two hundred weight. They are of various ſorts; but, except the mullet, and ſome of the ſhell-fiſh, none of them are known in Europe: moſt of them are palatable, and ſome are very delicious. Upon the ſhoals and reef there are incredible numbers of the fineſt green turtle, and oyſters of various kinds, paticularly the rock-oyſter and pearl-oyſter, gigantic cockles, ſea cray-fiſh or lobſters, and crabs; of theſe, however, we ſaw only the ſhells. In the rivers and ſalt creeks there are aligators. The number of inhabitants in this country appears to be very ſmall in proportion to its extent. We never ſaw ſo many as thirty of them together but once, and that was at Botany Bay, men, women, and children, aſſembled upon a rock to ſee the ſhip paſs by: when they manifeſtly formed a reſolution

a reſolution to engage us, they never could muſter above fourteen or fifteen fighting men; and we never ſaw a number of their ſheds or houſes together that could accommodate a larger party. It is true, indeed, that we ſaw only the ſea-coaſt on the eaſtern ſide; and that, between this and the weſtern ſhore, there is an immenſe tract of country, wholly unexplored: but there is great reaſon to believe that this immenſe tract is either wholly deſolate, or at leaſt ſtill more thinly inhabited than the parts we viſited. It is impoſſible that the inland country ſhould ſubſiſt inhabitants at all ſeaſons without cultivation; it is extremely improbable that the inhabitants of the coaſt ſhould be totally ignorant of arts of cultivation, which were practiſed inland; and it is equally improbable that, if they knew ſuch arts, there ſhould be no traces of them among them. It is certain that there was not ſeen one foot of ground in a ſtate of cultivation in the whole country; and therefore it may well be concluded, that where the ſea does not contribute to feed the inhabitants, the country is not inhabited. The only tribe with which Captain Cook had any intercourſe, was found where the ſhip was careened; it conſiſted of one and twenty perſons; twelve men, ſeven women, one boy, and one girl; the women they never ſaw but at a diſtance; for when the men came over the river, they were always left behind. The men here, and in other places, were of a middle ſize, and in general well made, clean limbed, and remarkably vigorous, active, and nimble: their countenances were not altogether without expreſſion, and their voices were remarkably ſoft and effeminate. Their ſkins were ſo uniformly covered with dirt, that it was very difficult to aſcertain their true colour; we made ſeveral attempts, by wetting our fingers, and rubbing it to remove the incruſtation, but with very little effect. With the dirt they appear nearly as black as a Negroe, and according to our beſt diſcoveries the ſkin itſelf is of the colour of wood ſoot, or what is commonly called a chocolate-colour. Their features are far from being diſagreeable, their noſes are not flat, nor are their lips thick; their teeth are white and even, and their hair naturally long and black, it is however univerſally cropped ſhort; in general it is ſtraight, but ſometimes it has a ſlight curl; we ſaw none that was not matted and filthy, though without oil or greaſe, and to our great aſtoniſhment free from lice. Their beards were of the ſame colour with their hair, buſhy and thick: they are not however ſuffered to grow long. A man whom we had ſeen one day with his beard ſomewhat longer than his companions, we ſaw the next with it ſomewhat ſhorter, and upon examination found the ends of the hairs burnt; from this incident, and our having never ſeen any ſharp inſtrument among them, we concluded that both the hair and the beard were kept ſhort by ſinging them. Both ſexes go ſtark naked, and ſeem to have no more ſenſe of indecency in diſcovering the whole body, than we have in diſcovering our hands and face. Their principal ornament is a bone which they thruſt through the cartilage that divides the noſtrils from each other: what perverſion of taſte could make them think this a decoration, or what could prompt them, before they had worn it or ſeen it worn, to ſuffer the pain and inconvenience that muſt of neceſſity attend it, is perhaps beyond the power of human ſagacity to determine: as this bone is as thick as a man's finger, and between five and ſix inches long, it reaches quite acroſs the face, and ſo effectually ſtops up both noſtrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and ſnuffle ſo when they attempt to ſpeak, that they are ſcarcely intelligible even to each other: Captain Cook's ſeamen, with with ſome humour, called it their ſpritſail-yard; and indeed it had ſo ludicrous an appearance, that till we were uſed to it, we found it difficult to refrain from laughter. Beſides this noſe-jewel, they had necklaces made of ſhells, very neatly cut and ſtrung together; bracelets of ſmall cord wound two or three times about the upper part of their arm, and a ſtring of plaited human hair, about as thick as a thread of yarn, tied round their waiſt; beſides theſe ſome of them had gorgets of ſhells hanging round the neck, ſo as to reach acroſs the breaſt. But though theſe people wear no clothes, their bodies have a covering beſides the dirt, for they paint them both white and red, the red is commonly laid on in broad patches upon the ſhoulders and breaſt; and the white in ſtripes, ſome narrow, and ſome broad; the narrow were drawn over the limbs, and the broad over the body, not without ſome degree of taſte. The white was alſo laid on in ſmall patches upon the face, and drawn in a circle round each eye; the red ſeemed to be ochre, but what the white was, we could not diſcover; it was cloſe grained, ſaponaceous to the touch, and almoſt as heavy as white-lead; poſſibly it might be a kind of *ſteatites*, but to their great regret they could not procure a bit of it to examine. They have holes in their ears, but we never ſaw any thing worn in them. Upon ſuch ornaments as they had, they ſet ſo great value, that they would never part with the leaſt article for any thing we could offer; which was the more extraordinary, as the beads and ribbons were ornaments of the ſame kind, but more regular and of more ſhowy materials.

materials. They had indeed no idea of traffic, nor could we communicate any to them: they received the things that were given them, but never appeared to underſtand the ſigns when a return was required. The ſame indifference which prevented them from buying what was offered, prevented them alſo from attempting to ſteal; if they had coveted more, they would have been leſs honeſt; for when we refuſed to give them a turtle, they were enraged, and attempted to take it by force, having nothing elſe upon which they ſet the leaſt value; for many of the things that were given them, were found left negligently about in the woods, like the playthings of children, which pleaſe only while they are new. Upon their bodies were ſeen no marks of diſeaſe or ſores, but large ſcars in irregular lines, which appear to be the remains of the wounds which they had inflicted on themſelves with ſome blunt inſtrument, and which we underſtood by ſigns to have been memorials of grief for the dead. They appeared to have no fixed habitations, for we ſaw nothing like a town or village in the whole country. Their houſes, if houſes they may be called, ſeemed to be formed with leſs art and induſtry than any we had ſeen, except the wretched hovels at Terra del Fuego, and in ſome reſpects they are inferior even to them. At Botany Bay, where they were beſt, they were juſt high enough for a man to ſit upright in, but not large enough for him to extend himſelf in his whole length in any direction: they are built with pliable rods about as thick as a man's finger, in the form of an oven, by ſticking the ends into the ground, and then covering them with palm-leaves, and broad pieces of bark; the door is nothing but a large hole at one end, oppoſite to which the fire is made, as we perceived by the aſhes. The only furniture belonging to theſe houſes is a kind of oblong veſſel, made of bark, by a ſimple contrivance of tying up the ends with a withy, which not being cut off, ſerves for a handle; theſe we imagined were uſed as buckets to fetch water from the ſpring, which we ſuppoſed to be at a conſiderable diſtance. They have however a ſmall bag, about the ſize of a moderate cabbage-net, which is made by laying threads, loop within loop, ſomewhat in the manner of netting, uſed by our ladies to make purſes. Their fiſh-hooks are very neatly made, and ſome of them are exceedingly ſmall. For ſtriking turtle, they have a peg of wood, which is about a foot long, and very well bearded. Their lines are made from the thickneſs of a half-inch rope to the fineneſs of a hair, and are made of ſome vegetable ſubſtance, but what in particular we had no opportunity to learn. Their food is chiefly fiſh, though they ſometimes contrive to kill the kangaroo, and even birds of various kinds, notwithſtanding they are ſo ſhy that we found it difficult to get within reach of them with a fowling-piece. The only vegetable that can be conſidered as an article of food, is the yam; yet doubtleſs they eat the ſeveral fruits which have been mentioned among other productions of the country; and indeed we ſaw the ſhells and hulls of ſeveral of them lying about the places where they had kindled their fire. They produce fire with great facility, and ſpread it in a wonderful manner. To produce it, they take two pieces of dry ſoft wood, one is a ſtick about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the ſtick they ſhape into an obtuſe point at one end, and preſſing it upon the other, turn it nimbly by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill, often ſhifting their hands up, and moving them down upon it, to increaſe the preſſure as much as poſſible. By this method they get fire in leſs than two minutes, and from the ſmalleſt ſpark they increaſe it with great ſpeed and dexterity. The weapons of theſe people are ſpears or lances, and theſe are of different kinds: ſome that we ſaw upon the ſouthern part of the coaſt had four prongs, pointed with bone, and barbed, and the others with a ſingle point. The canoes of New Holland are as mean and rude as the houſes. Thoſe on the ſouthern part of the coaſt are nothing more than a piece of bark, about twelve feet long, tied together at the ends, and kept open in the middle by ſmall bows of wood: yet, in a veſſel of this conſtruction we once ſaw three people. In ſhallow water they are are ſet forward by a pole, and in deeper by paddles, about eighteen inches long, one of which the boatman holds in each hand. Mean as they are, they have many conveniences; they draw but little water, and they are very light, ſo that they go upon mud banks to pick up ſhell-fiſh, the moſt important uſe to which they can be applied, better, perhaps, than veſſels of any other conſtruction. We obſerved, that in the middle of theſe canoes there was a heap of ſea-weed, and upon that a ſmall fire; probably that the fiſh may be broiled, and eaten the moment it is caught. The canoes that we ſaw when we advanced farther to the northward, are not made of bark, but of the trunk of a tree hollowed, perhaps, by fire. They are about fourteen feet long, and being very narrow, are fitted with an outrigger to prevent their overſetting. Theſe are worked with paddles, that are ſo large as to require both hands to manage one of them. The only tools among them are an adze, wretchedly made of ſtone, ſome ſmall pieces of the ſame ſubſtance in form of a wedge, a wooden mallet, and ſome

shells and fragments of coral. The utmost freight of these canoes is four people, and if more at any time wanted to come over the river, one of those who came first was obliged to go back for the rest. From latitude 32° and somewhat higher, down to Sandy Cape, in latitude 24° 46′, we constantly found a current setting to the southward, at the rate of about ten or fifteen miles a day, being more or less, according to our distance from the land, for it always ran with more force in shore than in the offing." Captain Cook observed only one high tide in twenty-four hours, which happened in the night. The difference between the perpendicular rise of the water in the day and the night, when there is a spring-tide, is no less than three feet, which where the tides are so inconsiderable as they are here, is a great proportion of the whole difference between high and low water. *Lat.* 11, to 40. S.

Walhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, formerly an imperial palatine town: 3 miles WSW. Sangerhausen.

Walhausen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Lucerne: ten miles W. Lucerne.

Walheim, a town of Brabant: four miles N. Gembloux.

Walhof, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by Gustavus, king of Sweden: 34 miles E. Mittaw.

Walhorn, a town of the duchy of Limburg: three leagues S. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Wallabo, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, one mile N. from Prince's Bay.

Walincourt, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cambray: 2¼ leagues SSE. Cambray, and 2 NE. Le Cattelet.

Walkenried, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Klettenberg, with an abby, founded in the year 1127, by Adelheida, consort to Volkmar, count of Klettenberg, and countess of Lotera. The doctrine of Luther was introduced in the year 1546; at the peace of Westphalia the abby was assigned to the duke of Brunswick: eight miles NW. Nordhausen, and forty-four NNW. Erfurt.

Walkensee, a town of Germany, in the circle and ducy of Bavaria, situated by the side of a lake of the same name: eighteen miles SSE. Weilheim.

Walkerton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Mattapony: thirty miles NE. Richmond.

Walkersbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rises north-west of a place of the same name, and runs into the Kems, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Walle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: four miles N. Verden.

Wallebergæ, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 38 miles S. Christianstadt.

Wallenburg, or *Walenburg*, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Bâle, and capital of a bailiwick: twelve miles S. Bâle, and fifteen NNE. Soleure.

Wallensen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: fifteen miles SE. Hameln.

Wallenstadt, a town of Swifferland, near the east end of Wallenstadt Lake, in the county of Sargans, and principal place of a bailiwick. This place has a Schultheise, and council of its own; the first of whom is nominated by the landvogt out of three burghers, presented for his approbation. It is a great thoroughfare for goods to and from Italy. It is the place likewise where the Switzers and Grisons hold their conciliatory meetings on all claims made by either party: thirty-five miles ESE. Zurich, and eight W. Sargans.

Wallacetown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, founded above thirty-five years since, and now containing about 260 families: one mile NE. from Ayr.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Swifferland, surrounded with mountains and sharp rocks, which render the navigation dangerous; nine miles long, and two wide: nine miles S. Utznach.

Wallern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Inn: four miles S. Efferding.

Waller See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, of an oval form; four miles long, and two broad where widest: four miles N. Salzburg.

Wallerstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, called *Oettingen Wallerstein*: four miles N. Nordlingen, and six SW. Oettingen.

Wallets See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 1 mile W. New Angermunde.

Walley, or *Walka*, a town of Africa, with an European factory, in the kingdom of Yani.

Wallingford, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the side of the Thames, a place of considerable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by the latter of whom it is said to have been destroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was counted a borough, and had a castle. A peace was concluded between Stephen and prince, afterwards king Henry, at this place. There were formerly twelve churches, though three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Here are two markets

markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. The principal trade is making of malt. It is separated from Oxfordshire only by the river, over which is a bridge 300 yards in length. It sends two members to the British parliament: twelve miles SSE. Oxford, and forty-six W. London.

Wallis's Bay, a bay, or harbour, in the Straits of Magellan: two leagues WSW. from Cape Shutup.

Wallis's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 18. S.

Wallis's Islands, two small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Holland, discovered, and so named, by captain Cook: two miles NW. Possession Island.

Wallkill, a town of the United States of America, in New York: fifty miles N. New York.

Walloe, or *Valloe*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand: three miles S. Kioge.

Wallop's Island, an island of the Atlantic, on the east coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Wallsey, one of the Shetland Islands, on the North Atlantic Ocean, situated near the east coast of Shetland; about six miles in length, and three in breadth. *Long.* 2. 8. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Walmirstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra: ten miles N. Magdeburg.

Walney, a narrow island in the Irish Sea, separated from the coast of the county of Lancaster, by a narrow channel; about nine miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It has two or three small villages and a chapel. The south end is about sixteen miles WNW. from the mouth of the Lune.

Walo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty miles NE. Upsal.

Walpack, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey: twenty-five miles WNW. Morristown.

Walpersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Trasen: four miles N. St. Polten.

Walping See, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland: 4 miles SW. Allenstein.

Walpit, a town of Flanders: three miles NNE. Courtray.

Walpo, or *Walpon*, a town of Sclavonia, which gives name to a county, situated on a river which runs into the Drave, defended by an ancient castle. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who placed in it a garrison of a thousand men. In the year 1687, it was attacked by the Imperialists, without success, but surrendered to general Dunewal a few days after the battle of Mohacs, in the same year: twenty miles NW. Eszek.

Walpole, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire, on the Connecticut: 76 miles NW. Boston, and 138 NNE. New York.

Walpole, a town of the United States of of America, in Massachusets: twenty-one miles SW. Boston.

Walpusch, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultusk, in Masovia.

Walrabenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weilburg: 3 miles N. Idstein.

Walsall, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated on a river called *Walsall-water*, which soon afterwards runs into the Tame. In the neighbourhood are some iron-mines; and the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of spurs, stirrups, buckles, &c.: nine miles SW. Lichfield, and 116 NW. London.

Walscheid, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarburg: two leagues SE. Sarburg, and four ENE. Blamont.

Walsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau: three miles NE. Idstein.

Walsee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube: fourteen miles E. Ens.

Walsham, or *North Walsham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thursday: fourteen miles NNE. Norwich, and 123 NNE. London.

Walsingham (New), a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday, where are the ruins of a monastery, founded about 400 years before the Dissolution, which had a shrine of the Virgin Mary, almost as much frequented, at one time, as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury; and here are two wells still called by her name. The present remains of this edifice are a handsome west gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the east end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with a handsome east window, and stone pulpit; twelve arches of the old cloisters; the abby wall, a mile in circuit; and two uncovered wells. The soil here is noted for producing good saffron. The banks near the town, towards the sea side, are supposed to have been the burial place of the Danes and Saxons, after their many battles in the neighbourhood: twenty-two miles NE. Lynn, and 116 NNE. London.

Walsmuhlen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg.

Walsrode, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Bohme: ten miles NE. Rethem, and twenty-eight NW. Zell.

Walſtorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Waltdorf, or *Walterſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles NNE. Neiſſe.

Waltenbuch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eight miles S. Stuttgart, and eight W. Nurtingen.

Walter Nienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: ſix miles W. Zerbſt.

Walterſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four miles SSW. Gotha.

Walterſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Ziſterſtorf.

Walterſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Ziſterſtorff.

Walterſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: thirteen miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

Waltham, ſee *Biſhop's Waltham*.

Waltham Abby, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Lee, which ſeparates it from Waltham Croſs. It takes its name from an abby, whoſe abbots were mitred. Here is a market on Thurſday: twelve miles N. London.

Waltham on the Would, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eighteen miles SE. Nottingham, and 110 N. London.

Waltham (Weſt), or *Waltham Croſs*, a town of England, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lee, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire. It takes its name from a croſs erected, by order of Edward I, in memory of its being one of the reſting places for the corpſe of his beloved queen, Eleanor, when brought from the north to be interred at Weſtminſter, and is richly adorned with Gothic ſculpture, ſeveral effigies, and many coats of arms, not only of England, but alſo of Caſtile, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It formerly gave name to a part of the large foreſt of Eſſex, and is ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from a lodge fixed here by Edward the Confeſſor's ſtandard-bearer, who placed ſixty-ſix men here to guard the abundance of deer with which its foreſt was ſtocked. Its market, which is on Tueſday, is but ſmall: eleven miles N. London, and ten S. Ware.

Walthauſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a convent: four miles NE. Grein.

Waltburn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: twenty-ſix miles ENE. Heidelberg, and nine SSE. Miltenberg.

Walton on Thames, a village of England, in the county of Surry, with a bridge over the Thames: 18 miles WSW. London.

Walton, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: ſixty miles SW. Richmond.

Waltwieſe, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis: 3½ leagues NW. Sar Louis, and 2 E. Sierck.

Walwarne, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Lee.

Wamberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty miles ESE. Konigingratz.

Wampach, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: two leagues ENE. Houfalize.

Wampu, a town of China, ſituated on the river between Macao and Canton: 2½ leagues S. Canton.

Wampul, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the mouth of the Eden.

Wandersleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: fifteen miles W. Kranichfeld, and nine SW. Erfurt.

Wandesbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Holſtein: 3 miles NE. Hamburg.

Wandiwaſh, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: thirty-eight miles NNW. Pondicherry, and twenty-ſeven SSE. Arcot.

Wandlacken, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 4 miles E. Gerdawen.

Wandle, a river of England, in the county of Surry, which runs into the Thames, below Wandſworth.

Wando River, one of the branches of Cooper's River, in South Carolina.

Wandſworth, a village of England, in the county of Surry, between Batterſea and Putney: five miles SW. London.

Wangfried, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, on the Werra: thirteen miles W. Mulhauſen, and thirty SSE. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Wang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: 20 miles S. Weilhaim.

Wang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Ips.

Wanga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: eleven miles NNE. Linkioping.

Wanga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Wangara, or *Guangara*, a town of Africa, and

and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

Wangen, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: twenty miles S. Berne, and five NE. Soleure.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: four leagues W. Straſburg, and three SSE. Savern.

Wangen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Argen: the territory of which includes a few villages. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In the matricula this town is aſſeſſed at forty florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar at thirty-ſix rix-dollars forty-three kruitzers: twenty-two miles W. Kempten, and twelve ESE. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47. 43. N.

Wangendorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SW. Gnaa.

Wangeroeg, an iſland in the German Ocean; about twelve miles in circumference: four miles from the coaſt of Frieſland. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Wangerow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: twelve miles SE. New Stettin.

Wanjew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk, near the conflux of the Narew and the Wanjerow: twenty-four miles NNW. Bielſk.

Wanjewka, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wanjew, in the palatinate of Bielſk.

Wanqui, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Wanſheck, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the German Sea, ſix miles below Morpeth.

Wanſen, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg: ten miles SSW. Ohlau, and eleven SW. Brieg.

Wantage, a town of England, in the county of Berks, the birth-place of the Great Alfred, and formerly a royal villa. It is ſaid to have been a Roman ſtation. It has a large weekly market on Saturday: 13 miles SSW. Oxford, and 60 W. London.

Wantſum, a name given to the river Stour, which divides the Iſle of Thanet from the reſt of the county of Kent, and runs into the Downs, below Sandwich.

Wantzenau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, which was taken by general Wurmſer, in October, 1793: two leagues N. Straſburg.

Wantzlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Wanzleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 10 miles WSW. Magdeburg.

Wapitwagan Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Wapno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles SW. Konigingratz.

Wappo, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

Wappocomo, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, nine miles ESE. Fort Cumberland.

Warangole, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 45 miles NNE. Hydrabad, and 220 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 79. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

Warberg, or *Warburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. It contains two churches, two convents, and two caſtles. It was formerly Imperial, and one of the Hanſe towns: ſixteen miles SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat* 51. 24. N.

Warberg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. It has a harbour on the North Sea, which, at preſent, has only depth enough for ſmall veſſels. Warberg carries on a conſiderable trade, and had ſtood on three different ſituations before the year 1666, when it was built a fourth time on the ſpot where it now ſtands. A very ancient fortified caſtle ſtands at the harbour's mouth, on a rock, ſurrounded with water, but at preſent it is of little ſervice: 32 miles NNW. Halmſtadt, and 34 S. Gotheborg. *Long.* 12. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Ward, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the North Sea, 15 miles NNW. Ripen.

Ward Law, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 16 miles E. Ayr.

Wardan, or *Ras Wardan*, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia, in the Red Sea: five miles S. Maſtura.

Wardbridge, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Alan, over which is a bridge, ſome of whoſe arches are ſaid to be upon woolpacks, becauſe of the quickſands. It has a weekly market on Saturday: five miles NNW. Bodmin, and 241 WSW. London.

Warde (La), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: four miles WNW. Montdidier.

Warde, or *Varde*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the river Ward. It was formerly a conſiderable city, but as the depth of its river, which abounds in fiſh, particularly ſalmon, is ſo much decreaſed, as to be no longer navigable for ſhips of burthen, it is fallen to decay. It has two churches: 18 miles N. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Wardein, ſee *Peter Wardein*.

Wardein

Wardein (Gros), a town of Hungary, on the river Koros, ſurrounded with good fortifications; the ſee of a biſhop. The town itſelf is not large, but has three ſuburbs of very conſiderable extent. The adjoining fortreſs is a regular pentagon, well fortified, beſides a deep and broad moat. In the years 1566 and 1613, it was taken by the Tranſylvanians. In the year 1598, it held out a ſiege againſt the Turks; but, in 1660, was taken by capitulation. They continued maſters of it alſo at the peace in the year 1664; but the Imperialiſts, in the year 1692, diſpoſſeſſed them. About a mile from the city, is an excellent cold-bath: 66 miles N. Temeſvar, and 54 W. Coloſvar. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Wardenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 6 miles N. Oldenburg.

Wardhuys, or *Vardhuys*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, and chief place of a government, defended by a caſtle, in which a governor reſides, but without baſtions; the town is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, and is ſituated on an iſland called *Wardoe*, the largeſt of three. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. 23. N.

Ware, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the eaſt ſide of the river Lee; a town of very conſiderable trade, eſpecially in malt, of which it is ſaid 5000 quarters have been ſometimes ſent in one week to London by the barges. It has a large corn market on Thurſday: three miles E. Hertford, and 21 N. London.

Wareham, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itſelf into Pool Harbour. This is a very ancient town, being the burial place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800, and in the year 875, was plundered by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it had 148 houſes, and two mints; but under William the Conqueror, it had only ſeventy, which laſt prince built a ſtrong caſtle. It at one time contained eight churches, which are now reduced to three. During the civil wars between Stephen and the empreſs Maud, it ſuffered very much, as likewiſe in the laſt century. In the year 1762, 133 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The mayor is by ancient preſcription coroner of the town, and of the iſland of Purbeck. Wareham is ſurrounded with high walls of earth, and contains within the walls about 230 houſes, and rather more than 1100 inhabitants: the market is on Saturday: 10 miles WSW. Pool, and 114 SW. London.

Wareham, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 35 miles SSE. Boſton.

Warendorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twelve miles SE. Munſter. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Warendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles WSW. Ciſmar.

Wargen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: ſix miles WNW. Konigſberg.

Warianagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic; ſixteen miles S. Tiagur.

Warigari Bay, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated to the ſouth of Hungary Point.

Waring, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifteen miles ESE. Port Royal.

Warife, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 1½ league S. Boulay.

Warka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: ſixteen miles S. Czerſk.

Warkallen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: four miles N. Gumbinnen.

Warkullen, a mountain of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, from which may be ſeen twenty-three lakes, great and ſmall.

Warkworth, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Coquet, about three quarters of a mile from the ſea, near which is a quarry of ſtones, ſo much eſteemed, that great quantities are ſent to London. The ſalmon-fiſhery is very conſiderable; the depth of the river at high water is fourteen feet, and the little iſland of Coquet is ſituated a little to the ſouth, ſo as to form a fine bay: the neighbouring land abounds in excellent coal. It is governed by a mayor. The caſtle ſtands on a rock above the town; the hermitage is about a mile above the town, on the river Coquet: 14 miles N. Morpeth, and 300 N. London.

Warmbrunn, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, celebrated for its warm-baths: three miles SSW. Hirſchberg.

Warmeland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Norway and the province of Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Weſtmanland and Nericia, on the ſouth by the Wenner Lake, and on the weſt by Norway; about 200 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 130 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. This country is almoſt every where mountainous; but the eaſt and ſouth parts are more level and fertile than the weſt and north parts. However, the woods, and mines of ſilver, lead, copper, and iron with the forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them, furniſh the inhabitants of the latter with a great variety of employments. In the year 1726, ſome pure ſilver was found in an iron mine, not far from Philipſtadt, and the memory of this extraordinary circumſtance has been preſerved

preſerved in ſome medals ſtruck on the occaſion. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, ſmelting, &c. together with fiſhing, and a little agriculture. Their trade conſiſts moſtly in maſts, planks, timber, the bark of birch-trees, &c. The chief river in this province is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which there is a very profitable ſalmon-fiſhery. The principal lake, beſides the Wenner, is the Fryken, which is eight Swediſh miles in length, but narrow: it has communication with the Wenner Lake.

Warminſter, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, long ſince famous for its corn-market on Saturday. The trade in wool, cheeſe, and malt, is likewiſe very conſiderable, and there is a manufacture of cloth: 22 miles WSW. Saliſbury, and 97 WSW. London.

Warmſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen: eight miles W. Bernberg.

Warmſtadt, or *Wormit*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 42 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Warna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 14 miles ESE. Linkioping.

Warnamma, or *Werinama*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ceram. *Long.* 147. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

Warne, or *Warnow*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, which paſſes by Roſtock, and runs into the Baltic, at Warnemunde.

Warne, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, four miles S. from Holy Iſland.

Warnemunde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the mouth of the Warne, where veſſels bound to Roſtock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rixdollars a year; at preſent, to not more than 6000: nine miles N. Roſtock.

Warnenas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 11 miles SSW. Calmar.

Warneton, a town of Flanders, on the Lis, with its territories, belonging to the prince of Naſſau Orange, ceded, in the year 1715, to the States-General, as a barrier-town: two poſts NW. Lille, and two SE. Ypres.

Warnitz, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, remarkable for being the place where, in the year 1709, Charles XII. of Sweden, broke up his camp, and continued till the year 1713, when the Turks were obliged to make uſe of force to get rid of him: near Bender.

Waro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: thirteen miles S. Koniſberg.

Warola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 66 miles E. Uddevalla.

Warp (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 22 miles NNW. Old Stettin, and 9 E. Uckermunde.

Warpen, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: two miles N. Fahlun.

Warranarou, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 22. N.

Warrazwarrow, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent: one mile S. Kingſtown Bay.

Warrell, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus.

Warren, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland.

Warrington, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the north ſide of the Merſey. Here is a large manufacture of ſail-cloth and ſacking. Copper ſmelting furnaces have been ſome years erected; here are likewiſe ſome glaſs-houſes, a manufacture of pins, &c. and lately the cotton manufactures have been gaining ground; an academy for Diſſenters, on the plan of an univerſity, was attempted to be eſtabliſhed ſome few years ſince, but it did not flouriſh equal to the expectations of the founders. Large quantities of potatoes, the produce of this neighbourhood, are annually exported to the Mediterranean. Here is a bridge over the Merſey, built by the firſt earl of Derby, whoſe middle arches were broken down in the year 1745, to prevent the march of the rebels: 18 miles E. Liverpool, and 184 NNW. London.

Warriore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 32 miles NNE. Tanjore, and 55 SSW. Pondicherry.

Warſaw, a city of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Maſovia, ſituated on the Viſtula, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom. It is ſurrounded with a moat and double wall, and conſiſts of Old and New Town, and two ſuburbs, Kraka and Praga. The general diets of Poland were uſually held here, as well as the provincial aſſembly, and court of judicature. Here are ſeveral elegant ſtone buildings and palaces, a great number of beautiful churches and convents, a hoſpital, and an arſenal. King Sigiſmund III was the firſt who made this city the royal reſidence, and his ſucceſſors have reſided here ever ſince. In the year 1569, in order to gratify the Lithuanians, the diet was removed to Warſaw. In the year 1655, this city had a Swediſh garriſon, who brought hither conſiderable booty from ſeveral parts of Poland; and a great number of military and civil officers, with ſome ladies of diſtinction of that nation, reſided here. But the Poles laid ſiege to it in the year 1656, and, after a moſt vigorous defence, obliged the town to ſurrender. By the articles of capitulation, the Swedes were permitted to leave the place; but the beſt part of the plunder they had

had amaſſed together, fell into the hands of the Poles. However, Charles Guſtavus approaching with an army to the relief of the town, king John Caſimir marched againſt him, and a battle was fought near the ſuburb of Praga, which laſted three days. At laſt the Poles were obliged to retreat, leaving behind them their baggage and artillery, upon which the Swedes placed a ſmall garriſon in the town, and deſtroyed the fortifications. In the year 1702, Charles XII. of Sweden, made himſelf maſter of Warſaw, which happened to be then without a garriſon, and fixed his head-quarters at Praga. In the month of June, 1794, the king of Pruſſia laid ſiege to Warſaw; but on a rumour of diſturbances in his own dominions, his forces were, after a fruitleſs attempt for two months, withdrawn. The Ruſſians afterwards ſummoned Warſaw to ſurrender, and on being refuſed, after the junction of the different corps under Ferſen, Dernfeld, Deniſow, and Suwarrow, they proceeded, on the 4th of November, to attack the ſuburbs of Praga. In the mean time, the generals, Madaliński and Dambrowſki, threw themſelves into Warſaw, and prepared for reſiſtance. The ſuburb of Praga was defended by more than a hundred pieces of cannon, diſpoſed upon thirty-three batteries. Little intimidated by ſo formidable a force, the ferocious Suwarrow commanded his ſoldiers to mount to the aſſault in the ſame manner they had done at Iſmael, by climbing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades, as well as of their enemies. His farther commands were, that they ſhould fight only with the ſabre and bayonet. The Ruſſians ſprung to the charge with almoſt inconceivable impetuoſity; they eagerly began to climb the works, and the ſix Ruſſian columns, by ſingular good fortune, preſented themſelves at the ſame moment before the lines of Praga. Thus ſurrounded, the Poliſh generals found themſelves unable to oppoſe with 10,000 ſoldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men: and, to add to their diſtreſs, the fire which they immediately commenced, from the darkneſs of the night, was ſo ill directed, as to paſs over the heads of the aſſailants. The cry raiſed by the ſucceſsful columns penetrated to the entrenchments on the other ſide of the Viſtula, and added to the conſternation of the Poles engaged with the other part of the Ruſſian force; and they endeavoured to find ſafety by retiring into Warſaw, over a bridge. In their retreat they were met by another body of Ruſſians, and a dreadful carnage enſued, in which a great part of the garriſon of Praga was miſerably ſlaughtered. After a ſevere conflict of eight hours, the reſiſtance on the part of the Poles ceaſed; but the maſſacre laſted for two hours longer, and the pillage laſted till noon on the following day. Five thouſand Poles were computed to have been ſlain in the aſſault, the remainder were either impriſoned or diſperſed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms, and their houſes were plundered by the mercileſs Ruſſians; who, after the battle had ceaſed nearly ten hours, about nine o'clock at night ſet fire to the town, and again began to maſſacre the inhabitants; nine thouſand perſons, unarmed men, defenceleſs women, and harmleſs infants, periſhed either in the flames or by the ſword, and nearly the whole of the ſuburb was reduced to aſhes. In the whole of this ſiege, it is computed that not leſs than 30,000 of the Poles were inhumanly put to death. It has been ſince given up to Pruſſia: 100 miles S. Koniſberg, and 152 SE. Dantzick.

Warſimow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 32 miles W. Brzeſc.

Warſowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles NE. Zytomirz.

Warſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: three miles SW. Rhuden, and ten NNW. Brilon.

Warta, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Saradia, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Oder: 14 miles NNE. Siradia.

Warta, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles E. Neiſſe.

Warta, a river of Poland, which riſes in the palatinate of Cracow, and runs into the Oder at Cuſtrin, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg.

Wartberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Steyregg.

Wartburg, a town of Switzerland, in the Canton of Soleure: 16 miles NE. Soleure.

Wartburg, or *Wartenburg*, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, in which Martin Luther was impriſoned eleven months, near Eiſenach.

Wartenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NE. Nimes.

Wartenberg, a lordſhip of Sileſia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ſurrounded by the principality of Oels, to which it once belonged, but was erected into a particular lordſhip in the year 1490; it has frequently changed proprietors, and lately belonged to the duke of Courland.

Wartenberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Strong: four miles SE. Moſpurg, and twenty-four NE. Munich.

Wartenberg, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, containing ſcarcely above 100 houſes. It was formerly much larger; but, in the year 1444, 580 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. The circle was afterwards contracted, and the town ſurrounded

ſurrounded with a rampart, wall, and moat. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a place of worſhip: 14 miles NE. Oels, and 28 NNE. Brieg.

Wartenburg, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county, the lands of which are not united together, but lie in detached parts. It was made an imperial county in the year 1707. The Roman month is ſeven florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber eighteen rixdollars ſeventy kruitzers: the caſtle is ſituated ſix miles NE. Lautern.

Wartenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile NW. Voglabruck.

Wartenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 54 miles S. Konigſberg, and 52 E. Elbing.

Wartheberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles SW. Steyr.

Wartha, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Munſterberg, on the Neiſſe: 6 miles NE. Glatz, and 13 WSW. Munſterberg.

Wartenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 18 miles NW. Gros Glogau, and 10 SE. Grunberg.

Warwick, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on the Avon, called by the Britons, Caer Guarvic and Caer Leon; all the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of free ſtone, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and when repaired by Caractacus at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garriſoned by Oſorius, after which it was again ruined; but Conſtantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in the year 911, Ethelfleda, a noble lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the flouriſhing ſtate in which it was found by the Normans. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifeſt. It ſent members to parliament from the firſt; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almoſt burned down, by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. It was rebuilt with free-ſtone, dug on the ſpot. In its rocks are alſo made its wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town, which is ſerved with water by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off. Though it is populous, it has but two pariſh churches; it had once ſix, and as many monaſteries. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Warwick. The rock it ſtands on is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the north ſide it is even with the town. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday: ten miles SSW. Coventry, and ninety-three NNW. London.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: ſeven miles S. Providence.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 6 miles S. Richmond.

Warwick, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, 65 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Warwickſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north-eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Northamptonſhire, on the ſouth by Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, on the weſt by Worceſterſhire, and on the north-weſt by Staffordſhire: fifty miles in length, from north to ſouth, and thirty-five where wideſt, from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain one city (Coventry) thirteen towns and one hundred and ſixty pariſhes. It is ſituated near the centre of England; the air is healthy and mild; and ſome parts are eſteemed the moſt elevated in the kingdom. The ſoil is various; towards the ſouth-weſt, it is chiefly a fine red loam, with ſome ſand; and in ſome pariſhes, a ſtiff clay. The ſouth-eaſt, bordering on Oxfordſhire and Northamptonſhire, conſiſts of a good ſtrong clay, with ſome rich paſtures, and ſome gravel. The north-eaſt contains good ſtrong clay and marl. To the north-weſt, the ſoil is marl and clay coal-mines are found towards the north; and lime-ſtones in various parts. Mr. Wedge, in his view of the agriculture of this county, eſtimates the whole at 618,000 acres, of which but one-fourth, 154,530 acres, are conſtantly under a ſucceſſive round of tillage, and graſs-ſeeds of different kinds. In every courſe of tillage, conſiſting of two, three, or four crops, a ſummer fallow for turnips or wheat, well manured, is generally made; of which 154,530 acres, about one-ſixth, 25,700 acres, may be every year wheat; about 30,000 acres every year fallow; of which 30,000 acres, about 15,000 acres may be turnips and vetches; about 41,500 acres every year barley, oats, beans, &c. and the remaining 57,330 acres of ſeeds, the greater part of which are grazed with cattle and ſheep; perhaps 45,000 acres grazed, and the remainder mowed. The remaining 463,470 acres, he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of gardens, meadows, paſture, wood, water, open fields, waſte lands and roads. Of gardens (to about 24,000 houſes) about 4000 acres; of meadows, 82,000 acres; of paſture and feeding-land 150,000 acres; of woods, canals, and rivers, &c. 50,000 acres, of open field land 57,000 acres; and of waſte lands and roads 120,470 acres. Commerce and manufactures have been carried

on to a great extent in this diſtrict; the toy and hardware trade, &c. of Birmingham and its vicinity; and the ribbon and rammy trade, &c. of Coventry and its neighbourhood, are well known. The canals that paſs through this county, are, one from the Wedneſbury and Dudley coal and lime works to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazely and Fradley-Heath, to join the Staffordſhire grand trunk, from Fazeley to Atherſtone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one extending from that at Longford to Braunſton and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worceſter; one branching out of the Worceſter, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other way to Stratford on Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. There are large woods and much timber in the county of Warwick, particularly in what was formerly called the Foreſt of Arden, extending through a large portion of the middle part of it, which conſiſts of almoſt all the different kinds of foreſt-trees, but more eſpecially of oak, The principal rivers are the Avon and the Tame. The towns are Warwick, Alceſter, Atherſton, Birmingham, Coleſhill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Poleſworth, Rugby, Southam, Stratford upon Avon, and Sutton Colefield. Six member are returned to the Britiſh parliament. viz. by the county, the city of Coventry and the town of Warwick, two each. Warwick is the county town.

Waſa, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Finland, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: 150 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Wary, ſee *Carlsbad*.

Waſarhely, a town of Hungary: twenty-two miles E. Caſchau.

Waſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SSW. St. Folren.

Waſerbiten, a town of Germany, in the duchyof Carinthia: 2 miles NW. Eberndorff.

Waſh-a-cum-mocco, or *Clearwater Lake*, a lake of North America, about 30 miles in length, and 5 to 10 in breadth. *Long.* 108. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

Waſhbroke, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Wharf near Otley.

Waſhes (The), lands on the coaſt of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, which are paſſable at low water, but overflowen by every tide. They are dangerous to ſtrangers, who are unacquainted with the quick-ſands. The parts which runs into the land have particular names; below Spalding it is called Foſdike Waſh; below Wiſbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, the immediate boundary between the two counties, it is called Croſs Keys Waſh.

Waſhilabo, a river of the iſland of St. Vincents, which runs into Cumberland Bay.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of New York.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Maryland.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Rhode Iſland.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of South Carolina.

Waſhington, a county of United America, in the State of Georgia.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, and conſiderable for a variety of manufactures: 20 miles SSW. Pitſburg. *Long.* 80. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, formerly called Bath, ſituated on the north ſide of Tar river, with a good harbour: 20 miles NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. Greewich. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, near which is a medicinal ſpring: 13 miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 82. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 83. 47. N.

Waſhington, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, on the Ohio: ſixty-ſix miles ENE. Frankfort.

Waſhington, a city of the United States of America, and capital of a new territory, called Columbia, granted to the United States by Virginia and Maryland, ſituated on the river Potomack, where it is joined by what is called the laſt branch on the Maryland ſide, intended to be the capital of United America, and the ſeat of the Congreſs. By the plan the city is to be divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreets interſecting each other from the cardinal points, with diagonal ſtreets from ſome of the principal parts, as from the preſident's houſe to the capitol, and ſome other points. All houſes to be built of brick or ſtone, with the walls parallel to the ſtreets; and the walls in ſtreets meaſuring 160 feet in breadth, to be at leaſt thirty feet in height. The area for the capitol, or houſe for the legiſlative bodies, is to be ſituated on an eminence, about a mile from the Potomack, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the eaſtern branch. The houſe for the preſident to be near the Potomack, within view of the capitol. In different parts of the city, where the principal ſtreets croſs each other, are areas in a variety of regular forms, of theſe fifteen are appropriated to the different States of United America, for the erection of monuments, obeliſks, or ſtatues; and on a ſmall eminence, weſt from the capitol, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of General Waſhington; at the junction of the rivers, a fort is to be erected, with an arſenal and magazines. Moſt of the ſtreets have been marked out, and the ſquares divided into lots in the year 1791, ſince which time ſome thouſand workmen have been conſtantly employed;

ployed: 100 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38 57. N.

Waſhington (Fort), a fort of United America, on the north ſide of the Ohio: ten miles W. Columbia.

Waſhmiſker Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Waſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhetel: 3 leagues N. Rhetel.

Waſma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſeven miles SSW. Calmar.

Waſs Iſland, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Waſſab, or *Warſhabs*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; the ſoil is barren, but abounds in gold.

Waſhaw Iſland (Great), an iſland in the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, in North America, ſixteen miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

Warſaw Iſland (Little), an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia to the ſouth-weſt of Great Waſſaw.

Waſſaw Sound, a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, between Great Waſſaw Iſland and Tybee Iſland.

Waſſen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: thirteen miles S. Altorff.

Waſſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Ruhr: nine miles ESE. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Waſſerbillich, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, at the union of the Sour and Moſeille: five leagues NE. Luxemburg, and three WSW. Treves.

Waſſerburg, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the family of Fugger, ſituated on a projected point of land, in the Lake of Conſtance: one mile N. Buchorn.

Waſſerburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle and four churches; the chief trade is in ſalt: thirty-eight miles WNW. Sulzburg, and thirty E. Munich. *Long.* 29. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2 N.

Waſſerleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: four miles NW. Wernigerode.

Waſſerndorf, or *Wechſelndorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Seinſheim: three miles SE. Mark Breit.

Waſſertrudingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Wernitz: thirteen miles S. Anſpach, and ten E. Dinkelſbuhl.

Waſſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 5½ leagues NW. Vervins.

Waſſlonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: four leagues W. Straſburg.

Waſt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: three leagues E. Boulogne.

Waſungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Werra: three miles N. Meinungen, and four SW. Schmalkalden.

Watagaiaki, a river of Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Watch Point, a cape of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Rhode Iſland, in United America. *Long.* 71. 50. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Watchet, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the Briſtol channel, containing about 140 houſes. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and there was a large herring fiſhery; but now very few veſſels belong to the port, and thoſe are employed in the freightage of coal, kelp, alabaſter, and limeſtone. In the time of queen Elizabeth, the harbour was cleaned out, and a pier built at the expence of the Wyndham family and the Luttrels, at that time joint lords of the manor. This pier was, in the beginning of the preſent century, repaired by the care of Sir William Wyndham, and a duty granted, by two acts of parliament, on all goods imported here, has been applied to making good the expence of its farther reparations. The coaſt is rocky, and the cliffs, two miles weſtward from the town, abound with very fine alabaſter; and great plenty of the Lichen-marinus, ſea-liverwort, or laver, is gathered on them at low water, by the inhabitants, and ſent to diſtant parts of the country. A market is held here on Saturday: twenty miles NW. Taunton, and 153 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Wateehoo, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ſix miles long, and four broad, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1777. it is a beautiful ſpot, with the ſurface varied by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. Some gentlemen, who landed from Captain Cook's company, found the ſoil where they paſſed the day to be light and ſandy. But farther up the country, where a different ſort perhaps prevails, was ſeen from the ſhip, by the help of glaſſes, a reddiſh caſt upon the riſing grounds. There the inhabitants have their houſes; for they could perceive two or three which were long and ſpacious. It appears that Wateehoo can be of little uſe to any ſhip that wants refreſhment, unleſs in a caſe of the moſt abſolute neceſſity. The natives, knowing now the value of ſome of our commodities, might be induced to bring off fruits and hogs to a

ſhip ſtanding off and on, or to boats lying off the reef. It is doubtful, however, if any freſh water could be procured. For, though ſome was brought in cocoa-nut ſhells to the gentlemen, they were told, that it was at a conſiderable diſtance, and probably, it is only to be met with in ſome ſtagnant pool, as no running ſtream was any where ſeen. The manners of theſe iſlanders, their method of treating ſtrangers, and their general habits of life, appear to be much like thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſles. Their religious ceremonies and opinions are alſo nearly the ſame. The language ſpoken at Wateehoo was equally well underſtood by Omai, and by two new Zealanders. What its peculiarities may be, when compared with the other dialects, Captain Cook was not able to point out; for, though Mr. Anderſon had taken care to note down a ſpecimen of it, the natives, who made no diſtinction of the objects of their theft, ſtole the memorandum-book. *Long.* 158. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 1. S.

Water Sound, a ſtrait of the North ſea, between South Ronaldſha, and Barra, two of the Orkney Iſlands.

Waterburg, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty miles WSW. Hartford.

Wateree, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which joins the Cangaree, five miles N. Amelia.

Waterford, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, ſituated on the river Suir, which ſoon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called *Waterford Harbour*. It is the capital of a county, to which it gives name, and the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 11th century, united with Liſmore, in the year 1536. The cathedral is a very elegant ſtructure, but ſmall; the biſhop's palace is near it. Waterford is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, and was once ſurrounded by a wall and ditches, and was otherwiſe fortified; part of the wall is viſible, yet it was never a place of great ſtrength. In the reign of Henry II, it was taken by ſtorm. In the year 1649, Oliver Cromwell laid ſiege to Waterford, but a mortality happening among his troops, he was compelled to withdraw. The year following it ſurrendered to Ireton. In the year 1690, it ſurrendered to William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III: the number of ſouls is about 35,000; the commerce with England and other countries is very conſiderable; and packet-boats ſail regularly to and from Milford-Haven: the principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter and linen. Waterford ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: fifty-three miles ENE. Cork, and ſeventy-five SSW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter; bounded on the north by Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the eaſt by Wexford, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Cork; forty-two miles from eaſt to weſt, and from eight to twenty-two broad, from north to ſouth. It contains thirty-four pariſhes, about 18,796 houſes, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is in general mountainous; in ſome parts 720 yards above the level of the ſea; on the ſides of this chain are ſome frightful rocks and precipices, and on the ſummits of moſt of the mountains, are large heaps of ſtones of great ſize, ſuppoſed to have been the ruins of ſome buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement. Among the mountains are four conſiderable loughs or lakes, in which are found trout, and char. The ſoil is, however, fertile, and even on the ſides of the mountains are found good feed for cattle. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, and city of Waterford, and the towns of Dungarvon, Liſmore, and Tallow, two each.

Waterland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. S.

Waterſay, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about one mile ſouth from South Uiſt, from which it is ſeparated by a chanel, called *Chiſamul Bay*. This iſland is about three miles long, and one broad. *Long.* 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

Watervliet, a town of Flanders: four leagues E. Sluys.

Watford, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-one miles SW. Hertford, and fourteen NW. London.

Wathdt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 47 miles WNW. Wexio.

Watland Iſland, one of the Bahama Iſlands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

Watling-ſtreet, a road or highway, thrown up by the Romans, which extends through England, from Dover to Cardigan in Wales: many parts of which remain at this time.

Watlington, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-five miles SE. Oxford, and forty-ſix W. London.

Watolma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: ten miles N. Upſal.

Watſch, or *Vaſchc*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſixteen miles SE. Stein, and fourteen E. Laybach.

Watſon, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: thirty-five miles SW. Richmond.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, on the Aa; 1½ league

1½ league N. St. Omer, and 4½ SSW. Dunkirk.

Wattenſchied, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: five miles SW. Bockum.

Watton, a town of France, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty-one miles W. Norwich, and ninety NNE. London.

Watts, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. *Long.* 86. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

Waiweiller, or *Watterweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine; near it is medicinal ſpring: 5½ leagues S. Colmar, and 6 NNE. Befort.

Wavenéy, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Yare, at its mouth.

Waveren, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Dyle. This town at one time contained 2000 houſes, but by war and accidental fires, it is much decayed: four leagues S. Louvain.

Wavignies, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: ten miles N. Clermont.

Wawaſink, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twenty miles SSW. Kingſton.

Waxenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Freyſtadt.

Waxholm, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic; ſituated on a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the channel of the Mular Lake, and built in the year 1649. It has ſince been greatly improved and enlarged, ſo that it has the appearance of a little town. Here all homeward-bound ſhips are ſearched. On this iſland, which is called *Waxon*, beſides this fort, are a church, a ſchool, and a cuſtom-houſe. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fiſhing: 16 miles E. Stockholm.

Way, ſee *Pulo Way*.

Wayborn Hope, a creek and point of land, on the north coaſt of the county of Norfolk, which takes its name from a village, about five miles from Holt.

Wayne, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolina.

Waynſborough, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twenty miles SW. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Wear, ſee *Were*.

Weadingſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles E. Weſſingburen.

Weary Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the ſouth of Endeavour River.

Weathersfield, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: five miles S. Hartford.

Weaume, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Marſeilles.

Wechſelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Lordſhip of Schonburg: four miles NNE. Penig, and three S. Rochlitz.

Wechſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: twelve miles SE. Verden.

Wechterbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: ſeven miles SE. Budingen, and fifteen E. Hanau.

Weckholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 22 miles SW. Upſal.

Wedekinſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Minden: three miles SW. Minden.

Wed-el-Kibeer, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 6. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N,

Wedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eleven miles E. Reetz.

Wedenſchweil, a town of Swifferland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Zurich. In the year 1646, the inhabitants revolted, and being ſubdued, had a part of their privileges taken away: nine miles S. Zurich, and ten NE. Zug.

Wednesbury, or *Wedgbury*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated in the midſt of mines of coal, with manufactures of nails, hammers, axes, &c.: eight miles NW. Birmingham, and 118 NW. London.

Weedel, a town of Germany, in the duchy Holſtein: ſeven miles SSW. Pinneburg.

Weels, a river of Germany, which riſes near the Huckebrugge, in the duchy of Oldenburg, and joining the Ochte, a little to the north of Haſbergen, in the county of Delmenhorſt, falls into the Weſer, eight miles NW. Bremen, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Ween, ſee *Hwen*.

Weerdt, or *Werdt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Iſſel: forty miles WSW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Weert, or *Wert*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. This town has been much damaged by war; particularly in the year 1702, when the allies beſieged it and deſtroyed the caſtle. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, in the year 1792: ten miles W. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Weeſenſtein,

Weefenſtein, or *Weſenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: five miles SW. Pirna.

Weever, ſee *Wever*.

Wegeleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Halberſtadt: five miles N. Quedlingburg, and four E. Halberſtadt.

Weggis, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on the north ſide of the Lake of Lucerne: ſeven miles E. Lucerne.

Wegg's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 90. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Wegg's Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Wegſtadel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Wegſtaid. *Vegſtaid*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, inſulated in Auſtria: twelve miles E. Paſſau.

Weben, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, Saarbruck, Uſſingen: ten miles NNW. Mentz, and five WSW. Idſtein.

Weblen, or *Weblau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, and Marggravate of Meiſſen: five miles E. Pirna.

Webnda, or *Wollerſhauſen*, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld, where the Lutherans of the town of Duderſtadt aſſemble to worſhip: two miles SE Duderſtadt.

Webner, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: thirteen miles S. Embden.

Weere, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, four miles W. Seckingen.

Webrendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: five miles WSW. Vlothow.

Webrenſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles N. Luttenberg.

Webrheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: eighteen miles SSW. Dillenburg.

Weibſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: nineteen miles E. Spire, and twenty-eight ESE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Weichmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: four miles N. Ohrdruff.

Weichſelburg, or *Weixelburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniolia: twenty-eight miles W. Landſtraſs, and nine ESE. Laybach. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Weichſelmunde, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: four miles N. Dantzig.

Weichtersbach, or *Wechterbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Kinzig: twenty-three miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty SE. Gieſſen.

Weickersberg, or *Weikerſperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W. Efferding.

Weickersheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Tauber: twenty-three miles NNE. Ohringen.

Weida, a river of Sileſia, which riſes on the confines of Poland, and joins the Oder, near Braſlaw.

Weidemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſeven miles ESE. Bayreuth.

Weiden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulſbach: ſeventeen miles NE. Sulſbach, and forty-two N. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Weideran, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 4 miles NE. Penig.

Weiern, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-three miles SSE. Munich.

Weigelſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles W. Trautenau.

Weigerſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Wells.

Weighton, or *Market-Weighton*, a town of England, in the county of York: eighteen miles ESE. York, and 191 N. London.

Weigſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: eight miles NNE. Krottau.

Weigſtetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Steyr.

Weikendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Ziſterſdorff, and ſixteen NE. Vienna.

Weikerſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. Sonneberg, and twenty-two WNW. Vienna.

Weikartſchlag, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Droſendorf.

Weil, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Wirm, called alſo *Weilerſtadt*, *Stadtweil*, or *Weil-die-Stadt*; the territory is ſurrounded by the duchy of Wurtemberg. The aſſeſſment to the Matricula, is thirty florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, forty-five rixdollars ten kruitzers. In the year 1648, the French took this town by ſtorm: ten miles WSW. Stuttgart, and forty NE. Fryburg. *Long.* 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Weilach,

Weilach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Par, near Schrobenhauſen.

Weilbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, two miles S. Weilburg.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging to the Houſe of Naſſau, hence called *Naſſau Weilburg*, ſituated on an eminence on the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. The prince's palace here contains ſome very elegant apartments, with a fine garden belonging to it, and a chapel anſwerable to the whole. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on each ſide with a row of trees. In the neighbourhood is a large menagerie: nine miles W. Wetzlar, and twenty-nine N. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Weile, or *Wedel*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a bay in the Little Belt: 38 miles NE. Ripen, and 35 SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Weilhaim, or *Weilheim*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twenty-ſix miles SW. Munich, and thirty-eight SSE. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Weilheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauter: 20 miles NE. Ulm, and 20 SE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Weilmunſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: five miles S. Weilburg, and twenty-four N. Mentz.

Weilnau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: thirteen miles S. Weilburg, and eighteen NE. Mentz.

Weiltingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Warnitz: forty miles SW. Nuremberg, and fifty-four ENE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 28. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Weimar, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in Thuringia, on the ſides of the Ilm; about twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth, but conſiderable tracts are detached from the main body. The duke of Saxe Weimar, by virtue of this principality, is poſſeſſed of two votes, both in the diet of the empire, and likewiſe in that of Lower Saxony: the aſſeſſment, for a Roman month, is 219 rixdollars 20 kruitzers, and tax to the Imperial chamber, 58 rixdollars 17 kruitzers.

Weimar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a palace of the prince, in which the duke has a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, a muſeum, and a gallery of paintings; and where are kept the archives of the Erneſtine line of the dukes of Saxony: 94 miles W. Dreſden, and 46 SW. Leipſic. *Long.* 28. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Weinberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Freyſtadt.

Weinfelden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the Thurgau: four miles SW. Conſtance, and twenty-five NE. Zurich.

Weingarten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: thirteen miles SSE. Spire, and twenty-one SSE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49 3. N.

Weingarten, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the town of Altorf. The contingency of the abbot in the matricula of the empire and the circle is 105 florins, and to the Imperial chamber he pays 135 rixdollars 23 kruitzers; beſides 12 rixdollars 15⅔ kruitzers, for the lordſhip of Blumenegg.

Weinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 12 miles SE. Halmſtadt.

Weinhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: ſix miles from Zell.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated in the Bergſtraſſe, and famous for its wine. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a church: nine miles N. Heidelberg, and eight NE. Manheim.

Weinitz, or *Vinizza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Kulp: ten miles ENE. Gotſchee.

Weinſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; a part of this town is built on a round hill, on which alſo ſtands a ruined caſtle: the other part lies in a vally. In it is a ſpecial ſuperintendency. This place is ſaid to have been beſieged in the year 1140, by the emperor Conrad. In the year 1400, it belonged to the lords of Weinſberg, from whom it devolved to the pfalzgraves of the Rhine. In the year 1504, Ulrich, duke of Wurtemburg, made himſelf maſter of it, and the conqueſt thereof was confirmed by the emperor, Maximilian I. Afterwards, in the peaſants' war, this place ſiding with the rebellious Boors, it was entirely laid in aſhes by the Swabian confederacy. In the year 1707, the greateſt part of it was alſo deſtroyed by fire. The vally in which it lies, is famous for wine: 5 miles NE. Heilbronn.

Weinſteig, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

Weinzierl,

Weinzierl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. Ips.

Weis See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles NW. Velach.

Weiſa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: three miles SSW. Wolkenſtein.

Weiſche Oppa, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-eaſt into the Schwartze Oppa.

Weiſchenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: eighteen miles ESE. Bamberg.

Weiſenbad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg: three miles SSE. Wolkenſtein.

Weiſenberg, a town of Luſatia: eight miles E. Budiſſen.

Weiſenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SSW. St. Polten.

Weiſenburg, or *Fejervar*, or *Alba Julia*, or *Karlsburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros; the ſee of a biſhop: fourteen miles NE. Belgrade, and 116 NW. Bucchoreſt. *Long.* 40. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Weiſenhorn, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, ſituated in a county to which it gives name, on the Roth: eleven miles SE. Ulm, and twenty-eight W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Weiſenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SW. Tuln.

Weiſkirch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 miles SSE. Krottau.

Weiſmayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: twenty miles NE. Bamberg, and ſeven W. Culmbach.

Weiſſeberg, a mountain of Bohemia, celebrated for the defeat of the elector-palatine: about a league from Prague.

Weiſſelmunde, a fortreſs of Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, to defend the city of Dantzick.

Weiſſemburg, ſee *Wiſſemburg*.

Weiſſemburg, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, called *Weiſſemburg on the Nordgau*. It contains two churches and a medicinal ſpring. In the year 1262, it was taken and burned down to the ground, by the emperor Louis. It is aſſeſſed 34 florins to the Roman month, and pays to each chamber-term, 33 rix-dollars 75 kruitzers: twenty-eight miles SSW. Nuremberg, and forty-eight W. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Pruſſia: twelve miles W. Lick.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Augſburg: two miles SW. Fuſſen.

Weiſſen See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles S. Saxenburg.

Weiſſenau, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is ſaid to have been originally the ſeat of ſome hermit, which, in the year 990, was raiſed to a convent; in 1145, created a præmonſtratenſian priory; and, in the year 1257, an abby. In the year 1164, the emperor, Frederick I, took the convent under his own particular protection, and that of the empire. The dukes of Swabia, of the Houſe of Hohenſtauffen, endowed it with ſeveral villages, hamlets, manors, and lands, and granted to it many privileges, which were confirmed, not only by king Rudolph, in the year 1280, but alſo by ſucceeding kings and emperors. In the year 1376, in particular, the emperor, Charles IV, took the convent into the patronage of the empire, exempting it from the juriſdiction of the provincial procurators of Upper Swabia, to whom, however, it ſtill pays, annually, twenty buſhels of peas, one tun of wine, and one pound of pepper, as protection money. The aſſeſſment of the abby, in the imperial matricula, is twenty-five florins. Its rate to the chamber at Wetzlar, is eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half: two miles S. Ravenſburg.

Weiſſenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles N. Grein.

Weiſſenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. Freyſtatt.

Weiſſenborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: three miles SSE. Freyburg.

Weiſſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles SSW. Zwickau, and forty-eight WSW. Dreſden.

Weiſſenburg, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, celebrated for its medicinal baths: eighteen miles S. Berne.

Weiſſenfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 28 miles WNW. Crainburg, and 20 W. Retmanſdorf.

Weiſſenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It gives title to a branch of the houſe of Saxony, called *Saxe Weiſſenfels*, who ordinarly reſide in a citadel above the town, called *Auguſtuſberg*. In the year 1756, the arſenal was ſtripped by Pruſſians: 18 miles WSW. Leipſic, and 6 NE. Naumburg. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Weiſſenhorn, a town and citadel, which gives name to a county of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, belonging to the lords of Fugger: eight miles SE. Ulm.

Weiſſenpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy

archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NW. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

Weiſſenſee, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the centre of Thuringia, near what formerly conſtituted an inland lake, which was divided into the Great and Leſs, or into the Upper and Lower, between both which it lay; but the former being drained in the year 1705, and converted into arable and meadow-grounds, a ſmall part of it only being left then; and this alſo has been ſince dried up. On account of its fidelity to its ſovereigns, in the time of the great inſurrection of the peaſants, in the year 1525, it obtained of duke George letters of freedom, by virtue of which it is only to pay one-half of the ſeveral cuſtomary provincial grants, evaluations, taxes, and tenths; whence it ſtill pays but one-half of the tax upon liquor: 14 miles N. Erfurt, and 17 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 28. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Weiſſenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Egra, where it forms a large pond or lake, abounding in fiſh: 6 miles NNW. Wonſiedel, and 15 NE. Bayreuth.

Weiſſenthurn, a town of Sclavonia: 18 miles NNW. Verovitza.

Weiſſenthurn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles ESE. Judenburg.

Weiſſenſtein, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles NNE. Deckendorp, and 20 E. Straubing.

Weiſſenitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes in two branches, the Wilde and Rothe, which unite two miles E. Thurand, and afterwards run into the Elbe, near Dreſden.

Weiſtra, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Steyr.

Weiſwaſſer, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles NW. Jung Bunzel.

Weiſswaſſer, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3½ miles SW. Patſchkau.

Weiſzbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles NNW. Wolkenſtein.

Weitenfelds, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles WSW. Gurck.

Weitenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: two miles SSE. Griefswalde.

Weitenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Windiſch Gratz.

Weitra, or *Weitrach*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 36 miles NW. Crems, and 68 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Weitraſeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Hardegg.

Weitteneg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 18 miles above Crems.

Weitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NE. Graz.

Weitzsberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles NE. Gratz.

Weixelburg, ſee *Weichſelburg*.

Weixlpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles WSW. St. Polten.

Wekſidorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſeven miles NW. Brannau.

Welach, ſee *Velach*.

Welav, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: this town is chiefly remarkable in hiſtory for the treaty concluded here with Poland, on the 19th of September, 1657, when the elector, Frederick William, was inveſted with the ſovereignty of Ducal Pruſſia; and this inveſtiture was alſo ratified at Bidgoſt, or Bromberg, in Poland: 22 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

Welchpool, ſee *Welſhpool*.

Welcome Bay, a bay at the weſt end of the iſland of Java.

Welderen, or *Marienburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: three miles NE. Dulman.

Weldon (Great), a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 28 miles NE. Northampton, and 84 N. London.

Welds, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Connecticut, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Welin, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles NE. Chrudim.

Welland, a river of England, which paſſes by Stamford, Market Deeping, Spalding, &c. and empties itſelf into the German Sea, in what is called *The Waſh*, between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

Welland, a river of Canada, which runs into the river Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario.

Welles, ſee *Wells*.

Welleſmitza, a town of Servia, on the Danube: ten miles SE. Orſova.

Wellfleet Bay, a bay of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Cape Cod Bay.

Wellin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SW. Biezow.

Wellingborough, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It is ſaid to take its name from a number of wells or ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal. It is an ancient town, having been deſtroyed by the Danes. In the year 1738, 800 houſes were deſtroyed by fire, ſince which time it has been rebuilt, principally with ſtone; its chief trade is in corn, with a manufacture of lace:

21 miles NE. Northampton, and 68 N. London.

Wellington, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It was at this place Charles I aſſembled his army, in his road to Shrewſbury, and iſſued his firſt proclamation and orders: 11 miles E. Shrewſbury, and 143 NW. London.

Wellington, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges and druggets, &c.: ſeven miles SW. Taunton, and 147 WSW. London.

Wellinkoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſix miles W. Schwiert.

Wellye (The), a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Cornwall: 9 miles SE. Penzance.

Wells, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet. It receives its name from a remarkable ſpring, called *St. Andrew's Well*, vulgarly *Bottomleſs Well*, which riſes near the epiſcopal palace, and emitting a copious ſtream, ſurrounds that ſtructure with its waters, and thence tranſmits them through the ſouth-weſt parts of the town. Its ancient appellations were *Tethiſcine*, *Tudington*, *Tidington*, *Theodorodunum*, *Welwe*, *Wieleo*, and *Fonticuli*, moſt of them alluding to its fountain. The city is ſmall and compact, in general well built, and neatly paved. It is divided into four verderies, in the manner of wards. The market-place is on the eaſt ſide of the city, and is wide and airy. In it there ſtood till lately a curious market-croſs, built in the year 1542, by biſhop Knight and dean Woolman for the accommodation of poor people. Near the ſite of this croſs ſtands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes, from an aqueduct, built by biſhop Beckington, near the ſource of St. Andrew's Well, between the cathedral and the palace. This city was firſt incorporated by Reginald Fitz Joceline, in the time of Richard I, and afterwards the charter was confirmed by king John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, erected the city into a free borough, and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays. It was then ſtyled The Maſter and Commonalty of the Borough of Wells; but the 19th of July, 31 of Elizabeth, it was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Maſters, and Burgeſſes, of the city of Wells, and was to conſiſt of a mayor, recorder, &c. From the 26th year of Edward I, the city has ſent members to parliament, who, in the reign of Henry V, were choſen in the county-court; but in the reign of Edward IV, by the mayor and commonalty. This city is indebted for its origin to the religious zeal of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, who, in the year of our Lord 704, founded here a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the honour of St Andrew the Apoſtle, whoſe ſacred ſtream invited him to this ſpot of ſolitude and retirement. Sixty-two years after, that is, in the year 766, Kineulf, ſucceſſor to Segebert, in the Weſt Saxon territories, gave, for the ſupport and maintenance of the clergy here eſtabliſhed, who at firſt were only four in number, eleven manſes, or farms, ſituated near the river Welwe, and contiguous to the vally of Aſancomb: in which ſtate this little ſeminary ſubſiſted till the year 905, when ſeveral biſhops, having been conſecrated by Plegmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in purſuance of an edict iſſued by king Edward the Elder, one of them was appointed over king Ina's college at Wells, and the province of Somerſet was aſſigned him for his dioceſe and ſeat of juriſdiction. In the year 1087, John de Villula, a native of Tours, in France, ſucceeded to the biſhopric. This prelate being ſtrongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune in the practice of phyſic, without any intimation of his clergy, determined to fix his pontifical ſeat there. In this deſign he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abby and biſhopric together, and gave him 500 marks, with which he purchaſed the whole city; and then renouncing Wells, took upon himſelf the title of biſhop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monaſtery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had abbots over them for upwards one hundred years, became ſubordinate to the priors, and ſubject to the biſhops of the dioceſe: after this, great contentions aroſe betwixt the people of Bath and Wells, which of thoſe cities ſhould be honoured with the epiſcopal ſeat; and the matter being referred, by compromiſe, to the biſhop's arbitration, he ordained, that the biſhops of this dioceſe ſhould not be called biſhops of Wells, as they had been of old, nor of Bath, as they were of late; but that taking their name from both churches, they ſhould, for the future, be called biſhops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches, when the ſee was vacant, ſhould appoint an equal number of delegates, by whoſe votes the biſhop ſhould be choſen, and that he ſhould be inſtalled both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now ſtands, was built in the year 1239, by biſhop Joceline de Wells, in the form of a croſs, being in length, from eaſt to weſt, 380 feet, and from north to ſouth, 130 feet. The number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants about 4000. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater: the markets are on

on Wednesday and Saturday: nineteen miles SW. Bath, and 120 W. London.

Wells, a seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated on a small river not far from the German Sea: thirty miles NE. Lynn, and 121 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Wells, a town of West Florida, situated on the west side of St. Andrew's Bay. *Long.* 85. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

Wells, a town of the United States of America, in the district of Main, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name: twenty miles SW. Portland. *Long.* 70. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Wells, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the river Traun: 11 miles SSW. Lintz, and 96 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Welmicb, or *Welmenach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Rhine. This place was taken by the imperial general Bonninghausen, in the year 1635: one mile from St. Goar.

Welmina, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles W. Leitmeritz.

Welovar, a town of Croatia: sixteen miles SE. Creutz.

Welpsholtz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, memorable on account of a victory which Lotharie, duke of Saxony, obtained over Henry V, in the year 1115.

Welsbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Unstrutt, near Thomasbruck, in Thuringia.

Welschbillig, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: eighteen miles NNE. Luxemburg, and six NNW. Treves.

Welshpool, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, situated near the Severn, with a weekly market on Monday. It has a good town-hall, where the assizes for the county are held. Great quantities of flannel, made in the neighbourhood, are sent from hence to Shrewsbury. The Severn begins to be navigable about three quarters of a mile from the town. Near Welshpool stands Powis Castle, built in the beginning of the twelfth century: eighteen miles WSW. Shrewsbury, and 169 WNW. London.

Welstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: seven miles ESE. Creutznach.

Welsun, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: two leagues W. Hattem.

Weltenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the right side of the Danube: twenty miles ENE. Ingoldstadt, and eleven SW. Ratisbon.

Weltersburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen: one mile S. Westerburg, and twenty-one ENE. Coblentz.

Weltzenen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: five miles N. Werl.

Welwarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: eight miles NE. Schlan.

Welwin, a village of England, in the county of Herts, where the general massacre of the Danes is said to have begun in the year 1012. In this place, Dr. Young, who was the rector, wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts. Here is a chalybeate spring: twenty-five miles S. Bedford, and twenty-five N. London.

Welzheim, or *Welzen*, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, belonging to the circle of Franconia, but situated in the duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Lein: twenty miles E. Stuttgart, and five SE. Schorndorf.

Wem, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thursday: 10½ miles N. Shrewsbury, and 164 NW. London.

Wembdingen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: ten miles E. Nordlingen, and thirty-one W. Ingoldstadt. *Long.* 28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Wemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and landgraviate of Leuchtenberg: six miles SW. Leuchtenberg, and three N. Preimt.

Wemmerby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles N. Calmar.

Wemys (West), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with some considerable saltworks: four miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

Wemys (East), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: five miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

Wendel, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: fifteen miles N. Upsal.

Wendelstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: eight miles S. Nuremberg.

Wendelstein, a town and ruined citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: six miles SW. Querfurt, and three NE. Wiehe.

Wenden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: four miles S. Olpe.

Wendling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles W. Tauffkirchen.

Wendlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the river Neckar: twelve miles SE. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight NW. Ulm. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Wendover, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thursday. It is a borough, and sends two

members to the Britiſh parliament: 5½ miles SE. Ayleſbury, and 35 NW. London.

Weng, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles NNE. Rottenmann.

Wengia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-two miles ENE. Gothenburg.

Wenhofdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

Wenigzell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles WSW. Fridberg.

Wenings, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: four miles NW. Birſtein, and twenty-four ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a nunnery; the remains of the abby church, which was built in the year 1080, ſhow it to have been very magnificent. In the reign of Richard II, here was a copper-mine: it is now principally noted for limeſtone and tobacco-pipe clay. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 12½ miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 147 NW. London.

Wenner Lake, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland; eighty miles long, and from twenty to thirty wide. This lake is ſtored with great plenty of fiſh. Four-and-twenty rivers empty themſelves into the Wenner Lake, yet none flows out of it but the large river, called *Gotha Elbe*, by which outlet it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. There are ſeveral iſlands in this lake. In the year 1744, the diet reſolved to make the paſſage, from the Wenner Lake and the Gotha Elbe to Gothenburg, and from thence to Orebro, navigable.

Wennersborg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Wenner Lake. This town was once a fortreſs, but at preſent an open town. It is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Warmland to Gotheburg: fifteen miles E. Uddevalla.

Wenooaette, ſee *Otakootaia*.

Wenſchken See, a lake of Pruſſia: nine miles E. Rhein.

Wenſyſſel, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Aalborg: ſix leagues NW. Aalborg.

Went, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Don.

Wenthuſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: five miles E. Hildeſheim, and eighteen WSW. Wolfenbuttel.

Wenſum, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, below Norwich.

Weobly, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11½ miles NW. Hereford, and 141 WNW. London.

Weray, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, ſeven miles S. Aberyſtwith.

Werbeka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles S. Braclaw.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Havel and the Elbe: 33 miles NNW. Brandenburg, and 53 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: four miles SSE. Colbatch.

Werberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twelve miles SSE. Fulda.

Werd, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on a lake to which it gives name: eight miles W. Clagenfurt.

Werda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles NE. Oelnitz.

Werdau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: ſix miles W. Zwickau.

Werdem, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: eighteen miles NNW. Tilſit.

Werden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Roer. In this town is a princely abby, founded in the year 778, which is aſſeſſed at 48 florins, and pays for each chamber-term 81 rix-dollars, 14½ kruitzers. This foundation enjoys a revenue of above 20,000 rix-dollars. The king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark, has not only the right of advocacy over this foundation, but alſo brings it under his ſupreme territorial power: eleven miles NNE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Werdenberg, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Glarus, which was formerly governed by counts of its own, who were at one time very powerful. In the year 1485, it was purchaſed by the canton of Lucerne; and, after changing owners, in the years 1493 and 1498, was purchaſed by the canton of Glarus, in the year 1519, and has remained ever ſince annexed to that canton, though the inhabitants have ſeveral times been mutinous and revolted; eſpecially in the year 1525, and again, in the year 1719, and required ſome conſiderable force to reduce them to ſubjection. The town is fortified: eleven miles SSE. Appenzell, and twenty-five ENE. Glarus.

Werdenfels, a town and caſtle of Germany, in

in the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county in the bishopric of Freysing: twenty miles S. Weilhaim.

Werder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Havel: four miles W. Potzdam.

Werding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles NNW. Schwannastadt.

Werdohl, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark: 31 miles NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Were, or *Wear*, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Northumberland, crosses the county of Durham, and runs into the German Sea, at Sunderland.

Weren, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, six miles below Carolstadt, in the bishopric of Wurzburg.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Salza, with a castle, memorable for having been the retreat of the archbishop of Salzburg, whom the duke of Bavaria had driven from his capital for having married: fifteen miles NW. Radstadt, and fourteen SSW. Hallein.

Wergelu, or *Wurghlab*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 370 miles SW. Mourzouk, and 600 NE. Tombuctou.

Wering, or *Woringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn: two miles S. Zons, and twelve NNW. Cologn.

Werl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: thirteen miles WSW. Lippstadt, and fifty-two NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Werm, or *Worm*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Wassemberg, in the duchy of Juliers.

Wermsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and circle of Leipsic: thirty-six miles NW. Dresden, and twenty-three S. Leipsic.

Wernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: three miles NE. Rahnis.

Werne, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: nineteen miles S. Munster. *Long.* 25. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Wernech, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Weren: five miles SW. Schweinfurt, and seventeen N. Wurzburg.

Wernenchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: six miles ESE. Bernau, and sixteen NE. Berlin.

Wernsels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstadt: four miles NW. Spalt, and twenty N. Aichstadt.

Wernigerode, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the principality of Halberstadt, on the east and south by the principality of Blankenburg, and on the west by the Harz Forest; about twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth. One part is mountainous, and the other level. Amongst the mountains, the most distinguished of all is the Great Brocken, or Blocksberg, which is one of the highest, or, according to some, the very highest mountain in all Germany. On its summit scarce any small shrubs grow, much less trees; and the snow remains frequently there till midsummer, and in some of the northern parts even yet longer. The levels are very fertile in all kinds of grain, pulse, turnips, flax, culinary herbs, and other vegetables and fruits. The mountains afford very valuable plants, with berries of various kinds, particularly crown-berries, of which great quantities are preserved; game and wild fowl are plentiful. The researches after silver and copper mines in this country, have for some time been given over, but it abounds in marl, clay for bricks and pots, together with limestone, freestone, turf, cobalt, lead, and iron: no part of the country can be called barren. The principal exports are oatmeal, corn, berries, timber, and brush-wood, as also deals, oil-cakes, oxen, hogs, venison, fish, chalk, saltpetre, gunpowder, cast and wrought iron, manufactured copper, paper, cloth, stuffs, &c. Formerly, the county had counts of its own, to whom it gave title; but in the year 1268, Conrad, count of Wernigerode, resigned his seat and town of Wernigerode, as a fief to John Otho and Conrad, marggraves of Brandenburg, and their descendants. Count Henry, the last of his name, dying in the year 1429, without heirs, the county, pursuant to an agreement, devolved to count Botho VI, of Stolberg; and, in the seventeenth century, on a partition of their patrimony, betwixt the sons of Christopher, count of Stolberg, Count Henry Ernest obtained this county, which was settled on his eldest son, count Christian Ernest: thus the county of Wernigerode is a fief of the king of Prussia, as marggrave of Brandenburg, and is under his sovereignty. In the year 1714, an agreement was entered into betwixt king Frederick William, and count Christian Ernest, for settling of their respective rights. The king, as sovereign of the county, levies the excise in the town of Wernigerode, one-tenth of which goes to the count, taxes the county, raises soldiers, but never quarters any upon it, and

and appeals lie from the count's regency to the revenue court, at Berlin. The revenues of this county are very conſiderable, being reckoned at no leſs than 50,000 rix-dollars per annum. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Wernigerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſmall river, and conſiſting of three parts: *The Old Town*, containing two churches, and about 430 houſes, with a houſe belonging to the county; *The New Town*, containing one church and about 200 houſes; and the ſuburbs, called *Noſchenrode*, which contains one church, and 150 houſes. On a high mountain, directly above the town, is the caſtle, in which the counts' family archives are kept. The principal buſineſs of the town conſiſts in agriculture, brewing, diſtilling, and manufactures of cloth and ſtuffs: ten miles SW. Halberſtadt, and twenty-ſeven SSE. Wolfenbuttel. *Long.* 28. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Wernitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in Franconia, about five miles S. from Rotenburg, paſſes by Dinkelſbuhl, Waſſertrudingen, Oettingen, Donauwert, &c. and runs into the Danube, near the laſt town.

Wernſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles W. Leypa.

Wero, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 43. N.

Werra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles NE. Eisfeldt, in the principality of Coburg, paſſes by Eisfeld, Hildburghauſen, Meinungen, Saltzungen, Vach, Bercka, Gerſtungen, Creutzberg, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, &c. and joins the Fulda at Munden, where the united ſtreams form the Weſer.

Werrear, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere.

Weiſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: eight miles NE. Tecklenburg.

Wert (Nieder), a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: two miles NNE. Weert.

Wertach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lach, a little below Augſburg.

Werter See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carintha; 2 miles W. Clagenfurt.

Werth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Ratiſbon: eleven miles NW. Straubing, and twelve E. Ratiſbon.

Wertheim, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the electorate of Mentz, and the biſhopric of Wurzburg, watered by the Maine, which here receives the Tauber. The ancient counts became extinct in the year 1556. It was afterwards divided among ſeveral princes; among others the prince of Lowenſtein had a part, and took the title of Lowenſtein Wertheim, and are divided into two branches, Vinneburg, and Rochefort; each of which pays for a Roman month, twenty-ſix florins thirty kruitzers, and to the Imperial chamber forty-three rixdollars twenty-five kruitzers. The biſhop of Wurzburg, and the count of Caſtel alſo poſſeſs a part, beſides ſeveral fiefs of the empire, Bohemia, Wurzburg, and Fulda.

Wertheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and a capital of a county to which it gives name, at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber. The magiſtrates are principally of Calviniſts, but the Roman Catholics and Lutherans have a church in common: forty-two miles ENE. Manheim, and twenty W. Wurzburg. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 41. N.

Wertheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: twenty-two miles E. Frankfort on the Main.

Werther, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: five miles NNW. Bielefeld.

Wertingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: fourteen miles NNW. Augſburg, and thirty NE. Ulm.

Werwick, or *Warwick*, or *Verwick*, a town of Flanders, on the Lis: three miles SW. Menin.

Weſe, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Ourt, a little above Chiny, in the duchy of Luxemburg.

Weſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine. This town was formerly Imperial, and governed by its own laws under the protection of the elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1614, it was taken by the Spaniards, and in the year 1672 by the French, and by the latter again in the year 1757: ſeventeen miles ESE. Cleves, and fifteen NE. Gueldres. *Long.* 24. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Weſel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves. This town was immediately dependent on the empire, from Frederick to Henry VII; the latter of whom, wanting money to carry on an expedition to Italy, ſold it to the archbiſhop of Treves. In the year 1639, it was taken by the Swedes, and in the year 1689 by the French: twenty miles S. Coblentz, and 46 ENE. Treves.

Weſelich, or *Weiſling*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ſeven miles SSE. Cologn.

Weſen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Gaſter: ſeven miles S. Utznach.

Weſen,

Weſen, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: four miles S. Hattem.

Weſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: forty-two miles N. Spandau.

Weſep, a town of Holland, on the Vecht, and being well fortified towards the eaſt, the great buſineſs of the inhabitants, is to carry freſh water from hence out of the Vecht to Amſterdam, for brewing and other uſes, for which traffic they have a particular kind of barges. In the year 1356, this town was ſacked and burned by the Utrechters; and in the year 1506 taken by the duke of Guelderland: four miles SE. Amſterdam.

Weſer, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, paſſes by Hameln, Rinteln, Minden, Niemburg, Hoya, Bremen, &c. and runs into the German Sea, about *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Weſtingbuhren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated near the coaſt of the North Sea: fifty-five miles NW. Hamburg, and thirty SW. Sleſwick.

Weſowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſixty miles NNE. Zytomiers.

Weſſely, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: five miles NNE. Straſnitz.

Weſſem, or *Weſſum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, taken by the French under Miranda, in December 1792: four miles SSW. Ruremond.

Weſſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NW. Efferding.

Weſt Bay, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean, in Cook's Straits, between the two iſlands of New Zealand.

Weſt Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of the counties of Dorſet and Devon, of vaſt extent. It begins weſt of Portland, and ends at Berry Point near Torbay, according to ſome; according to others, from Portland to Lyme or Exmouth. The tide is current here nine hours; high water at ten o'clock at new and full moon; an eaſt-ſouth-eaſt moon makes full ſea. The ſea off the coaſt is reckoned the moſt dangerous part of the Channel, eſpecially on the weſt, were ſhips, not aware of the currents, are embayed and driven aſhore on the beach. When ſhips are ſo deeply embayed, that there is no poſſibility of getting off, eſpecially at the beginning of the ebb, they may run boldly on the beach, and the mariners are to remain aboard for five or ſix ſeas; they may then ſtep on ſhore with ſafety; but if they leave the ſhip inſtantly it is dangerous and fatal: light-houſes have been ſerviceable for preventing theſe accidents. Where ſhips that come from the weſt, neglect to keep a good offing, or are taken ſhort by contrary winds, and cannot weather the highland at Portland, but are driven between the iſland and the main-land, they periſh without remedy; and it has been obſerved, that more Dutch veſſels are loſt here than any other, almoſt every year, eſpecially in winter, which is thought to be owing to an obſtinate adherence to old charts, and not allowing for the true variation of the compaſs. When the variation is weſt, the true Channel courſe is weſt-by-ſouth from Dungeneſs to the Caſkets; Portland Bill, and the Caſkets are fifteen leagues aſunder nearly in a meridian. Dr. Hally obſerves, that the navigation up and down the Channel is an eaſt variation: weſt-ſouth-weſt is the true courſe. The Channel between Portland and the Caſkets is forty fathoms deep, and in fair weather, one may ſee in that depth, the land on both ſides: the nearer England the ſhoalier, the nearer the Caſket the deeper.

Weſt Bay, a bay in Lake Superior. *Long.* 91. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Weſt Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of Virgin-Gorda, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 62. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

Weſt Gothland, or *Weſtrogothia*, ſee *Gothland*.

Weſt Harbour, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, formed by a peninſula, called *Portland Ridge*. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Weſt Point, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the York River: thirty-five miles E. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Weſtborough, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts; thirty-three miles W. Boſton.

Weſtbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, firſt incorporated by king Henry IV. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a manufacture of broad-cloth, and a weekly-market on Friday: twenty-ſix miles WNW. Saliſbury, and 101 W. London.

Weſtenſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles E. Rendſburg.

Weſtenſee, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on the ſide of the lake of the ſame name: 8 miles SE. Rendſburg.

Weſterabs, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Weſtmanland, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Malar Lake, the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of the governor of the province. In this town is a caſtle, and a weighing houſe for metals, from whence a vaſt quantity of iron, copper, and braſs is exported every year to Stockholm. The cathedral is a ſpacious and magnificent ſtructure, but is particularly remarkable for the architecture of its tower,

and for being the burial place of king Erick XIV. The trade carried on at Weſterahs is very conſiderable. This city has often ſuffered very much by fire, particularly in the year 1714: thirty-ſix miles WSW. Upſal, and forty-eight WNW. Stockholm.

Weſterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Weſterwald. The lords of Weſterburg, ſucceeded the counts of Leiningen. They are counts of Leiningen and lords of Weſterburg: 16 miles WNW. Weilburg, and 34 N. Mentz.

Weſterby, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: thirty miles SSW. Providence.

Weſterham, or *Weſtram*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, the native place of the brave general Wolf, and where he lies buried; it has a weekly market on Saturday: twenty miles WSW. Maidſtone, and twenty-two S. London,

Weſterhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: three miles E. Regenſtein.

Weſtern, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: twenty miles W. Worceſter.

Weſtern Iſlands, ſee *Azores*.

Weſtern Iſlands, or *Hebrides*, a name given to a great number of iſlands, ſituated in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the weſt of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be thirty, is conſidered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uiſt, Skye, Benbecula, Mull, and Jura. Theſe iſlands were anciently called *Ebude* and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for ſome ages, their own governors: one little king to each iſland, or to each group, as neceſſity required. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which, it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans. In the year 1089, is an evident proof of the independency of the iſlanders on Norway: for, on the death of Lagman, one of their monarchs, they ſent a deputation to O'Brian, king of Ireland, to requeſt a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in ſome other reſpects their Scottiſh neighbours: the iſlanders muſt have given them ſome pretence to ſovereignty, for, in the year 1093, Donald-bane, king of Scotland, called in Magnus the Barefooted, king of Norway, and bribed him by a promiſe of all the iſlands; Magnus accepted the terms, but, at the ſame time, boaſted, that he did not come to invade the territories of others, but to reſume the ancient rights of Norway. His conqueſts were rapid and complete, for beſides the iſlands, by an ingenious fraud, he added Kintyre to his dominions. In the thirteenth century, however, they were ceded to Scotland, but Scotland ſeems to have received no real acquiſition of ſtrength: the iſlands ſtill remained governed by powerful chieftains, the deſcendants of Somerled, thane of Heregaidel or Argyle, who, marrying the daughter of Olave, king of Man, left a divided dominion to his ſons Dugal and Reginald: from the firſt were deſcended the Mac-dougals, of Lorn, from the laſt powerful clan of the Macdonalds. The lordſhip of Argyle, with Mull, and the iſlands north of it, fell to the ſhare of the firſt; Hay, Kintyre, and the ſouthern iſles, were the portion of the laſt: a diviſion that formed the diſtinction of the Sudereys and Nordereys. Theſe chieftains were the ſcourges of the kingdom; they are known in hiſtory, but as the deva ſtations of a tempeſt: for their paths were marked with the moſt barbarous deſolution. Encouraged by their diſtance from the ſeat of royalty, and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exerciſed a regal power, and often aſſumed the title; but are more generally known in hiſtory by the ſtyle of the lords of the iſles, or the earls of Roſs; and ſometimes by that of the Macdonalds. Hiſtorians are ſilent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the Danes, in the year 1263, till that of 1335, when John, lords of the iſles, withdrew his allegiance. In the beginning of the next century, his ſucceſſors were ſo independent, that Henry IV entered into a formal alliance with the brothers, Donald and John; this encouraged them to commit freſh hoſtilities againſt their natural prince. Donald, under pretence of a claim to the earldom of Roſs, invaded and made a conqueſt of that country; but penetrating as far as the ſhire of Aberdeen, after a fierce but undeciſive battle with the royal party, thought proper to retire, and in a little time to ſwear allegiance to his monarch, James I. But he was permitted to retain the county of Roſs, and aſſume the title of earl. His ſucceſſor, Alexander, at the head of ten thouſand men, attacked and burned Inverneſs; at length, terrified with the preparations made againſt him, he fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to ſtrict confinement. His kinſman and deputy, Donald Ballock, reſenting the impriſonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and deſtroyed the country with fire and ſword: but on his flight was taken and put to death by an Iriſh chieftain, with whom he ſought protection. In the

reign

reign of James II, in the year 1461, Donald, another petty tyrant, an earl of Roſs, and lord of the iſles, renewed the pretence of independence, ſurprized the caſtle of Inverneſs, forced his way as far as Athol, obliged the earl and counteſs, with the principal inhabitants, to ſeek refuge in the church of St. Bridget, in hopes of finding ſecurity from his cruelty by the ſanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers ſet fire to the church, put the eccleſiaſtics to the ſword, and, with a great booty, carried the earl and counteſs priſoners to his caſtle of Claig, in the iſland of Ilay. In a ſecond expedition, immediately following the firſt, he ſuffered the penalty of his impiety: a tempeſt overtook him, and overwhelmed moſt of his aſſociates; and he, eſpaping to Inverneſs, periſhed by the hands of an Iriſh harper; his ſurviving followers returned to Ilay, conveyed the earl and counteſs of Athol to the ſanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by reſtoring the plunder, and making donations to the ſhrine of the offended ſaint. John, ſucceſſor to the laſt earl of Roſs, entered into alliance with Edward IV, ſent ambaſſadors to the court of England, where Edward empowered the biſhop of Durham and earl of Wincheſter to conclude a treaty with him, another Donald Balloch, and his ſon and heir John. They agreed to ſerve the king with all their power, and to become his ſubjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks ſterling for life, in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and theſe iſland allies, in caſe of the conqueſt of Scotland, were to have confirmed to them all the poſſeſſions north of the Scottiſh Sea; and in caſe of a truce with the Scottiſh monarch, they were to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of James III, and dropped his new allies. James, determined to ſubdue this rebellious race, ſent againſt them a powerful army, under the earl of Athol, and took leave of him with this good wiſh, *Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters*; as much as to ſay, *go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*: which the family of Athol have uſed ever ſince for their motto. Roſs was terrified into a ſubmiſſion; obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which, by act of parliament, was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the ſame time the king reſtored to him Knapdale and Kintyre, which the earl had reſigned, and inveſted him anew with the lordſhip of the iſles, to hold them of the king by ſervice and relief. Thus the great power of the iſles was broken; yet, for a conſiderable time after, the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into ſmall rebellions or haraſſed each other in private wars, and tyranny ſeems but to have been multiplied. James V found it neceſſary to make the voyage of the iſles in perſon, in the year 1536; ſeized and brought away with him ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable leaders, and obliged them to find ſecurity for their own good behaviour, and that of their vaſſals. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding ſeveral to have been uſurped, reunited their lands to the crown. In the ſame voyage he had the glory of cauſing a ſurvey to be taken of the coaſts of Scotland and of the iſlands, by his pilot, Alexander Lindeſay, which were publiſhed in the year 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicholay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that ſucceeded the death of James, occaſioned a neglect of theſe inſulated parts of the Scottiſh dominions, and left them in a ſtate of anarchy: in the year 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable inſurrection, oppoſing the royal grant of Kintyre to the earl of Argyle, and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a ſort of rebellion, and the ſword of the greater, as uſual in weak governments, was employed againſt them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the Campbels during the reign of James VI, and the beginning of that of Charles I. An act of parliament, paſſed in the year 1748, to aboliſh heritable juriſdictions, &c. has deprived the chieftains of the power of doing ſo much miſchief in future. They are now quiet and good ſubjects. See *Lewis*, *Skye*, *Mull*, *Jura*, *St. Kilda*, &c.

Weſternach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Mindel, two miles N. Mindelheim.

Weſtermo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: ſixty-two miles W. Stockholm.

Weſterwald, a diſtrict of Germany, in the north part of Wetteraw, or Wetteravia.

Weſterwyck, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic. This bay is called *Spareſund*; and near it is a cuſtom-houſe, where all homeward and outward bound ſhips are ſearched. Weſterwick formerly ſtood two Swediſh miles higher up in the country, on the ſpot where the market-town of Gammelly now ſtands. It has a good harbour, a commodious quay, and a cloth manufacture; and carries a briſk trade in ſhip-timber, and all ſorts of naval ſtores: ſixty-eight miles N. Calmar. *Long.* 16. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Weſtfield, a river of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut, four miles S. Springfeld.

Weſtgate Bay, a bay of the river Thames, on the north coaſt of the county of Kent, ſituated to the weſt of Margate.

Weſtham, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: four miles NW. Richmond.

Weſthofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: five miles NNW. Worms, and twenty NNW. Manheim.

Weſthofen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, four leagues W. Straſburg, and three SSE. Savern.

Weſthoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: four miles SW. Schwiert.

Weſtmaes, a town of the iſland of Beyerland: four miles SE. Beyerland.

Weſtman, or *Weſtmonia*, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 20. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Weſtmannland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Upland, on the ſouth by Sudermanland, Nericia, and the Malar Lake, and on the weſt by Warmeland; about 110 miles in length, and eighty in breadth where wideſt. The ſoil is fertile, and conſiſts moſtly of arable lands, with meadows, paſtures, and very fine woods in proportion; and it is reckoned the moſt famous province in the kingdom for mines. The iron trade carried on by the inhabitants of Weſtmannland, is the moſt conſiderable in all Sweden: the quantity of iron exported annually from Weſterahs, Arboga, and Kioping is very large. The ſouth part of the province chiefly conſiſts of arable and meadow lands, and ſupplies the inhabitants of the mine-diſtricts with corn; and the northern parts abound in mine-works, and fine woods. Weſtmannland is well watered both with rivers and lakes, which yield a vaſt plenty of fiſh; and the Malar lake is a great advantage to its commerce, as it opens a paſſage, from this province to Stockholm. The chief ſubſiſtance of the inhabitants is derived from agriculture and the mines, breeding of cattle and fiſhing: the wood, hammer-mills, &c. alſo employ a great many hands.

Weſtmeath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Cavan, on the north-eaſt and eaſt by Meath, on the ſouth by King's County, and on the weſt by Roſcommon, and north-weſt by Longford; about thirty-three miles from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and twenty-four broad from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. It contains ſixty-two pariſhes, about 13,700 houſes, and 69,000 inhabitants. No part of this country is encumbered with mountains, but conſiderable tracts of land are rendered unproductive, by large lakes and bogs; yet the convenience of turf for fuel, is in ſome degree a compenſation. The ſoil is in general light, but in ſome parts rich and deep; and though there is a greater proportion of graſs-land, yet more corn is raiſed than ſerves for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Inny, and Broſna. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, for the town of Athlone, Kilbeggan, and Mullingar, and the village of Fowre, two each.

Weſtminſter, a city of England, on the left bank of the Thames, and ſo united to London, as to appear one city. It is ſaid to take its name from the abby or minſter, ſituated to the weſt of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times, this noble part of the great metropolis of the kingdom was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy notice but its minſter or abby, ſituated in a marſhy iſland, called *Thorny*, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames and on the others by a branch of the river, called *Long-ditch*. In this ſituation was the abby, minſter, or monaſtery founded; for the convenience of which a few houſes were probably firſt erected, and theſe, at length, grew into a ſmall town, in ancient books, called the town of Weſtminſter. It was thus, for many ages, a place entirely diſtinct from London, and there was a large ſpace between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either ſide to the Thames and to the fields. In the year 1585, we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a houſe at Ivy-bridge, his intereſt brought the pavement of the road to be extended thither, and many of the houſes of the nobility were erected in the Strand. Weſtminſter owed its moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges to Henry VIII; for, in the 37th year of his reign, an act was paſſed to authorize him, by either letters-patent or proclamations, to make it an honour, a title of diſtinction, which he was impowered by the ſame act to confer upon Kingſton-upon-Hull, St. Oſyth's in Eſſex, and Donnington in Berkſhire; and after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, he converted it into a biſhopric, in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middleſex, except Fulham, which was ſtill to belong to the biſhopric of London, as its dioceſe; upon this occaſion Weſtminſter became a city, for the making of which, according to the lord chief juſtice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a biſhop's ſee; it had many years before been the ſeat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals; moſt

of our ſovereigns had been crowned, and had their ſepulchres in the abby church, and the ancient palace, being almoſt deſtroyed by fire, the laſt mentioned prince had here his palace of Whitehall, which he purchaſed of Cardinal Wolſey; he alſo built the palace of St James, and incloſed a fine ſpot of ground, which he converted into a park, for the accommodation of both palaces; and this was no ſooner finiſhed, than he erected the ſtately gate near the banquetting houſe, and added to it a magnificent gallery for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility and gentry to ſit in, in order to ſee the juſtings and other military exerciſes in the tilt-yard; and ſoon after the ſame prince erected a tennis-court, cock-pit, and places for bowling. From that time the buildings began to extend every way, but the palace was burned down ſoon after. It never had but one biſhop, the ſee being tranſlated to Norwich, by Edward VI, in the year 1550; though, by courteſy, it has ſtill retained the title of city. It contains two pariſhes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and ſeven others within its liberties, viz. St, Martin's-in-the-fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, with the precinct of the Savoy; each of which contains ſo great a number of inhabitants that a moiety of them could not attend divine ſervice, if there were not likewiſe many chapels of eaſe and other places of worſhip. The government of both city and liberties are under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs, and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, near Newgate-ſtreet, in the city of London, and in ſome places in Eſſex, that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever ſince the reformation, been in the hands laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. Of theſe magiſtrates, the principal is the high ſteward, who is uſually a nobleman: this great officer is choſen by the dean and chapter; his poſt is not unlike that of chancellor of an univerſity, and he holds it during life; but, upon his death or reſignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean ſits as high ſteward, till the election be over. The next great officer is the deputy ſteward, who is choſen by the high ſteward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who alſo holds his poſt during life, ſupplies the place of a ſheriff, for he keeps the court-leet with the other magiſtrates, and is always chairman at the quarter-ſeſſions. The high-bailiff, who is the next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high ſteward; he likewiſe holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and, in the court-leet, ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him all fines, forfeitures, and ſtrays belong, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy, well verſed in the laws. There are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office, in all reſpects, reſembles that of aldermens' deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his juriſdiction; and out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes; one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court-leet next to the head bailiff. There is alſo a high conſtable who is alſo choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his direction. Thus the government of Weſtminſter has but a little reſemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, ſince its repreſentatives are choſen by its houſeholders, and it has not the power of making freemen, has no trading companies, nor any other courts, beſides thoſe of the leet, the ſeſſions, and a court of requeſts. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament.

Weſtminſter Hall, an iſland in the Straits of Magellan, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Cape Pillar.

Weſtmoreland, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

Weſtmoreland, a county of United America, in the State of Pennſylvania.

Weſtmoreland, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Cumberland, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, and, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Lancaſhire; about forty miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth; is divided into four wards, which contain eleven towns, thirty-two pariſhes, and about 70,000 houſes. The air is cold, but wholeſome; the hills are generally barren and moory, chiefly affording paſture for ſheep; the vallies are fertile in corn. Camden ſuppoſes the name to be derived from its lying entirely among high mountains, and, for the greater part, waſte; deſerts, tracts capable of little improvement from cultivation, being called in the north of England, *Mores*; and Weſtmoreland meaning nothing more, with us, than a waſte country to the weſt. But his judicious continuator thinks Mr. Camden's deſcription of the country an-

fwers only to that part from Lancaſter through the barony of Kendal to Workington in Cumberland, which is a mountainous tract. Whereas the barony of Weſtmoreland, commonly called, from its low ſituation, the Bottom of Weſtmoreland, is a large, open, champaign country, not leſs than twenty miles long, and about fourteen broad, affording great plenty of arable land and corn. Nor do Mores in the north parts ſignify wild barren mountains, but generally commons or paſture, in oppoſition to fells or mountains; ſo that in Kendal barony, where there are moſt mountains, there are few or no mores, their commons being generally called fells: and in the bottom of Weſtmoreland there are few mountains (except that ridge which binds the country like a rampire or bulwark); but many more that have ridges that ſtill appear and ſhow to have been formerly ploughed, having probably been deſerted for ſituations more favourable to agriculture. Dr. Burn, correcting Mr. Camden's etymology, denies that the name of this county was derived from moors, it being univerſally written in old records Weſtmerland: he does not ſeem to have been aware, that it might imply the land or county of the weſtern mere or boundary between England and Scotland. Though mountains, or, as they are called in the language of the country, fells, compoſe a large part of it, they are not altogether unprofitable. They feed large flocks of ſheep, produce plenty of grouſe, or moor-game, abound with rivulets, which water the vallies beneath, and yield a great fund of minerals, lead and coal, copper and oker, and *ſilverband* fell ſilver; and, in the weſtern fells, is found fine blue ſlate, which ſupplies ſeveral parts of the kingdom, not to mention the ſpars and imitations of diamonds, coralloids, foſſils, and marble. The rivers of this county are but ſmall, and only three that can properly be called rivers carry their name to the ſea, Eden, Lure, and Ken. In the hollows among the mountains are found divers large lakes, having ſmall rivulets running through them, which preſerve the water clear, the lakes having commonly a pebbly or rocky bottom; all which bodies of water abound with divers ſpecies of fiſh, as trout, eel, baſs, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and divers others. The towns are Appleby, Ambleſide, Brough, Burton, Kirkby Lonſdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milthorp, Orton, Sedbergh, and Shap. Four members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county and the town of Appleby, two each.

Weſton, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twelve miles W. Boſton.

Weſtphalia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the Dutch States, on the weſt by the Netherlands, and elſewhere by the circles of the Rhine, Upper and Lower. The ancient Saxons were divided into Weſtphalians, Angrians, and Eaſtphalians. The people inhabiting between the Weſer and the Rhine, were called *Weſtphalians*, and the tract of country inhabited by them, has from thence been called *Weſtphalia*. The duchy of that name, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, conſtituted a part of this country; but the circle of Weſtphalia compriſes alſo, under it, other countries which never belonged to the above-mentioned Weſtphalia. And thus we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh from each other the three denominations, which are, the circle of Weſtphalia, Weſtphalia itſelf, and the duchy of that name. Formerly, not only certain ſtates were reckoned in this circle, which at preſent no longer belong to it, as Utrecht, Guelderland, Zutphen, the biſhopric and city of Cambray; but in other reſpects, alſo, the ancient and the modern liſts of the countries of the Weſtphalian circle differ greatly from each. The following appear to be ſtates of the Weſtphalian circle, viz. The biſhoprics of Paderborn, Munſter, Liege and Oſnabruck; the duchy of Verden; the principality of Minden; the abbies of Corvey, Stablo, Werden, Cornelis Munſter, Eſſen, Thorn, and Hervorden; the duchy of Cleves, with the county of Mark: the duchies of Juliers and Berg, Naſſau Siegen, and Nauſſau Dillenburg: the principalities of Eaſt Frieſland and Meurs; the counties of Sayn, Wied-Runkel, Schauenburg, Oldenburg, Delmenhorſt, Lippe, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Hoya, Virnenburg, Diepholz, Spiegelberg, Rietberg, Pyrmont, Gronsfeld, Reckheim; the ſignories of Anholt, and Winneburg; the county of Holzapfel; the ſignories of Witten, Blankenheim, Geroldſteim, Gehmen, Gymborn and Neuſtadt, Wickerad, Mylendonk, and Reichenſtein; the county of Kerpen and Lommerſum; the ſignory of Schleiden, and the county of Hallermund, to which in the matricula are reckoned moreover to belong the ſignories of Dyck, Severn, Kniphauſen, Keyl, Mechernick, Eyſs, Schlenacken, Wylre, Richold, Dreyz, and Schonau, together with the cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund. The ſummoning princes, and directors of the circle, are the biſhop of Munſter, and with him alternately the electors of Brandenburg and Palatine, as dukes of Cleves and Juliers, both of whom in this directory enjoy together but one voice. The diets of the circle are uſually appointed at Cologne. The archives belonging to it are kept at Duſſeldorf. The contribution of this circle in men and money,

to

to the aids of the empire, has been hitherto made equal to the contributions of the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, Burgundy, and Swabia, and rated at ſomewhat more than the ninth, but leſs than the tenth part of the whole ſum granted by the empire. With reſpect to religion, this circle is one of the mixed. Indeed the Catholic ſtates are to nominate two, and the Proteſtant alſo the like number of aſſeſſors, to aſſiſt at the Imperial and chamber-court of the empire.

Weſtphalia (Duchy of), a country of Germany, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Lippe, on the eaſt by Paderborn, Waldeck and Heſſe, on the ſouth by Witgenſtein, Naſſau, and Berg, and on the weſt by Berg and Mark, about forty miles in extent, from north to ſouth, and thirty-two from eaſt to weſt. Agreeable to its natural ſituation, this county is divided into three parts. The firſt of theſe, called the *Hellwege*, is low, and produces plenty of corn and other neceſſaries, with a ſufficient breed of cattle and ſalt-ſprings. The ſecond is the *Haarſtrank*, which ſtands ſomewhat higher, between *Hellwege* and the *Suderland*, and has indeed a good, but not ſo fruitful a ſoil as the *Hellwege*. The third is the *Sunderland*, commonly called the *Surland*, or *Saarland*, which conſiſts of hills and vales. This tract indeed, is neither of great, nor even a ſufficient fertility in corn, but, on the other hand, it has fine woods and meadows, together with a good breed of cattle, game and fiſh, in particular trout, as alſo, plenty of iron-ore, calamy, lead, copper, ſilver, and gold. The principal rivers are the Ruhr, the Lenne, the Dimel, and the Lippe. The duchy of Weſtphalia contains in it thirty-five towns. Henry, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being put under the ban by the emperor Frederick I, in the year 1180, the latter made a donation of the duchy of Weſtphalia, as alſo, of a part of the duchy of Engern, which belonged to the former, to the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and inveſted therewith the archbiſhop Philip; concerning which donation, in the ſame year, a record, or inſtrument, was executed at Gelnhauſen, and the ſaid donation confirmed afterwards, in the year 1200, by the emperor Otho IV, as alſo in the year 1204, by the emperor Philip. In the year 1368, Godfrey, the laſt duke of Arenſberg, and his conſort Anne, ceded the county of Arenſberg to the archbiſhopric of Cologne; and, in the year 1371, the emperor Charles IV inveſted the archbiſhop Frederick therewith. The county was afterwards added to the ſhare of the duchy of Engern. The archbiſhops and electors of Cologn governed this duchy, till the year 1442, by marſhals, but at preſent, it is under the direction of an electoral bailiff: Brilon is the capital.

Weſtport, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in county of Mayo, at the mouth of a ſmall river, whoſe mouth forms a fine bay within Clew-Bay: eight miles W. Caſtlebar. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Weſtra, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about eight miles long, and from one to three broad; nine miles NNE. from the Iſland of Pamona. There are two ſloops of ſeventy or eighty tons' burthen, belonging to this iſland, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market. There is a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, but only capable of admitting ſmall veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 1300. *Long.* 0. 20. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 69. 8. N.

Weſtritz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Laſſrity, near Furſtenfeld.

Weta, a river of the duchy of Courland, which runs into the Baltic, a little below Windaw.

Weterfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Regen: twenty-one miles NE. Ratiſbon, and ſix W. Cham.

Wetherby, or *Weatherby*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday: thirteen miles W. York, and 191 N. London.

Wettenhauſen, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the 10th century. Its aſſeſſment is twenty florins, and tax to the chamber of Wetziar, fifty-four rixdollars eight kruitzers and a half: twenty miles W. Augſburg, and eighteen E. Ulm.

Wetter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ſix miles SW. Schwiert.

Wetter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: ſix miles NW. Marburg, and thirty-four SW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Wetter, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Solms, and runs into the Nidda at Aſſenheim.

Wetter Lake, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſixty-five miles long, and from ten to ſixteen wide. This lake has but one outlet by the river Motala, though above forty little ſtreams diſcharge themſelves into it. This lake lies much higher than either the Baltic, or the North Sea, and is deep and clear, but very boiſterous in winter. It is ſuppoſed certainly to prognoſticate the approach of ſtormy weather.

Wetteraw, or *Wetteravia*, a country of Germany, ſituated between the county of Heſſe and the river Maine, which takes its name from the river Wetter. It contains the counties of Siegen, Schuamburg, Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Weilburg, Idſtein, Hanau,

Hanau, Solms, Weſterburg, Iſenburg, Sayn, Witgenſtein, Hohenſtein, Cronberg and Waldeck, the lordſhips of Wied, and the Imperial towns of Wetzlar, Friedberg, and Gelnhauſen: the northern part is called *Weſterwald*.

Wetteringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſeven miles SW. Rheine.

Wetting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale, the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly a county, in the year 1288 granted to the cathedral of Magdeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſome coal-mines: 34 miles S. Magdeburg.

Wettingen, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the county of Baden, on the Limmat, with a celebrated wooden bridge of one arch over the river, executed by the ſame perſon who built the bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen: one mile S. Baden.

Wetz, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, near Wetzlar.

Wetz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: five miles S. Wetzlar.

Wetzlar, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Lahn. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts have each a church. In the town-houſe are held the meetings of the Imperial chamber, which in the year 1693, were removed hither from Spire. In the 1714, a motion was made for its removal from Wetzlar to ſome other place, but was over-ruled; and in the year 1751 the chamber itſelf repreſented to the Diet at Ratiſbon, the impoſſibility of its continuance here, and at the ſame time ſignified that Franckfort on the Maine was, of all others, the moſt proper and commodious place for its reſidence; notwithſtanding which, this alſo has produced no alteration. Wetzlar was an Imperial town ſo early as the days of the emperor Frederick I, and has ever ſince continued ſuch in the diet. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is thirty-two florins; but it no longer pays any thing to the chamber. Near Wetzlar ſtands the caſtle of Carlſmund, or Talſchmitt. Heſſe-Darmſtadt, as a protector of the city, keeps a company of ſoldiers here, and has a repreſentative in the council; the magiſtrates are chiefly Lutherans: 45 miles E. Cubkntz, and 32 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Wevelsburg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. In the year 1646, this town was laid waſte by the Swedes, but afterwards repaired: eight miles S. Paderborn.

Wever, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Doe, ſeven miles N. Cheſter.

Wever, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Columton, near Bradninch.

Wevery, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, near Bealt.

Wewer, or *Wever*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles SSW. Paderborn.

Wewertze, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Minnic, three miles S. Proeculs.

Wexel, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NW. Fridberg.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Wicklow, on the eaſt and ſouth by the ſea, on the weſt by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the north-weſt by Carlow. This county cannot be called hilly or mountainous, except on the borders of Carlow and Wicklow; yet it contains a large proportion of coarſe cold land, and ſtiff clay: ſome parts, however, are of a lighter ſoil, and better adapted to cultivation. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which ſeparates this county from Kilkenny, and the Stancy. Eighteen members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the towns of Wexford, Bannow, Clonmines, Ennis-corthy, Feathard, Newborough or Gorey, New-Roſs and Taghmon, two each.

Wexford, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a large and beautiful harbour, in St. George's Channel; but the water is not deep enough to admit large veſſels: much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. Wexford is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. The number of ſouls is above 9000: twenty-five miles WNW. Waterford, and ſixty S. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated on the Helga Lake. The ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the provincial governor. In the year 1570, it was burned by the Danes: forty-ſix miles NNW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Wey, a river of England, in the county of Surry, which runs into the Thames at Weybridge. This river is made navigable to Guildford and Godalmin, and a canal has lately been made from it to Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire.

Wey, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which runs into the ſea, at Weymouth.

Weyher, a lake of Germany, in the circle

circle of Swabia: three miles WNW. Kempten.

Weybridge, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames: nine miles SW. Kingſton, and twenty SW. London.

Weyda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt, on the Elſter: eleven miles ENE. Neuſtadt, and ſeventy WSW. Dreſden.

Weyda, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, two miles N. Weyda.

Weyden, ſee *Weiden*.

Weydenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: eight miles SW. Neiſſe, and ſixteen SSE. Munſterberg.

Weydenen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: three miles WSW. Pilkallen.

Weyer, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile NE. Gmunden.

Weyer, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles S. Pruck.

Weyeren, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Gmunden.

Weyers, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: eight miles ESE. Fulda.

Weyerſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. In the year 1635, a numerous body of Imperial troops took their quarters in this place and neighbourhood, and left above 500 men expoſed to the air, who died of diſeaſe and famine: two leagues S. Haguenau, and three N. Straſburg.

Weyher, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Weyhill, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its great annual fair held here for the ſale of ſheep, hops, &c. three miles W. Andover, and ſixty-eight WSW. London.

Weyl, or *Wyl*, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal, and principal place of a bailiwick: fourteen miles SSW. Conſtance, and fourteen W. St. Gal.

Weymouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated at the mouth of the Wey, which ſeparates it from Melcomb Regis, and the communication between the towns is by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admiſſion of veſſels. It is a well-frequented port, and is defended by two caſtles, Sandford and Portland. The harbour is a tide-harbour, but the road has good anchorage in four or five fathoms. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. The public aſſembly-rooms were begun in the year 1777, by ſubſcription, and a few years promiſed unfavourably; but for ſome years paſt it has become one of the moſt faſhionable places of reſort for ſea-bathing in the kingdom, and has been honoured with ſeveral viſits of the royal family. Weymouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the markets are on Wedneſday and Friday: nine miles S. Dorcheſter, and 129 WSW. London. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Weymouth, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: five miles S. Boſton.

Weymouth Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the north-weſt of Cape Weymouth.

Weys, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, a little to the eaſt of Ips, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Weze, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe at Liege.

Whale Bank, a fiſhing bank, twenty leagues long, and ſeven wide; thirty leagues S. Cape Mary, on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

Whale Cove, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Manan, near the coaſt of Main.

Whale Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea. *Long.* 134. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. 14. N.

Wharfe, or *Wherfe*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouſe, ſeven miles below York.

Whatoga, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: forty miles S. Knoxville.

Wheeler, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Clyde, 2½ miles N. Denbigh.

Wheelock, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Dane.

Wheelwright Gut, a creek on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's.

Wheldy-abad-Lake, a lake of North America: *Long.* 103. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Whidah, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt: extending about ten miles along the coaſt, and about ſeven miles into the land. Europeans who have been in Whidah, ſpeak of the country with rapture, and extol it as one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The trees are ſtraight, tall, and diſpoſed in the moſt regular order, which preſent to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of all bruſh-wood and weeds. The verdure of the meadows, the richneſs of the fields, clothed with three different kinds of corn, beans, roots, and fruits, and the multitude of houſes, form a moſt delightful proſpect. A perpetual ſpring and autumn ſucceed each other; for no ſooner has the huſbandman cut his corn, than he again ploughs and ſows the ground; yet is it not worn out; the next crop puts forth with the ſame vigour as the former, as if nature here were inexhauſtible. Cer-

tain it is, the kingdom of Whidah is ſo populous, that one ſingle village contains as many inhabitants as ſeveral entire kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea; and yet they ſtand ſo cloſe, that one is amazed how the moſt fertile land on earth can ſupply the number of people contained in ſo ſmall a compaſs. One may compare the whole kingdom to a great city, divided by gardens, lawns, and groves, inſtead of ſtreets, the villages in Whidah not being a muſket-ſhot diſtant from each other. Some are the king's, ſome the viceroy's villages, and others are built and peopled by particular private families. The former are the largeſt and beſt built; but the latter the beſt cultivated, if there be any difference in a country ſo uniformly rich and beautiful. Notwithſtanding the ſmall extent of this kingdom, it is divided into twenty-ſix provinces, which take their names from the capital towns. Thoſe ſmall ſtates are diſtributed among the chief lords of the kingdom, and become hereditary in their families. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, preſides particularly in the province of Sabi, or Xabier, which is the principal province of the kingdom, as the city of the ſame name is the capital of the whole. *Bujis*, which the French by corruption, call *Bauges*, paſs frequently for money at their fairs in the country: this is is a ſmall white ſhell, of the ſize and ſhape of an olive. In the kingdom of Whidah and Ardra, theſe bujis ſerve equally for dreſs and money, for ornament and uſe. They pierce each ſhell with an iron made for that purpoſe; forty of them they ſtring upon a cord, which they call *fuze*, and the Portugueſe *toques*. Five of theſe ſtrings compoſe what the Portugueſe call a *gallinha*, and the Negroes a *fore*. By theſe the exchange of gold-duſt is rated, and the price of ſlaves determined. The Europeans, the nobility of Whidah, and all the rich negroes, are carried, when they go abroad, in hammocks or palanquins on the ſhoulders of ſlaves. The natives of Whidah are in general tall, well made, ſtraight, and robuſt. Their complexion is black, but not ſo gloſſy as that of the people on the Gold Coaſt, and ſtill leſs than thoſe of Senegal, and the river Gambia. They excel all other negroes in induſtry and vigilance. Idleneſs is the favourite vice of the Africans in general; here, on the contrary, both ſexes are ſo laborious and diligent, that they never deſiſt till they have finiſhed their undertaking; carrying the ſame ſpirit of perſeverance into every action of their life: beſides agriculture, from which none but the king and a few perſons of the firſt diſtinction are exempted, they employ themſelves in ſeveral kinds of manufactures: they ſpin cotton-yarn, weave fine cotton cloths, make calabaſſes, wooden veſſels, plates, and diſhes; likewiſe aſſagayes, and ſmiths'-work in greater perfection, than any other people on the coaſt. Whilſt the men are thus employed, the women brew pito, and dreſs proviſions, which, with their husbands' merchandize, they carry for ſale to market; as to religion, Boſman is of opinion, that the piety of this country is founded upon no other principles, than thoſe of intereſt and ſuperſtition. In the latter they exceed all other nations; for allowing (ſays he) the ancient heathens, to value themſelves upon thirty thouſand deities, I dare venture to affirm, that the natives of Whidah may lay juſt claim to four times that number. However, he believes, that they have a faint idea of the one true God, to whom they attribute omnipotence and ubiquity. One of their principal fetiches, or deities, is the ſnake, which they invoke in extreme wet, dry, or barren ſeaſons, on all occaſions relating to their government, civil policy, and cattle; in a word, on all the great difficulties and occurrences of life. This ſnake has a large round head, beautiful, piercing eyes, a ſhort pointed tongue, reſembling a dart; its pace ſlow and ſolemn, except when it ſeizes on its prey, then quick and rapid; its tail ſharp and ſhort; its ſkin of an elegant ſmoothneſs, adorned with beautiful colours, upon a light-grey ground. It is amazingly tame and familiar, permitting itſelf to be approached, and even handled: they have a mortal antipathy to all venomous ſerpents. They attack them wherever they find them, as if they had pleaſure in delivering mankind from their poiſon. The Europeans find no difficulty in familiarizing themſelves to theſe inoffenſive animals, with which they play without any dread or apprehenſion of danger. There is no fear of miſtaking them for the poiſonous ſerpents, the colour and ſize ſufficiently diſtinguiſhing them. The negroes entertain a notion that the firſt progenitor of this race of ſnakes is ſtill living, and growing to an enormous bulk. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled in Whidah, the captain having unſhipped his goods on ſhore, the ſailors found at night one of thoſe ſnakes in their magazine, which they ignorantly killed, and threw upon the bank, without dreaming of any bad conſequences. The Negroes, who ſoon diſcovered the ſacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the Engliſh, were not long in avenging the horrid impiety, by a method no leſs horrible. All the inhabitants of the province aſſembled; they attacked the Engliſh, maſſacred them all to a man, and conſumed their bodies and goods in the fire they had ſet to the warehouſe. Animals of all kinds are puniſhed with death, for injuring a ſnake.

a ſnake. In 1697, a hog having had the preſumption to deſtroy one of theſe deities, an order was iſſued for a general ſlaughter of ſwine throughout the kingdom, and the diſtruction of the whole race, was hardly prevented by the interpoſition of the king.

Whiddy, an iſland on the South coaſt of Ireland, of a triangular form, about ſeven miles in circumference, in the north part of Bantry Bay: two miles W. Bantry.

Whitby, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the mouth of the Eſk, on the German Sea. It is a tide-haven, and almoſt dry at low water. The barbour is convenient, and in the reign of queen Anne the pier was rebuilt, and repaired by act of parliament. Above 100 veſſels of 100 tons, or more, belong to this port; and ſome of the beſt and ſtrongeſt veſſels employed in the coal trade, are built here: ſeveral veſſels are employed in the Greenland fiſhery. In the neighbourhood are ſome large alum-works. In the month of December, 1787, an eſplanade, 300 yards in length, on which a row of houſes had been built, gave way, and moſt of the houſes were deſtroyed. When all the alum-works at Whitby were worked, near 6000 tons were annually made, at preſent about 3000, of which four or five hundred are ſent to foreign markets. The other exports are, coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. The market is on Saturday: forty-ſix miles NNE. York, and 243 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 25 miles E. Saliſbury, and 58 WSW. London.

Whitchurch, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Friday: twenty miles N. Shrewſbury, and 161 NW. London.

White Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

White Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land, ſituated to the ſouth of Point Pringle.

White Cliff, a cliff on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, forming the North boundary of Sandown Bay.

White Flag Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 1½ mile N. Sandy Point.

White Head, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of Antrim, at the north ſide of the entrance into Belfaſt Lough, a little to the ſouth of Black Head.

White Hills, mountains of the United States, in New Hampſhire, 9000 feet above the level of the ſea: 110 miles N. Boſton.

White Horſes, cliffs on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: twenty miles ESE. Kingſton.

White Houſe Bay, a bay on the Weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the north of Guana Point.

White Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, north of Cape Run-away.

White Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

White Mountains, mountains of United America, in the State of New Hampſhire, peculiarly applied to the higheſt part of a ridge, which extends north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt: the whole circumference at leaſt fifty miles. The height of theſe mountains, above an adjacent meadow is reckoned, from obſervation made by the rev. Mr. Cutler, of Ipſwich, in 1784, to be about 5500 feet, and the meadow 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From this ſummit in clear weather, is exhibited a view, extending ſixty or ſeventy miles in every direction: although they are more than ſeventy miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues of at ſea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Theſe immenſe heights being copiouſly repleniſhed with water, afford a variety of caſcades. Three of the largeſt rivers in New England, receive a great part of their waters from theſe mountains. Amanooſuck and Iſrael Rivers, two principal branches of Connecticut, fall from their weſtern ſides. Peabody River, a branch of the Amariſcogen, falls from the north-eaſt ſide, and almoſt the whole of the Saco deſcends from the ſouthern ſide. The higheſt ſummit of theſe mountains is in about *Lat.* 44. N.

White Plains, a place of United America, in the State of New York, where the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, under the command of general Howe, in the year 1776: thirty miles N. New York.

White River, a river of the United States of America, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, four miles E. Norwich.

White River, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, four miles W. Morant Bay.

White Sea, a large gulf of the North Frozen Sea, on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt and ſouth by the government of Archangel, and on the weſt by the government of Olonets. *Long.* 49. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. to 67. 20. N.

White Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Eſk, in the county of Forfar.

Whitehaven, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea. This town in the year 1566, had only ſix houſes. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. The coal-mines here are the moſt extraordinary in the world, being ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the ſea. Here are copperas-works, which yield conſiderable profit. Its chief trade is furniſhing Ireland, and part of Scotland, with ſalt and coal, as it did the latter alſo, with ſalt and ſugars before the union. Here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, it being the moſt conſiderable port in England, next to Newcaſtle, for the coal-trade, inſomuch, that in time of war, or after croſs winds, it is common to ſee 200 ſail of ſhips go off from hence at once for Dublin, laden with coals, beſides thoſe bound with goods to Cheſter, Briſtol, and other ports. The ſhipping and trade here, is ſo much increaſed lately by acts of parliament for improving its harbour, and repairing the roads to it, that it now contains 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. It has a market on Thurſday: forty miles SW. Carliſle, and 303 NNW. London.

Whitehead, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Whiteborn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. This is a town of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, and the capital of a Britiſh people, called *Novantes*; and is ſaid, to have been the firſt biſhop's ſee in Scotland. It is now a royal burgh, governed by a provoſt, bailies, and counſellors; the number of inhabitants is about 1890, of which 756 live in the town, the remainder in the country part of this pariſh: eight miles S. Wigton.

Whiteborn, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 1. 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Whitekirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: four miles SE. North Berwick.

Whitelick, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: thirteen miles E. Stamford.

Whiteſand Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of England, in the county of Cornwall, a little to the north of the Land's End.

Whiteſand Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Wales: one mile NW. St. David's.

Whitewood Iſland, an iſland of Canada, in Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 27. N.

Whitewood Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Whitfield, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: forty miles W. Newbern.

Whiting Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a little to the eaſt of Youghal Bay.

Whitſun Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ten miles in circumference, ſurrounded by breakers. *Long.* 137. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 26. S.

Whitſun, or *Whitſuntide*, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about thirty miles in length, and eight in breadth. *Long.* 168. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

Whitſunday's Paſſage, a ſtrait between Cumberland Iſland, and the coaſt of New Holland.

Whittlebury Foreſt, a foreſt of England, in the ſouth part of Northamptonſhire, about nine miles long, and three broad.

Whittleſey Mere, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon, formed by a branch of the river Nen, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Peterborough.

Wholdyachuck, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Whompa, or *Winiſa*, or *Sinpa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

Wiblingen, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, with a Benedictine abby for men, near the conflux of the Iler with the Danube: three miles SSW. Ulm.

Wiburg, ſee *Viborg*.

Wiby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: eighteen miles SW. Orebro.

Wiccokaw, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twenty-two miles NNW. Oakfuſkee.

Wiedra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles N. Waldenburg, and runs into the Pleiſs, two miles N. Borna.

Wichtrach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: twelve miles SSE. Berne.

Wick, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which forms a bay in the Northern Ocean. The coaſt of this pariſh conſiſts principally of high rocks, diverſified by various creeks, where fiſhing-boats can harbour. The fiſhermen, on this part of the coaſt, to get to their boats, deſcend a huge precipice by winding ſteps in the face of the rock, by which ſome lives have been loſt. To ſecure their boats from being daſhed againſt the rocks, particularly in ſtorms and ſtream tides, the fiſhermen hang up their yauls by ropes, on hooks fixed in the rock, above the level of the water, where they are ſafely ſuſpended, till the weather is fit for going to ſea; underneath theſe rocks are many coves, extending up a conſiderable way,

way, and acceſſible only by water in boats. In theſe hideous caverns, as viſitors advance, the light of the ſun is gradually excluded, till at laſt, they are involved in utter darkneſs, and recourſe muſt be had to torches, before they reach the ſtrand. Along the ſhelving ſides of the coves, many cormorants neſtle and reſt; and the report of a gun fired in them reſounds with a moſt tremendous noiſe. In the ſeaſon for ſeal-catching, fiſhermen, as ſilently as poſſible, land in boats at the head of the coves, on the beach, where they find numbers of ſeals, which they kill with bludgeons, for their oil. Along that part of the coaſt of this pariſh where the beach is flat and level, the ſea, particularly in winter and ſpring, after a ſtorm, throws in great quantities of ſea-ware, which afford abundance of manure, for the land. The ware is ſometimes put into large heaps, and allowed to rot; it then becomes a very ſtrong manure, diſſolving into a fat ſaponaceous ſubſtance, producing myriads of animalculæ; ſometimes it is mixed up in dung-hills, with cods-heads, herring garbage, and brine; ſome of it is cut at ebb tide, with corn hooks from the ſtones, and burnt into kelp. As about half the coaſt of this pariſh is ſteep and rocky, the quantity of kelp made in it is inconſiderable, not exceeding at an average, from 40 to 50 tons. The fiſheries along the ſhore of this pariſh, form an object of conſiderable importance. The coaſt is of great extent, and abounds with a vaſt variety of fiſh, which, beſides what are annually exported, furniſh the inhabitants with a liberal ſupply, during every ſeaſon of the year, of ſalmon, trout, herring, and many other ſorts. The number of inhabitants is about 1000. It is a royal burgh, and with five others, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament: thirteen miles S. Duncanſby Head, and ſixteen SE. Thurſo. *Long.* ·. 13. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Wick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Northern Ocean, at Wick, in the county of Caithneſs.

Wickerad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers; the lordſhip is aſſeſſed at ſixteen florins: three miles NE. Erkelens, and twelve N. Juliers.

Wickham Market, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: 12 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 81 NNE. London.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Dublin, on the eaſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth by Wexford, and on the weſt by Kildare and Carlow; about thirty-two miles from north to ſouth, and from fifteen to twenty-ſix in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It contains fifty-eight pariſhes, about 11,550 houſes, and 58,000 inhabitants. Great part of this country is mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, ſo as to be ill adapted for cultivation: it is well wooded, and ſome of the vallies are fertile. The rivers Liffey and Slaney, with ſome others, have their ſources in this county. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the town of Wicklow, and the boroughs of Baltinglaſs, Bleſſington, and Caryſfort, which laſt is not even a village.

Wicklow, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of that name, ſituated on a ſmall harbour in the Iriſh Sea. This town is chiefly celebrated for its ale. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: forty-one miles N. Wexford, and twenty-two S. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Wickware, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Monday: twenty-three miles S. Glouceſter, and 111 W. London.

Wicomico, a river of the United States of America, in Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, ſixteen miles below Tobacco Point.

Wieczeliecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: ſixty miles NW. Kaminiec.

Widdau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which joins the Rodau, at Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Wide Mouth Bay, a bay of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Widerdrieſs, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

Widminnen, a town of Pruſſia: fourteen miles NW. Lick.

Wied, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated to the north of Treves, in the year 1560, divided into two parts: the Lower County, or New Wied, or Wied New Wied; and the Upper County, or Wied Runkel. Both have ſeats in the college of Weſtphalia counts. Their aſſeſſment in the matricula, is ninety-ſix florins monthly, and to the chamber term, each pays thirty-two rixdollars forty kruitzers.

Wied (New), ſee *New Wied*.

Wied, or *Old Wied*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of New Wied: nine miles N. Coblentz.

Wiedenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: thirty-two miles SSE. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 25. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Wiedersberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: eight miles WSW. Oelſnitz.

Wiegſtædtel, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: ſeven miles SW. Graz, and ſeven SSW. Troppau.

Wiebe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: twenty-six miles NNE. Erfurt, and 19 N. Weimar.

Wieldeman, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt: nine miles W. Goſlar.

Wieliczka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its ſalt-mines, which produce a great revenue to the Emperor, to whoſe lot, it fell in the year 1773. The inhabitants reſide chiefly in the mines, and the church is under-ground: eight miles S. Cracow.

Wielona, a town of Samogitia, twenty miles S. Roſienne.

Wielun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. This town was deſtroyed by the Swedes in the year 1656, but has been ſince rebuilt: ſixteen miles S. Siradia.

Wiennerhorberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. Brugg, and nine SE. Vienna.

Wiennerwald, or *The Foreſt of Vienna*, the ſouth part of the archduchy of Auſtria, bordering on Hungary.

Wieperz, or *Wieprz*, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, near Stericza, in the palatinate of Sandomirz.

Wieringen, ſee *Vieringen*.

Wierntitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

Wieſe, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 1½ mile NE. Weydenau.

Wieſenbache, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Weiſſnitz: 4 miles N. Dippoldiſwalda.

Wieſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: five miles S. Zwickau.

Wieſenſteig, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the territories of Ulm, and the duchy of Wurtemberg, about eight miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. It deſcended from the dukes of Teck to the counts of Helfenſtein, and has given name to a peculiar line. On the failure of the counts of this houſe, in the year 1627, in the perſon of count Rudolph, one-third of this lordſhip devolved to the houſe of Furſtenberg, but the other two-thirds were purchaſed by the elector of Bavaria, of the two elder daughters of the laſt count; to this the dukes of Wurtemberg indeed would not give their conſent, and, in the year 1704, took poſſeſſion of the lordſhip, but by virtue of the peace of Baden, concluded in the year 1714, were obliged to reſtore it to the elector of Bavaria. It is aſſeſſed by the Imperial matricula, at twenty-four florins, and to a chamber-term pays ten rixdollars ſeventy-three kruitzers.

Wieſenſteig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip, of the ſame name: twenty-five miles SE. Stuttgart, and ſixteen NW. Ulm.

Wieſenthal (Ober), or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eleven miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

Wieſenthal (Unter), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Erzgeburg: ten miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

Wieſentheid, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurzburg, the county of Caſtell, and the marggraviate of Anſpach. It takes its name from a citadel belonging to the counts of Schonburg. It pays four florins for a Roman month.

Wieſterburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: ſeven miles NE. Oſterwick.

Wietliſbach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: twenty miles N. Berne, and five NE. Soleure.

Wietmarſen, or *Wittmarſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 4 miles N. Northorn.

Wigan, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, conſiderable for its manufacture of checks, linen, and cotton. That ſpecies of coal called *Cannel*, is found in great plenty in the neighbourhood. It is ſo ſoft before it is brought out into the air, that they make ſnuff-boxes, and other toys of it. In this neighbourhood Arthur is ſaid to have routed the Saxons; and in the year 1650, there was an engagement here, between the forces of king Charles I, and thoſe of the parliament, wherein the latter were victorious, the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded. Wigan is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called *Douglas*, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday: 39 miles S. Lancaſter, and 196 NNW. London.

Wight, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt, and forming a part of the county of Hants. Its form, an irregular ſquare, or as it has been fancifully ſuppoſed, like a bird with expanded wings; about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing five towns, 30 pariſhes, and about 18,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into two parts, by the river Medina, which riſes near the ſouth coaſt, and runs into the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland, near Cowes; and a ridge of hills traverſes the iſland from eaſt to weſt; to the north of which

which the land is chiefly meadow and paſture, to the ſouth chiefly arable land; the hills themſelves affording paſture for a great number of ſheep. The ſouth coaſt is bounded with ſteep rocks of chalk and free-ſtone, and on the weſt are thoſe rocks called the *Needles*. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants are in general long-lived, the ſoil is fertile, and the production of corn in one year is ſaid to be equal to the conſumption of eight; conſequently, conſiderable quantities are ſent to different ports of England; tobacco pipe-clay is found and large quantities exported, as likewiſe of a fine white ſand, uſed in the manufacture of glaſs. This iſland was known to the Romans by the name of *Vectis*, or *Vecta*; and by Britons called *Guith*. Veſpaſian is ſaid to have brought it under the ſubjection of the Romans. In the 6th century, it was reduced by Cerdic, the Saxon, who drove away, or ſlaughtered the remaining Britiſh inhabitants. In the year 1066, it was invaded by Toſti, brother of king Harold, with a piratical fleet of Flemings, who laid the inhabitants under contribution. It was afterwards conquered by William Fitz Oſborn, Marſhal to William the Conqueror, who was the firſt lord of the iſland. In the year 1377, it was ravaged by the French, who made a ſecond attempt in the year 1403, but were then beaten off. Fitz Oſborn's ſon being baniſhed, Henry I, granted the iſland to Rivers, earl of Devon, but in the reign of Edward I, it was ſurrendered to the crown. Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was by Henry VI crowned king of Wight, but this new and extraordinary title died with him. It has a governor and lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. The principal towns are Newport, New-town, Yarmouth, Cowes, and Ride. The three firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament.

Wigſtadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles NE. Geyerſberg.

Wigton, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Tueſday: eleven miles SW. Carliſle, and 304 NNW. London.

Wigton, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of the county, to which it gives name. Two ſmall manufactures have lately been introduced into this town, of woollen and cotton; the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. The number of inhabitants in the town, is rather more than 1000, with the addition of about 320 in the country part of the pariſh: thirty-two miles WSW. Dumfries, and thirty-five S. Ayr. *Long.* 1. 17. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Wigton Bay, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth coaſt of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Cree, between the counties of Wigton and Kircudbright.

Wigtonſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Ayr and the ſea, on the eaſt by the county of Kircudbright and Wigton Bay, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Iriſh Sea; about thirty miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-five from eaſt to weſt; but much indented by Loch Ryan on the north, and Luce Bay on the ſouth. This county is ſometimes called *Upper Galloway*, or *Weſt Galloway*. It is hilly, particularly in the north part, and better adapted for paſture than corn, and great numbers of cattle are bred here. The principal towns are Wigton and Stranrawer.

Wihr, or *Weyer*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: two leagues W. Colmar.

Wilburg, a citadel of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles ESE. Ips.

Wild Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles NNW. Muertzenſchlag.

Wildan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the weſt ſide of the Muehr: twelve miles S. Graz.

Wildbad, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, celebrated for its warm baths: thirty miles NE. Straſburg, and twenty-four W. Stuttgard. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Wilderberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold: three miles N. Nagold, and nineteen SW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Wildbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles E. Wuſterhauſen.

Wilde, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ruſſe.

Wildeman, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, near which are ſome mines of ſilver and lead: ſix miles SW. Goſlar, and twenty-four NNE. Grubenhagen.

Wildenberg, or *Wildenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: ten miles E. Homberg.

Wildenbruch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: five miles S. Balm.

Wildenberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: ten miles W. Kirn.

Wildeneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Carniola: ten miles SE. Stein.

Wildenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles SE. Zwickau.

Wildenſchwert,

Wildenſchwert, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles E. Hohenmaut.

Wildenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles SSW. Schwartzenberg.

Wilderſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Zeya: eight miles WNW. Ziſterſtorf.

Wildeſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with a diſtrict formerly belonging to the archbiſhopric and duchy of Bremen, at preſent belonging to the duchy of Brunſwick, and not annexed to the duchy of Bremen. It is ſituated on the Hunte, and contains about 312 houſes. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics; in the bailiwick are thirty villages: twenty miles SSW. Bremen, and ſeventy-four SW. Hamburg. *Long.* 25. 46. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Wildfaubach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, ſix miles below Dreſden.

Wildſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles E. Neumarck.

Wildſhut, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: five miles NNW. Lauffen, and four SSE. Dittmaning.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: ſeven miles SSE. Waldeck, and eighty-two E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Wilferſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Brugg, and ſeventeen SE. Vienna.

Wilhemſhof, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, near Hartzgerode.

Wilhelmſpurg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Wilhelmſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ſeven miles SW. Juliers.

Wilhelmſthal, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glatz: fifteen miles SE. Glatz.

Wilia, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, near Kowno, in the palatinate of Troki.

Wilungo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 7 miles N. Helſingborg.

Wilkes, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia.

Wilkesborough, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: 84 miles NNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Wilkomiers, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the Swienta, near its union with the Wilna: forty-four miles NNW. Wilna, and 224 NNE. Warſaw.

Will Cove, a creek on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, to to the ſouth-weſt of Muddy Point.

Willach, ſee *Villach*.

Willafans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 1 league SE. Ornans, and 3½ NW. Pontarlier.

Willbaſan, or *Willebadeſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: eight miles SE. Dringenberg.

Willel's Bay, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, about a mile to the ſouth-weſt of Dieppe Bay.

Willemſtadt, or *Williamſtadt*, a ſtrong town of Holland, ſituated upon the part of the Meuſe called *Buttervliet*, built in the year 1584, by William I, prince of Orange, from whom it receives its name. This fortreſs is one of the keys of Holland, and defended with ſeven baſtions and double foſſe; it has alſo a good harbour, but which it is ſometimes dangerous for veſſels to enter at certain times of the year. It was beſieged by the French in the beginning of the year 1793, but by the brave reſiſtance of the governor and garriſon, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, with gun-boats, &c. the beſiegers were compelled to retire with great loſs: twelve miles SW. Dort, and 14 WNW. Breda. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Willenberg, or *Wildenberg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty miles S. Konigſberg.

Willering, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: four miles W. Lintz.

William's Port, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: five miles SW. Hagars-town.

Williamsburg, a county of United America, in the State of South Carolina.

Williamsburg, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

Williamsburg, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifty miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

Willinghauſen, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, where the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1761: ten miles W. Lippſtadt.

Willis, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: thirty-three miles SE. Burlington.

Willis, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the north-weſt coaſt of South Georgia. *Long.* 38. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. S.

Williſa, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Lucerne: fifteen miles W. Lucerne, and twenty-one NE. Berne.

Willobecke,

Willobecke, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale.

Willoughby, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on a navigable canal, on the borders of Northamptonſhire: fourteen miles SE. Coventry, and ſeventy-ſeven NW. London.

Willoughby Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Willſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty miles W. Wexio.

Willſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Lichtenberg: 7 miles SE. Straſburg, and twenty NW. Freudenſtadt.

Willy, a river of England, in the county of Wilts, which runs into the Avon, near Saliſbury.

Wilyka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixty miles E. Wilna.

Wilmington, a town of the United States of America, in New York: fifty-three miles N. New York.

Wilmington, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: 22 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Wilmington, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: ſeventy-ſix miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

Wilmington, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Georgia, at the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Savanna. *Long.* 81. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

Wilna, a city and capital of the duchy of Lithuania, on the Wilia, founded in the year 1305. This city lies in a mountainous country, on ſeveral little eminences. It is very large, and has two conſiderable ſuburbs called *Antokolia* and *Rudaiſzka*. In the old ruinous royal palace, is the arſenal, and the hall where the court of juſtice is held; and over againſt it is the magnificent church belonging to the caſtle, which was built in the year 1386. The treaſury belonging to this church is very rich; and it is alſo remarkable for the elegant marble chapel of St. Caſimir, whoſe ſilver ſhrine is ſaid to weigh thirty quintals. There are upwards of forty churches in this city, and among theſe are one Lutheran and one Calviniſt church, a Jewiſh ſynagogue, a Tartarian church, and a Greek church; but all the reſt are Popiſh churches. Not to mention the devaſtation which Wilna formerly ſuffered from the Ruſſians, in the years 1610, and 1655, and from fire in the year 1737, it was deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration in the year 1748, when thirteen churches, the Jewiſh ſynagogue, twenty-five palaces, four hundred and ſixty-nine ſtone edifices, conſiſting of private houſes, hoſpitals, inns, baths, convents, and mills, with one hundred and forty-ſix tradeſmens' ſhops and diſpenſaries, beſides a great number of granaries, and warehouſes, were conſumed to aſhes. In the year 1749, another fire happened by lightening, which conſumed ſix churches, the council-houſe, eight palaces, and two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven other ſtone buildings. The chapel of St. Caſimir was alſo burned, and the loſs ſuſtained by the deſtruction of this edifice only, amounted to a vaſt ſum. The churches have been ſince rebuilt at a very great expence, and ſome of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna is the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 1387. The univerſity was founded in the year 1570. It gives name to a palatinate. In the year 1794, it was taken by the Ruſſians, and with its territory annexed to that empire: 168 miles E. Konigſberg, and 216 NE. Warſaw.

Wilre, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Limburg: four miles E. Fauquemont.

Wils, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the borders of Swabia: five miles NNW. Reutten.

Wilſow, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itſelf into a large lake, which communicates with the Rega: four miles S. Treptow, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Wilſdruf or *Wilſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, nine miles W. Dreſden, and nine S. Meiſſen. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Wilſelmaur, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Brugg.

Wilſnach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz. This town was anciently famous, there being no leſs than three hoſts worſhiped at this place, which hoſts, they ſay, in the year 1383, remained untouched in the church when it was burned down, and upon each of them was ſeen a drop of blood. To theſe hoſts, numerous pilgrimages were made from the remoteſt countries; by which means this place roſe from a village to a ſmall town. At length the hoſts were burned in the year 1552, by the Lutheran preacher, Joachim Ellefeldt: eight miles S. Perleberg, and 56 WNW. Berlin.

Wilſon, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: fifteen miles SW. Queenborough.

Wilſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the river of the ſame name: eight miles N. Gluckſtadt, and 34 NW. Hamburg.

Wilſum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: eleven miles WNW. Nienhus.

Wilten, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the Inn, one league above Inſpruck.

Wilton,

Wilton, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the Willy, formerly the chief town of the county: it was anciently called *Ellandune*. At this place, Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a ſucceſsful battle, in the year 821, againſt Beorwvulf, the Mercian, but with ſo much ſlaughter on both ſides, that the river ran with the blood of the ſlain. Here likewiſe, in the year 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at firſt victorious, but ſoon after, by the uncertain fortune of war, worſted, and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times, it was very populous, and king Edgar, according to the Chronicles, embelliſhed it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter, Edith, abbeſs. But it appears to have been of older date, from the ancient charter of Edgar, in the year 974, in which we find this paſſage, "the houſe founded by my great grandfather, king Edward, in a famous place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wilton." Its monaſtery owed its origin to Weoxſtan, or Wulſtan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here, for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, in the year 800, his relict, Alburga, ſiſter to king Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. Wilton, though much reduced, is ſtill the county town, a corporation, and borough; ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Leland ſays, it had once twelve or more pariſh churches, which the learned continuator of Camden thinks is mere popular tradition. Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles-lettres. The earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was begun on the ſite of the nunnery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI, 1551. He dying in the year 1569, his ſon, Henry, finiſhed it, and died in the year 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones planned the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia, for his ſiſter, third wife of earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas, the ſeventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and a late earl, Henry, has ſhown, by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived, Wilton might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the earl of Arundel's: three miles W. Saliſbury, and 85 WSW. London.

Wiltown, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 21 miles WSW. Dorcheſter.

Wilperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Wiltſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Glouceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the ſouth by Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, and on the weſt by Somerſetſhire and Glouceſterſhire; about 54 miles in length, and 34 in its greateſt breadth. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, which contain one city (Saliſbury) twenty-four towns, and 304 pariſhes. There is a very ſtriking difference in the external appearance in the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt ſides of this county, the former being compoſed of a broken maſs of chalk hills, which enter the county from Berkſhire, Hampſhire, and Dorſetſhire, and terminate in an irregular line of bold breaks and disjointed maſſes, running from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county; and the latter being chiefly compoſed of a rich tract of vale land, ſtretching north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt through the county, under the foot of thoſe hills, but riſing gradually north-weſt till it joins the high lands of Glouceſterſhire. In ſpeaking of this county, it is uſual to ſeparate it into two diſtricts, viz. "South Wiltſhire," and "North Wiltſhire," and the diviſion is generally made, by ſuppoſing an eaſt and weſt line paſſing through the county at or near Devizes, thereby leaving Marlborough Downs, in North Wiltſhire: but a gentleman of great knowledge and abilities, who tranſmitted the general view to the Board of Agriculture, from which this account is principally taken, thinks it will make a more natural diviſion to draw an irregular line round the foot of the chalk hills, from their entrance into the north-eaſt part of the county, from Berkſhire, to their ſouth-weſt termination at Maiden Bradley, thus comprehending the whole of Wiltſhire Downs, with their interſecting vallies and ſurrounding edges, under the name of South Wiltſhire, or, perhaps, more properly South-Eaſt Wiltſhire, and calling the other part of the county North Wiltſhire, or more properly North-Weſt Wiltſhire: and ſays, the natural appearance, as well as the agricultural application of the two parts of the county, well warrant this diviſion into South-Eaſt and North-Weſt Wiltſhire, the firſt comprehending the chalk hills, uſually called *Wiltſhire Downs*, whoſe general application is to corn-husbandry and ſheep-walks; and the latter being remarkable for its rich paſture-land on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, ſo famous for the feeding of cattle, and ſtill more ſo for the production of one of the moſt excellent kinds of cheeſe this iſland can boaſt. The diſtrict uſually called *South Wiltſhire*, but more properly *South-Eaſt Wiltſhire*, comprehending

prehending that part of the county called *Wiltſhire Downs*, is divided into two principal ſubdiviſions, called *Salisbury Plain*, and *Marlborough Downs*, and contains in all about 780 ſquare miles, or nearly 500,000 acres. The diſtant appearance of the whole is that of a large elevated plain, but the ſurface is broken into numberleſs inequalities, and interſected by ſeveral deep vallies, formed by brooks or rivulets, chiefly riſing within this diſtrict, and on which the villages, with very few exceptions, are ſituated. The ſoil of this diſtrict, though various, is in a certain degree uniform. The hills are chalk, with its uſual accompaniment of flint. The land on the ſides of the hills from which the flints have been waſhed, is uſually a chalky loam, or rather a diſſolved chalk (provincially called white-land) the flatter parts are generally a flinty loam, and the centre of the vallies, next the rivulets, is uſually a bed of broken flints, covered with the black earth waſhed from the hills above; and in ſome of theſe, there are veins of pear, formed by the black earth, without any mixture of flints: and it neceſſarily follows, that thoſe parts near the ſource of the rivulets where the hills are the ſteepeſt, abound moſtly with the white-land ſoil, and thoſe near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is of courſe flatteſt, abound moſtly with the flinty loam. The ſides of the hills which have been the moſt waſhed, are the thinneſt and weakeſt ſoil, and the level tops, which have been very little waſhed, or not waſhed at all, frequently the deepeſt and ſtrongeſt: but there are ſome very ſingular ſand veins, running through a large portion of this diſtrict, and there are ſome inſtances of ſtrong clays and clayey loams on the ſkirts. The climate of Wiltſhire Downs is ſo well known for its coldneſs and keenneſs, as to be almoſt proverbial. The ſoil of the north-weſt diſtrict, though not ſo uniform as South Wilts, may, nevertheleſs, be reduced to a few leading features: the under-ſoil of a large proportion of it, viz. in a direction from Cirenceſter to Bradford, is a looſe irregular maſs of that kind of flat broken ſtones, called in Wiltſhire, corn-grate, the ſtones being, in ſome places, thin enough for ſlates to cover houſes; in others, lying in large flat beds, fit for pavement, and in ſome, aſſuming the ſhape and qualities of free-ſtone; but, in general, lying in thoſe looſe, flat, broken pieces, ſo well adapted to the building the dry fence-walls in common uſe on Glouceſterſhire hills, and in many parts of this diſtrict, and lying uſually in horizontal beds, mixed with earth. The top ſoil of this rock, or rather maſs of ſtones, is chiefly that kind of reddiſh, calcareous loam, mixed with irregular, flat, broken ſtones, uſually called "ſtone braſh." The goodneſs of this ſoil varies very much, according to its comparative depth to the rock, and according to the abſence or preſence of an intervening vein of old, blue clay. This clay is of a marley appearance; but, in general, not ſufficiently calcareous to be valuable as manure, and its preſence is obvious to every traveller, by its natural and ſpontaneous production of oak trees; while its total abſence, or, at leaſt, its lying very deep, is as ſtrongly denoted by the ſponraneous and plentiful production of beautiful elms. The north-weſt verge of the county may be truly called the Cotſwold part of Wiltſhire. Its external appearance, and internal component parts, are nearly the ſame with the Cotſwold hills of Glouceſterſhire, except where the vein of clay lies ſo near the ſurface, as to make it colder. This part is, on account of the thinneſs and looſeneſs of its ſoil, uſually, and, in many inſtances neceſſarily, kept in an arable ſtate; while the adjoining land, viz. about Chippenham, and from thence ſouthward, through Melkſham and Trowbridge, which happens to have a great depth of ſoil, and has a pure warm rock, without the intervening vein of cold clay, is capable of grazing the largeſt oxen, and is, perhaps, one of the moſt fertile parts of the county, unleſs, poſſibly, the vein of gravel, next deſcribed, may be excepted. There is a vein of gravel, of a moſt excellent ſmall pebbly, ſhelly kind, and, in general, covered with a good depth of rich loam. There are two veins of ſand in this diſtrict. They are, in general, red, and of a ſharp, looſe, gravelly texture, and, of courſe, not ſo fertile as the tough, cloſe ſands of South Wiltſhire. The greateſt part of the reſidue of the ſoil of this diſtrict lies on a hard, cloſe rock, of a rough, irregular, ruſtic kind of baſtard limeſtone, of very little uſe but for the roads. The ſoil over this kind of ſtone is various, but generally cold, owing to its retentive nature, and to the frequent intervention of a vein of clay. The climate of this diſtrict is various, and though, in general, milder than that of the high lands in the ſouth-eaſt diſtrict, is, nevertheleſs, cold, and, in general, unfavourable to the purpoſes of early ſpring vegetation, owing to the cold retentive nature of the under ſoil of great part of this diſtrict. The county of Wilts was once a well-wooded county, and till within the memory of man, wood made the principal part of the fuel in the farm-houſes and country villages. The general introduction of pit-coal has very much leſſened the conſumption of wood for fuel. And this has in ſome degree leſſened the attention to its preſervation. The ſorts of timber moſt natural to the county, are oak, aſh, and elm. The manufactures of the county are conſiderable, but the woollen is by far the moſt general; few towns are without a manufacture. The towns are Bedwin, Caln, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Downton,

Heytesbury, Hindon, Ludgershal, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Westbury, Wilton, Wotton-Basset, Auburn, Ambresbury, Bradford, Corsham, Highworth, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Warminster; of these the fourteen first are boroughs, and send each two members to the British parliament, as do likewise the county, the city of Salisbury, and the deserted borough of Old Sarum; thirty-four in the whole.

Wilz, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: two leagues NW. Dierich.

Wilzburg, a fort of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: twenty-three miles SE. Anspach.

Wimes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: three leagues SSW. St. Omer.

Wimmerby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 62 miles N. Calmar.

Wimmis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, on the Sibuen: eighteen miles S. Bern.

Wimpfen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Neckar, near which it is joined by the Jaxt. This place consists properly of two towns, the most considerable of which is called *Wimpffen-auf-dem-berg* or *Wimpffen on the Hill*, and the other *Wimpffen-im-thal* or *Wimpffen in the Vale*. In the former of these is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar-school, as also, a Roman Catholic hospital; but in the latter is a Roman Catholic abby, with a convent of monks. The magistracy here are wholly Lutherans. The Huns are said to have ravaged this town; but an instrument of donation by king Henry VII, bearing date in the year 1228, shows it to have entirely recovered that calamity. On the failure of the dukes of Swabia, it gradually procured its freedom, and the emperors Charles IV and Wenceslaus promised to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its assessment to the matricula of the empire is twenty-two florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar its quota is fifty-one rixdollars seventy-five kruitzers and a half. In the years 1539, and 1540, an Imperial chamber was held here; and 1626 a sharp action happened here, betwixt count Tilly, and the marggrave of Baden Durlach. In the years 1645 and 1688, it was taken by the French: eight miles N. Heilbronn, and twenty-eight ESE. Manheim. *Long*. 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 11. N.

Winander Mare, or *Winder Mere*, a lake of England, in the county of Westmoreland, in which is an island, with a village. This is one of the largest lakes in England, being fifteen miles long, and near one broad, and from 90 to 200 feet deep, well furnished with fish of several sorts, but especially char: 17 miles SSE. Keswick, and 270 NNW. London.

Winborn Minster, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated on the river Stour, which takes its name from an ancient monastery, in which the Saxon king Etheldred was buried. The church is built in the form of a cathedral, and was formerly collegiate; it has a weekly market on Friday: seven miles N. Poll, and 102 SW. London.

Wincaunton, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Wednesday. In this town was shed the first blood in the revolution of 1688, when the prince of Orange, passing through it in his way from Torbay, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put several to the sword: thirty miles S. Bath, and 108 W. London.

Winchcombe, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Saturday. It was anciently a county or sheriffdom by itself, till the grant of it, in the reign of king Etheldred, laid it to Gloucester; and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It had an abby, whose abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. The inhabitants planted tobacco here to very good account, till they were restrained in the 12th of Charles II, after which the town decayed: sixteen miles NE. Gloucester, and ninety-three W. London.

Winchelsea, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, and one of the Cinque-Ports, said to have been built in the reign of Edward I, about two miles from the place where a more ancient town of the same name had been swallowed up by the sea. The new town was endowed with the same privileges as the old, namely those of the Cinque Ports to which it belongs, as one of the ancient towns; but the sea, which had before swallowed up the old town, left the new before it was finished. It still sends two members to the British parliament, though the electors are but few; the market and trade lost, and little more than the skeleton of a regular and handsome town remains. The streets stand all at right-angles, and are divided into thirty-two quarters, as they are called. The stone-work of three gates is yet standing, and a number of fine vaults, formerly used for warehouses, lately for a cambric manufacture, which did not succeed. The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only parish church in the town. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, two miles north-west of the town, and half a mile west of the sea, appears a castle, called *Camber*, built by Henry VIII, in the year

1539,

1539, or 1540, at the expence of 23,000l. It is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones, on a plan of others built in the ſame reign, with one large round tower, ſerving as a keep, ſurrounded by an aſſemblage of ſmaller, of the ſame figure, connected by ſhort curtains: eight miles NE. Haſtings, and ſixty-ſeven SW. London.

Winchelſea Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean: ten leagues SE. from Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland.

Winchendon, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: forty-eight miles NW. Boſton.

Wincheſter, a city of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Alre, called, by Ptolemy and Antoninus, *Venta Belgarum*, and by the Britons, *Caer Gwent*. It was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, and it is aſſerted that Conſtans the monk lived here, who was firſt appointed Cæſar, and afterwards emperor, by his father Conſtantine. Under the Saxon heptarchy, this city, though pillaged more than once, recovered itſelf, became the reſidence of the Saxon kings; and was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 660, the ſee being removed from Dorcheſter. During the Norman times, it encreaſed, and became the depoſitory of the archives, or public records. It ſuffered conſiderably in the wars between Stephen and the empreſs Matilda, the latter being beſieged in it by the former, and, to eſcape being taken, was carried out in a coffin. The caſtle is by tradition, aſcribed to king Arthur. In this caſtle William II, ſurnamed Rufus, was crowned. In the civil wars of the laſt century, it was taken from Charles I, by ſir William Waller, and was afterwards demoliſhed, except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the aſſizes are held. In this alſo hangs Arthur's round table. Near the ſite of this caſtle (whoſe keep, with foundations of flint walls, ſtill remains) Charles II, in the year 1683, laid the foundation of a palace, of which only the ſhell was finiſhed. A cupola was deſigned, thirty feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The length of the whole is 328 feet: a park of ten miles circumference was intended. The beſt materials have ſince been diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon ſome years ſince. The cathedral is ſaid to have been founded on an ancient monaſtery; the preſent edifice was begun in the 11th century, by Biſhop Walkelyn, who built the tower, choir, tranſepts, and probably the weſt end. Biſhop Edindon undertook to repair the nave, but biſhop Wickham entirely rebuilt it, in the year 1394. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I; the altar-ſcreen is ſaid to be the nobleſt in England: ſide walls, roof of the preſbytery, and its aiſles, were built by biſhop Fox, in the year 1525; the ſcreen at the entrance of the choir, was the work of Inigo Jones. Beſides thirteen Saxon kings, whoſe bones are as much diſperſed as their monuments, having been tumbled out of the cheſts, in which biſhop Fox lodged many of them, and reſtored without diſtinction after the reſtoration; here were buried the kings Lucius, Canute, Hardicanute, and William Rufus; queen Emma, and Richard, third ſon of the Conqueror. The tomb of Rufus in the choir was opened in the civil war, and a gold ring, ſet with rubies, found on his thumb, ſaid to be worth 500l.; his bones were put into one of biſhop Fox's cheſts. All that remains of the monaſtic buildings is the prior's hall, now made into different apartments for the deanery, and a piece of a prebendal-houſe. A noble college was founded here by William of Wickham, biſhop of the city, who laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1387, and finiſhed it in the year 1393, with endowments for a warden, ſeventy ſcholars, ten fellows, &c. with exhibitions to New College Oxford, which was founded and endowed by the ſame benefactor. Through the intereſt of this biſhop, the ſtaple for wool was, by Edward III, fixed at Wincheſter, though afterwards removed to Calais; he procured ſeveral privileges for his ſee, particularly that the biſhops ſhould always be prelates of the Order of the Garter, and chancellors of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. The city of Wincheſter is about a mile and a half in circumference within the walls. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, aldermen, recorder, &c. has two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. About three quarters of a mile ſouth from the town, ſtands an hoſpital, called *St. Croſs*, founded in the year 1136, by biſhop Blois, for a maſter and penſioners; the income is ſaid to be very great: ſixty-one miles ESE. Bath, and ſixty-three SW. London.

Wincheſter, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: thirteen miles SE. Cheſterfield.

Wincheſter, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: twenty-two miles NW. Hartford.

Wincheſter, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: fifty-ſix miles WNW. Waſhington. *Long.* 78. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Wind, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut at Windſor.

Windall, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: twenty-two miles SSW. Windſor.

Windaw, a ſeaport town of the duchy of Courland, near the mouth of the Weta, on the Baltic: eight miles NNW. Piltyn.

Windeck, a town of Flanders: three leagues SSE. Ghent.

Windeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 21 miles E. Bonn.

Windecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: four miles N. Hanau, and nine ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

Windham, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the Thames: 63 miles SW. Boſton, and 100 NE. New York.

Windham, or *Wymondham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday. The chief trade of the place is making wooden-ware: nine miles WSW. Norwich, and 103 N. London.

Windham, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Windiſch Feiſtritz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Pluſcka: 40 miles S. Graz, and 110 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Windiſch Gratz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eighteen miles NNW. Cilley, and 112 SSW. Vienna.

Windiſch Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles E. Cilley, and 12 S. Windiſch Feiſtritz.

Windiſch Matray, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 54 miles SSW. Salzburg, and 40 ENE. Inſpruck. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Wiadiſt, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, in which are found the ruins of the ancient city of *Vindoniſſa*, which the Romans made a place of arms to ſtop the eruption of the Germans, and is ſaid to have been the ſee of a biſhop. It was deſtroyed in the 7th century: 3 miles W. Baden.

Windiſhgarten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Bavarian Waidrhoven, and 20 S. Steyr.

Windo, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 85 miles N. Colmar.

Winderf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles W. Paſſau, and 2 E. Vilzhofen.

Windruſh, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Thames, five miles SSE. Witney.

Windsbach, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 10 miles SE. Anſpach, and 20 SW. Nuremberg.

Windſheim, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. Its aſſeſſment to the Roman month is twenty-nine florins, and tax to each chamber term, thirty-ſix rixdollars eight kruitzers: 28 miles SW. Wurzburg, and 36 SSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Windſor, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Windſor, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames, which ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. Windſor is built on the ſide of a hill, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets. The caſtle is ſaid to have been built before the Conqueſt. This caſtle the Conqueror rebuilt, and Henry I repaired. In the treaty of peace between Henry II and Stephen, it is called *Mota de Windſor*; and when Richard I went to the Holy Land, and left the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place, as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I, took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon Edward III, his ſon William, and Henry VI, were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III to the place of his birth. He built the royal palace, with its chapel, and St. George's-hall, the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now ſtand. St. George's Chapel was rebuilt by Edward IV. Henry VII added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings. The prebendal houſes were erected in form of a fetter-lock, by Henry VIII, who alſo built the great gate to the outer court; as did Edward VI and Mary a curious fountain for ſupplying the whole caſtle with water from Blackmore-Park, near Wingfield. Elizabeth made the terrace. Charles II gave the armory, beſides repairing and furniſhing the whole caſtle; and James II and William III farther adorned the apartment with paintings. In ſome late repairs, the ditch has been filled up. The caſtle covers ſomewhat more than twelve acres, and is divided into three wards, called the outer and inner ſquare, and the tower. In the middle of the ſecond is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. St. George's hall, where the inſtallation dinners are held, is painted with the triumphs of Edward III and the Black Prince, by Verrio. As to the origin of the Order of the Garter, Polydore Vergil is the firſt that derived it from a lady's garter, which lady ſucceeding hiſtorians have made counteſs of Salisbury. The truth ſeems to be, that Edward III, having inſtituted a round table, in imitation of king Arthur, and invited all foreigners

foreigners to a ſolemn juſt, and tournament, held here, in the year 1344, finding the king of France had copied his example, and that ſuch inſtitution was too general, and having given his own garter for a ſignal at the battle of Creſſy, ordained it afterwards the badge or ſymbol of a particular order. In reference to this, the motto ſeems to retort ſhame and defiance on him who ſhould dare to think ill of the enterpriſe which he had undertaken in ſupport of his claim to the crown of France. It was the age of mottos, and Aſhmole gives one or two more on this very prince's clothes. With this order have been honoured nine emperors of Germany, five kings of Denmark, three of Sweden, five of Portugal, two of Naples, one of Aragon, and five of France (thirty ſovereigns); ten electors of the empire, thirteen other ſovereign princes, ſix princes of Orange, beſides many peers of France, Spain, &c. The firſt Scotchman admitted into the order was James earl of Douglas, by Edward IV; and the firſt Scotch king, James V, by Henry VIII. The officers belonging to this order are the prelate, biſhop of Wincheſter, the chancellor, biſhop of Saliſbury, the regiſter, dean of Windſor, garter king at arms, and the black rod. At a meeting of the order, to fill up the vacant ſtalls, the chancellor collects the votes; for though the ſovereign properly elects, the knights have a liberty of nomination, except the perſon be a foreigner. Each knight may nominate nine perſons, out of whom the ſovereign chooſes one. Garter is then ſent out of the chapter to announce it to the perſon elected, and conduct him to the preſence of the ſovereign, who in perſon, or by deputy, inveſts him with the enſigns of the order of the garter, which is buckled round his left leg, and the George hung round his neck by a ſky coloured ribband. The habit and other ornaments are not put on till he is inſtalled in the chapel at Windſor. St. George's Chapel is a moſt beautiful Gothic building, and has within a few years undergone a complete repair; a beautiful painted window, by Mr. Picket, after a deſign of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, has been lately put up by his majeſty's directions. On each ſide are the ſtalls of the ſovereign and knights of the garter, with the inſignia over each ſtall. A new altar-piece, painted by Weſt, was put up in the year 1788. Windſor has been the principal country reſidence of our preſent king and royal family, in a palace purchaſed in the year 1779, of the duke of St. Alban's: it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturday. Adjoining to the town are two royal parks, one, called the Little Park, about three miles in circumference; the other, called the Great Park, is ſaid to be twenty: both are well ſtocked with deer, and ſome part of the latter has been turned into a corn farm. Windſor is ſometimes called *New*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Old Windſor*, a village about a mile from it: 38 miles ESE. Oxford, and 22 W. London.

Windſor, a town of Nova Scotia: 25 miles NW. Halifax.

Windſor, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 92 miles NW. Boſton. *Long* 72. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Windſor, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the weſt ſide of the Connecticut River: 3 miles N. Harford.

Windſor (Eaſt), a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the eaſt ſide of the Connecticut, oppoſite Windſor.

Windſor (New), a town of the United States of America, in New York: 47 miles N. New York.

Windſor Foreſt, an extenſive tract of country, not leſs than 50 miles in circumference, with a large range of heath-land for deer. It includes ſeveral villages, and one town, Wokingham, where a court is held every 40 days in ſummer, to take cogniſance of all miſdemeanors and offences againſt the laws of the Foreſt.

Windtberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles SSE. Meldorp.

Windthaag, or *Windthag*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles E. Bavarian Waidthoven.

Windward Paſſage, a name given to a courſe from the ſouth-eaſt angle of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north ſide of Crooked Iſland, in the Bahamas. Ships have often ſailed through this channel, from the north part of it to the iſland of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithſtanding the common opinion, on account of the current which is againſt it, that they keep the Bahama ſhore on board, and that they meet the wind in ſummer for the moſt part of the channel eaſterly, which, with a counter current on ſhore, puſhes them eaſily through it.

Windward Point, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 23. N.

Winebago, a lake of North America. *Long.* 87. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Winebagoes Caſtle, a ſettlement of North America, near Winebago Lake.

Winerſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: eighteen miles NW. Linkoping.

Wing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 40 miles E. Gothenberg.

Winger, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: two miles S. Kongſwinger.

Winingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the north ſide of the Moſelle: 5 miles W. Coblentz, and 7 S. Andernach.

Winkel,

Winkel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: fourteen miles W. Mentz.

Winnenburg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip within the archbiſhopric of Treves: one mile NW. Cocheim.

Winnenden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In the year 1693, this town was laid in aſhes by the French: twelve miles ENE. Stuttgart, and ſeven SE. Marpach. *Long.* 27. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Winnicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. In the year 1650, the Coſacs were completely routed near this town: 32 miles NNW. Braclaw.

Winninge, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Lune, ſix miles NE. Lancaſter.

Winningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: four miles N. Aſchersleben.

Winnipeg, a lake of North America, 240 miles in length, and from fifty to one hundred in breadth, though in ſome places hardly five. *Long.* 97. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Winnipeg (Little), a lake of North America, eighty miles long, and fifteen wide. *Long.* 100. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Winnipiſſiokee, a lake of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, 80 miles N. Boſton.

Winnsbrough, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 30 miles N. Columbia. *Long.* 81. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 28. N.

Winſchote, or *Winſchotten*, a town of Groningen, near which the Spaniards were defeated by Louis, brother to the prince of Orange, on the 24th of May, 1568. The Spaniards loſt 2500 men, all their baggage, and ſix pieces of cannon. This was the firſt battle fought on account of the revolution, and gave the prince a happy preſage of ſucceſs: nineteen miles E. Groningen, and twenty-five N. Coverden.

Winſiter, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, 12 miles WNW. Norwich.

Winſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: 6 miles below Zell.

Winſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on an iſland formed by the Luhe: 12 miles SE. Hamburg, and 22 NW. Luneburg.

Winſore, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 7 miles SE. Buckingham, and 50 NW. London.

Winſter, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated among rich lead-mines: 26 miles N. Derby, and 152 N. London.

Winſter, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Ken, at its mouth.

Wintenau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles S. Marburg.

Winterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 37 miles S. Paderborn, and 60 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Winterberg, or *Winberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatirz: ten miles W. Prachatitz, and twenty-ſix NW. Crumau.

Winterburg, a town, with a caſtle, of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: ten miles WNW. Creutznach, and forty N. Deux Ponts.

Winteringham, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the Humber: thirty-three miles N. Lincoln, and 166 N. London.

Winterthur, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. This was formerly an imperial town. In the year 1467, it was mortgaged to the canton of Zurich, and by ſubſequent treaties entirely ceded, ſince which Winterthur has acknowleged Zurich for its ſovereign. It is governed, however, by a magiſtracy and policy of its own. In all caſes reſpecting the burghers, appeals may be carried from the town-court to the council of magiſtracy, and no farther; but if either of the parties be a foreigner, an appeal lies from the council to Zurich. A bailiff from this latter place likewiſe reſides here, but without any authority over the town, excepting that of aſſiſting at the ceremony of an annual homage paid to Zurich by the burghers on St. Alban's day. In caſe of a war, Winterthur furniſhes Zurich with 200 men, either burghers or dependents, but to ſerve under its own colours. The earthen-ware made here, particularly the white, together with its painted ſtoves, are in great repute for their beauty and durableneſs: 14 miles NE. Zurich, and 21 NW. Conſtance.

Winterton, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the coaſt; the market is diſcontinued: ſeven miles N. Yarmouth.

Winterton Neſs, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Norfolk, on which is a lighthouſe: ten miles N. Yarmouth.

Winthag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NE. Freyſtadt.

Winton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Wintzenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: five miles SE. Grotkau.

Wintzenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1 league W. Colmar, and 2¼ N. Ruffach.

Winzig, a town of Sileſia, in the principality

pality of Wohlau: nine miles ENE. Steinau, and 8 N. Wohlau.

Winweiler, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Falkenftein: 24 miles NE. Deux Ponts, and 15 SE. Lautereck.

Winyah, a county of United America, in the ftate of South Carolina.

Winzer, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube: nine miles SSE. Deckendorf, and two E. Offerhofen.

Wiogrodek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 14 miles ESE. Kreminiek.

Wipach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: five miles S. Hydria.

Wipe, a town of Pruffia, in the province of Samland: 28 miles NE. Konigfberg.

Wipe, a river of Pruffia, which runs into the Curifh Haffe, 10 miles ENE. Labiau.

Wippelfpach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 17 miles SW. Voitsberg.

Wipper, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, which runs into the county of Mark, about fix miles SSW. Lunfchede, paffes by Wipperfurt, Elberfeld, Solengen, &c. and runs into the Rhine, between Cologn and Zons.

Wipper, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which rifes two miles N. Dingelftadt, and runs into the Unftrutt, four miles NE. from Kindelbrucken.

Wipperfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and duchy of Berg: 27 miles SE. Duffeldorf. *Long.* 24. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Wippingen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Friburg: 12 miles SSW. Friburg.

Wippra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, on the Wipper: 10 miles WNW. Eizleben, and 20 E. Nordhaufen. *Long.* 28. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Wirben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the left fide of the Elbe: 12 miles N. Stendal, and 13 S. Perleberg.

Wirral, or *Wirehall*, a ftrip of land in the county of Chefter, extending from the city of Chefter to the fea, between the rivers Dee and Merfey.

Wire, one of the fmaller Orkney Iflands, feparated from Rowfa by a ftrait, called *Wire Sound*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth.

Wire, fee *Wyre*.

Wiredy, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 16 miles NE. Jonkioping.

Wiresla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-five miles SW. Wexio.

Wirkowenes, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 44 miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

Wirkfworth, a town of England, in the county of Derby, fituated in the midft of mountains, abounding in lead-ore, with furnaces for melting it. Here is a ftrong medicinal water, and moft of the ftreams or fprings in thefe parts pafs through, and are tainted by lead-mines. It is a large market-town, with a handfome church, a free-fchool, and alms-houfe. Here the Barmoot court is held by a mafter and twenty-four jurors, who determine difputes relative to the mines. There is evidence that the Wirkfworth mines were wrought early in the eighth century by the Saxons, when Eadburga, daughter of Adulf, king of the Eaft Angles, and abbefs of Repton, in this county, fent St. Guthlac a leaden coffin and fhroud, in which he was buried; and, in 835, Kenwara, another abbefs, gave lead here to the amount of 300 fhillings to Chrift-church at Canterbury. The king claims the thirteenth penny on the mines round Wirkfworth, for which the owners compound at 1000l. per annum, and the tythe is faid to have produced as much formerly; the market is on Tuefday: 13 miles N. Derby, and 106 N. London.

Winfrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 46 miles NNW. Calmar.

Wirfbergbotzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bifhopric of Hildersheim: eight miles S. Hildersheim.

Wifbaden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naffau Saarbruck Ufingen. This town was known to the Romans, and the *Heidenifche Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the prefent town of Wifbaden, appears to be a work of that nation; and a part of the boundaries of this town are derived from the lined trenches thrown up by Druffus, oppofite to Mentz, for the covering of the Rhine. In the days of the kings of the Franks, in this town was a royal court. In the year 1318, it held out a vigorous fiege againft the combined forces of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and Baldwin archbifhop of Treves, who were obliged to decamp from before it. In the year 1547, it was burned down; and it fuffered greatly in the wars of the 17th century, particularly in the year 1644: 5 miles NW. Mentz, and 30 SW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Wisberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 8 miles E. Culmbach.

Wisbich, or *Wisbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Saturday. William the Conqueror built a caftle here, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, was made a prifon for Romifh prieffs and Jefuits. Its fituation is among the fens, on a river navigable for barges. In the years 1236, 1613, and 1614 the fea broke in, and inundated the whole

town.

town. It is a well-built town, and a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in corn and ſeed-oil: 17 miles SW. Lynn, and 19 N. London.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gothland. This is a very ancient ſtaple, and in former times one of the Hanſe Towns. When Wineta, a place of great trade, in the iſland of Uſedom, near the coaſt of Pomerania, was deſtroyed by an inundation, ſeveral of its wealthieſt inhabitants removed to Wiſby. It was likewiſe frequented by Swedes, Goths, Danes, Normans, French, Engliſh, Saxons, Livonians, Spaniards, Ruſſians, Greeks, and other nations. The maritime laws of Wisby were famous in all parts, and adopted along the coaſt of the Baltic. The wall of Wisby, and the towers, with which it is flanked, were built in the year 1289. This town continued in a flouriſhing condition till the year 1361, when the Danes almoſt totally deſtroyed it. The harbour is ſafe and commodious, but not very large. *Long.* 18. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Wiſcaſſet, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Wiſchbach, or *Fiſchbach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles S. Muertzenſchlag.

Wiſchkowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: five miles NNE. Saatz.

Wiſchiten, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 70 miles W. Troki.

Wiſdim, a town of Bohemia, in the circle Boleſlaw: fourteen miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Wiſell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; four miles NE. Rein.

Wiſen, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine near Bâle.

Wiſent, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, near Forcheim, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Wiſeppe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 1 league S. Stenay, and 1½ N. Dun.

Wisſtarda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles N. Carlſcrona.

Wiſhart's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: *Long.* 150. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

Wiſk, or *Wirſk*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale.

Wiſka, a river of Sweden, which runs into the ſea, three miles S. Waro, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

Wiſkau, or *Wiſchow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: eighteen miles SSW. Olmutz, and ſixty-two SE. Chrudim.

Wiſlauff, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rems, NE. Schorndorff, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Wiſlitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1136, this place was taken by the Ruſſians, ſacked, and pillaged: 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

Wiſloch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1689, this town was ſet on fire by the French: 14 miles E. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Wiſmar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and north part of the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic, with a good harbour; large, well fortified, and defended by a citadel. This is one of the beſt and largeſt places in the country; as, beſides ſix churches, it has alſo a particular conſiſtory of its own, with a grammar-ſchool, under the direction of eight maſters, and is the ſeat of a Swediſh court of juſtice, erected in the year 1653, both for the diſtrict, and Swediſh Anterior Pomerania. This court conſiſts of a preſident, a vice-preſident, and four aſſeſſors. It was formerly a Hanſe town, and poſſeſſed of the privilege of coining: the firſt origin is not known with any degree of certainty. In the year 1238, it was enlarged; and in the year 1266, obtained the Lubeck rights. In the year 1261, it was annexed to the duchy of Schwerin; in the year 1627, the Imperialiſts got poſſeſſion of it; but, in the year 1632, were driven out by the Swedes, to whom it was abſolutely ceded, at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648. In the year 1675, the Danes took it, but in 1680 reſtored it; whereupon, between the years 1681 and 1711, its fortifications were increaſed. At the end of the year 1711, it was bombarded by the Danes. In the year 1715, it was blockaded; and in 1716, taken by the northern confederates, who, from the winter of the year 1717 to 1718, blew up and razed the fortifications. In the year 1758, the Pruſſians raiſed large contributions here: 33 miles E. Lubeck, and 32 WSW. Roſtock. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Wiſmath, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Wiſnum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-five miles ESE. Carlſtadt.

Wiſſant, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 3½ leagues N. Boulogne, and 3½ SW. Calais.

Wiſſemburg, or *Weiſſemburg*, or *Korn Weiſſemburg*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Lauter, at the foot of the Voſges. In this town was a princely provoſtſhip, united to the

bishopric of Spire, from which the bishop was assessed eighty florins. This town was formerly imperial, and was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV; but strong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, a little to the east of Lauterburg, on the south side of the Lauter. In the year 1744, the Austrians were driven from these lines: in the year 1793, they were passed, and the town itself, by the Prussians, but soon after regained by the French: nine leagues N. Strasburg, and four SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Wist, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: six miles SSE. Linkioping.

Wiste, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SW. Bremen.

Wiston, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Saturday: eight miles E. Haverford-west, and 235 W. London.

Wiszogrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 52 miles NW. Warsaw.

Witch Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands: six miles E. St. John.

Witchenau, a town of Lusatia: thirteen miles NNW. Budissen, and thirty NE. Dresden.

Witgenstein, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated between the principalities of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau Dillenburg, and the duchy of Westphalia; about eighteen miles long, and twelve broad. Some parts are mountainous and woody, and contain mines of silver, copper, and iron; the pastures are good, but the arable land inconsiderable. The principal rivers are the Lahn and the Eder. It is united to the county of Sayn, and that princely house is divided into two branches, Sayn Witgenstein of Witgenstein, and Sayn Witgenstein of Berleburg, each of which has a distinct vote in the Imperial college, and in the diet of the Upper Rhine. The matricula assessment is twenty eight florins. The county takes its name from a seat, the residence of the counts, which is situated on a mountain, one mile N. Laasphe.

Witham, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a good weekly market on Tuesday, with a medicinal spring: 14 miles SW. Colchester, and 38 NE. London.

Witham, a river of England, in the county of Lincoln, which rises in the south part of Lincolnshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, passes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable: from thence it passes by Tatterfall, Boston, &c. and runs into the German Sea, five miles below Boston, in what are called *The Washes*.

Witlage, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: eleven miles ENE. Vorden.

Witlab, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: 2½ miles SE. Verden.

Witlowiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: sixteen miles NNE. Gitschin.

Witmarsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: seven miles W. Lingen.

Witney, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a considerable manufacture of rugs and blankets. The town contains about 570 houses, and 4200 inhabitants: the market is on Thursday: ten miles WNW. Oxford, and 64 WNW. London.

Witry, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims: two leagues NE. Reims.

Witsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: twenty-eight miles NNW. Christianstadt.

Wittelm, a small island of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, in Steinhuder Lake, with a fort: three miles N. Hagenburg.

Wittelobe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles SE. Verden.

Wittem, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which gives name to a lordship, wholly surrounded by the duchy of Limburg. It is assessed in the matricula at fourteen florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar pays four rixdollars: six miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Witten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark: seven miles SE. Bockum.

Witten See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles SSE. Bremen.

Wittenbergen, a town of Sweden, in the duchy of Holstein: eight miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a circle, or district, in the electorate of Saxony, situated on the side of the Elbe, over which is a ferry; it is the head town of the electoral circle, the seat of an aulic judicature, of the assize, as also a consistory, together with that of the general superintendency of the electoral circle, a spiritual inspection, the circle-amt, and a famous university, founded in the year 1502, at which, in 1517, the Reformation took its rise, by means of Martin Luther. This town is not large, but fortified. The old citadel here was formerly the electoral residence: near it stands an arsenal. In the large round tower are kept the common archives of the elec-

toral and princely houſes. The univerſity library is kept in what was formerly an Auguſtine cloiſter. The firſt founder of the town of Wittenberg, was Bernhard, duke of Saxony. In the year 1547, it was taken by the emperor Charles V; in the year 1756, it was poſſeſſed by the Pruſſians, who alſo broke down a baſtion of the fortifications: 14 miles E. Deſſau, and 38 SE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe: eight miles W. Lauenburg.

Wittenbergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: ſix miles SSW. Perleberg, and ſixty NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 17 miles W. Schwerin.

Wittenhuſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles W. Oldeburg.

Wittgenau, or *Trſebon*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lauſnicz: twelve miles E. Budweiſs.

Wittichſtbal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſeven miles S. Schwarzenberg.

Wittingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 27 miles E. Zell.

Wittleſee Mere, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon: four miles S. Peterborough.

Wittlich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 16 miles NE. Treves, and 38 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Wittmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, on the Harle: 7 miles SE. Eſens, and 25 NE. Emden.

Witton, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: thirty miles E. Cheſterfield.

Wittorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: ten miles SSE. Rotenberg.

Wittſtock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: 47 miles NNW. Berlin, and 43 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Witzelſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Hoffmarckt.

Witzenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: ſix miles SE. Alfeld.

Wiſchenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: 13 miles E. Caſſel, and 32 WNW. Mullhauſen. *Long.* 27. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Wiveliſcombe, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday, on the river Tone. A conſiderable woollen-manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on in this town, and ſtill flouriſhes. The goods moſtly made are blankettings, knap-coatings, kerſeys, and other coarſe cloths; ſhrouds, ermine, and baize. Many of theſe are ſent to London, Briſtol, and Exeter, for home conſumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernſey: 11 miles W. Taunton, and 154 W. London.

Wivenhoe, a village of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Coln; it is the harbour of Colcheſter, and here is a cuſtom-houſe. The oyſters, called Colcheſter oyſters, are barrelled in this place.

Wize, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Wever.

Winza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 88 miles NE. Warſaw.

Wladiſlaw, or *Inowroſlaw*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the Viſtula. The ſee of the biſhop of Cujavia, removed from Kruſwica, in the year 1173: 84 miles NW. Warſaw, and 84 S. Dantzig.

Wlodzimierz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, on the Bog. The ſee of a Greek biſhop, united to the church of Rome: 40 miles WSW. Luckow, and 124 SE. Warſaw.

Woahoo, or *Oahoo*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands; as far as could be judged from the appearance of the north-eaſt and north-weſt parts, it is much the fineſt iſland of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country diſplayed. The road is formed by the north and weſt extremities. Should the ground-tackling of a ſhip be weak, and the wind blow ſtrong from the north, to which quarter the road is entirely open, this circumſtance might be attended with ſome danger; but with good cables there would be little riſk, as the ground from the anchoring-place, which is oppoſite to the vally through which the river runs to the north point, is a fine ſand. This iſland is ſuppoſed to contain 60,200 inhabitants. *Long.* of the anchoring-place 202. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Wobbel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: ſix miles ENE. Horn.

Woburn, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Friday.

Near

Near it was a celebrated abby, founded in the twelfth century; the laſt abbot of which was hanged at Woburn, in the year 1547. This abby is now the ſeat of the duke of Bedford: nine miles NW. Dunſtable, and forty-two NW. London.

Woburn, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: fifteen miles NW. Boſton.

Wodnian, or *Wodnany*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: ten miles S. Piſek, and fifty-eight S. Prague.

Woel, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihel: four leagues NE. St. Mihel, and five SE. Verdun.

Woerden, or *Worden*, a town of Holland, built by Godfrey de Rhenen, the twenty-eighth biſhop of Utrecht, on the river Rhine, about the year 1160, to keep the citizens of Utrecht in ſubjection, and maintain his authority. It had a caſtle, which was formerly ſuppoſed to be impregnable; but, when the French took the city, in 1672, they entirely demoliſhed it, before that time falling to decay. This city had its own particular lords till the year 1296, when Herman de Woerden forfeited it, having been convicted of being a party in the murder of Florent V, comte of Holland, who was aſſaſſinated by a gentleman, named Gerard de Velſen, whoſe wife he had raviſhed. It was afterwards ſold by Philip II, king of Spain, to Eric, duke of Brunſwick, from whom it came, in the year 1581, under the dominion of the States-General. In the year 1672, the French having made themſelves maſters of this place, the Dutch came to beſiege it, under the prince of Orange and the comte de Zuyleſtein. The comte de Marck, who commanded in the city, began to be much preſſed, when the duke of Luxemburg arrived, with 9000 men. He paſſed the moraſs by a way which was ſuppoſed to be inacceſſible, forced the entrenchments, and put the enemy to flight. The Dutch loſt 2000 men, killed and wounded, among the former of whom was the comte of Zuyleſtein, and the French about 1000: eight miles W. Utrecht, and fifteen S. Amſterdam.

Woggt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ager, near Voglabruck, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Wogſhaid, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SW. Aigen.

Woblau, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Glogau, on the eaſt by Poland and the principality of Oels, on the ſouth by the principalities of Breſlaw and Lignitz, and on the weſt by the principalities of Lignitz and Glogau, ſituated on both ſides of the Oder. The ſoil is in ſome parts dry, in others marſhy, or over run with woods and buſhes, though ſeveral tracts alſo yield good corn.

Wholau, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality, on all ſides ſurrounded with marſhes, which are a kind of natural defence. It has two ſuburbs, a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church. In the year 1640, it was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1642, ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts, but ſoon retaken by the Swedes; and in 1644, recovered by the Imperialiſts: 20 miles NW. Breſlau, and 29 SE. Gros Glogau.

Wohra, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, two miles NW. Eſchwegen, in the principality of Heſſe.

Wohrd, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, near Nuremberg.

Woitſbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: eight miles E. Krottau.

Woitſberg, ſee *Voitſberg*.

Woking, a town of England, in the county of Surry: eight miles N. Guildford, and twenty-ſeven SW. London.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The church, with a ſmall part of the town and pariſh, is ſituated in Wiltſhire. Here is a ſmall manufacture of denims, and mills for throwing ſilk. Wokingham is the only town in Windſor foreſt, and here all the foreſt courts are held. The number of inhabitants is about 1200: ſeven miles ESE. Reading, and thirty-two W. London.

Wokſchitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles W. Gitſchin.

Wolbeck, or *Waldbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſeven miles SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Wolborz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 48 miles S. Siradia.

Wolckenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: ſix miles WNW. Rottenmann.

Woickerſdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ruſbach: eight miles ENE. Korn Neuburg.

Woldegge, or *Woldeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: thirteen miles SE. New Brandenburg.

Woldenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: nine miles NE. Friedburg, and ninety-two ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Wolf Iſland, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador.

Long. 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Wolf Iſland, an iſland at the north-eaſt end of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

Wolf Iſland, an iſland in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Wolf Rock, a rock near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador, and not far from the iſland, called *Wolf Iſland*.

Wolf Rock, a rock at the entrance of the Engliſh Channel: ten miles S. from the Land's End, and eighteen W. from the Lizard Point. *Long.* 5. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Wolfdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſeven miles N. Kamnitz.

Wolfenbuttel, a principality of Germany, which conſtitutes a part of the duchy of Brunſwick, divided into two parts by the principality of Halberſtadt, and the dioceſe of Hildeſheim. The north part is ſurrounded on the north by the principality of Luneburg and the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the ſouth by the principality of Halberſtadt, and on the weſt by the dioceſe of Hildeſheim. The ſouth part is bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim and the principality of Calenberg, on the eaſt by the dioceſe of Hildeſheim and the Harz Foreſt, on the ſouth by the principality of Grubenhagen and Calenberg, and on the weſt by the territories of the abby of Corvey and Calenberg. The eaſtern half contains under it a part of the Harz Foreſt, the mines and ſalt-works which the prince holds in common with the elector of Brunſwick Luneburg. In the weſtern half of this ſouthern part is a part of the foreſt of Sollinger, conſiſting of oak and beech, with a chain of mountains, covered with woods. Thus the ſouthern part of the principality conſiſts chiefly of hills and woods, with little arable land; but, on the other hand, has a great plenty of timber, iron, and glaſs-houſes, the manufactures of which are greatly admired, particularly thoſe of looking-glaſs, with a fine porcelaine manufacture, and the very rich mine and ſalt-works in the Harz Foreſt. The north part of the principality is more level, and produces abundance of grain, flax, and hemp, together with various kinds of pulſe and fruit. Their graſiery here turns to very good account, beſides which it has a ſalt-work. The culture of ſilk is now followed, and premiums are aſſigned by the prince for the encouragement of it. The Weſer, the Leine, the Inner See, and the Ocker, are the principal rivers. In this principality are eighteen towns, 386 villages, and ſeventeen fees and convents. The eſtabliſhed religion here is Lutheraniſm. The country of Brunſwick was anciently under lords of its own, who poſſeſſed it as their abſolute and hereditary property, and derived their lineage from Ludolphus, duke of Saxony; and, conſequently, by his grandmother Haſala, or Giſela, from duke Wittkind, whoſe daughter ſhe was. From king Henry I. grandſon to this Ludolphus, was deſcended his ſon, Henry, duke of Bavaria, among whoſe iſſue was count Bruno, on whom the emperor Otho conferred a tract of land in Saxony, near Brunſwick, namely, Melverode and Hohenwart. Count Bruno, his ſon, enlarged Brunſwick; and his ſon, count Ludolphus, on the demiſe of the emperor, Henry II, was the firſt that obtained the full ſovereignty over Brunſwick and Tankwarderode, and died in the year 1038. His ſon, Egbert I, became marggrave of Thuringia and Miſnia, and his ſon, Egbert II, likewiſe attained to thoſe dignities. This laſt prince being killed in battle, in the year 1091, his ſiſter, Gertrude, ſucceeded to the country of Brunſwick, which country ſhe brought to her ſecond huſband, Henry the Fat, count of Nordheim; and by their daughter, Richenza, it came to her huſband, Lothario, count of Supplinburg, and afterwards emperor. By his daughter, Gertrude, it deſcended to her huſband, Henry the Magnanimous, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, and thus to the Houſe of Welpho. The principality of Wolfenbuttel is poſſeſſed of a vote among the princes, both in the college of the princes of the empire, and likewiſe in the diet of Lower Saxony, in each of which, by virtue of an agreement concluded in the year 1706, when the ſeniority lies in the Houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, it precedes thoſe of the elector of Brunſwick and Luneburg, for Zell, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, but otherwiſe comes after them; farther, the Houſe of Wolfenbuttel, when ſenior, obtains the joint-directory of the circle of Lower Saxony. The taxation of this principality, in the matricula of the empire and circle, is 22½ horſe, and 105 foot, or 1734 florins; and the tax to the Imperial chamber, 178 rixdollars 36 kruitzers: he has the ſame right as the elector of Brunſwick to diſpute an aſſeſſor in the revenue court.

Wolfenbuttel, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated in a low marſhy ſoil, on the Ocker: it is well-built and fortified. In it is a château, a long time the reſidence of the dukes, in which is a noble library, containing 120,000 volumes of printed books and manuſcripts. The principal church contains the ſepulchral monument of the dukes. Wolfenbuttel very probably owes its name to the firſt builder of the palace, called *Wolf*, or *Wolfer*, or

or *Wolfhard*. The Imperialists were in possession of it from the year 1626 to the year 1643. In the year 1757, it was taken by the French, who abandoned it the year following: 24 miles E. Hildesheim, and 45 W. Magdeburg. *Long*. 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 13. N.

Wolfersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: four miles SW. Weyda.

Wolfersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: six miles ENE. Weyda.

Wolfersdyck, a small island of Zealand, betweens the islands of North and South Beveland.

Wolfersheim, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: twelve miles SSE. Wetzlar, and sixteen SE. Braunfels.

Wolfersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles SE. Laab.

Wolferzhausen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: twelve miles NE. Weilhaim, and fifteen SSW. Munich.

Wolfestaal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles E. Hainburg.

Wolffach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordship of Furstenberg: four miles SSE. Hazlach, and twelve SSW. Freudenstatt. *Long*. 25. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 13. N.

Wolfsegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles NW. Schwanastadt.

Wolfegg, or *Wolffeck*, a château and village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title of count to a noble family, divided into several branches, viz. Wolffegg Zeil, Wolffegg Zeil Wurzach, Wolffegg Wolffegg, and Wolffegg Waldsee: ten miles W. Leutkirch, and eight E. Ravensperg.

Wolfspassing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles S. Ips.

Wolfshagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: six miles W. Pritzwalk.

Wolfsbach, a river of Silesia, which runs north into the Bober, near Loewenberg.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant, with a citadel: ten miles NNW. Lavamunt, and twenty-two ENE. Clagenfurt.

Wolfsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: five miles SW. Weyda.

Wolfshagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Cassel, on the Erpe: fifteen miles W. Cassel, and ten N. Waldeck. *Long*. 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

Wolfspach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles E. Steyr.

Wolfstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: forty-three miles WNW. Manheim, and nineteen N. Deux Ponts.

Wolfgast, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the Penar about a league from the Baltic. It was anciently a considerable fortress, and residence of the dukes: thirty miles SE. Stralsund, and fifty NW. Stettin. *Long*. 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 3. N.

Wolin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Wolkart, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles NE. Milstatt.

Wolkenmarck, see *Volkenmark*.

Wolkenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, with a citadel, situated on a rock, near the Zschopa; about half a league from the town, are some warm medicinal baths; thirteen miles SSE. Chemnitz, and thirty-six SW. Dresden. *Long*. 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 36. N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: three miles W. Lientz.

Wolkowysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-four miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Wollacomb Bay, a bay of England, on the west coast of Devonshire, situated to the north of Barnstable Bay.

Woller, or *Woollen*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Till, near the Cheviot Hills, with a weekly market on Thursday: thirty-one miles N. Morpeth, and 318 N. London.

Wollersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles WNW. Newstatt.

Wollien, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles ESE. Prenzlow.

Wollin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the east coast of the island so called, separated from the continent of Pomerania, by the river Direnow, over which is a bridge, at which all travellers pay a toll. In this town is a seat and prefecturate. It stands on the side of the ancient city of Julin, which was formerly so famous for its commerce, though its origin is very obscure. The first mention of this city in history, occurs immediately after the time of Charlemagne, and in the eleventh century its prosperity was such, that Adam von Bremen speaks of it as the largest city, at that time in Europe. So early as the records of the twelfth century, it is called *Wolin*. In the

year

year 1127, it was set on fire by lightening; and being built of wood, was entirely consumed. The Pomeranian bishopric, which had been erected there but two years before, was translated upon that to Usedom, but on the rebuilding of the city, was restored to it. In the year 1170, being taken by Woldemar I, king of Denmark, and Jaromar I, prince of Rugen, it was sacked and burned; and after retrieving this calamity, was in the year 1175, again set on fire, and utterly destroyed, insomuch, that, in the very same year the duke of Pomerania removed the bishopric to Cammin. It was indeed rebuilt again, but never recovered its former greatness: twenty-five miles N. Old Steffiny. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Wollin, an island formed at the mouth of the Oder, between the Baltic and the Frische Haff; the form of an irregular triangle, about thirty miles in circumference. This island is frequently in danger of being overflowed, and the sea-winds hurt it considerably, by throwing up drifts of sand. It produces excellent cattle, with plenty of game and fish, and one part of it, called the *Pritier*, is remarkable for the great quantity of eels taken there. Besides the town of Wollin, it contains several villages.

Wollo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Wolmerstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. In the year 1642, this town was set on fire by the Imperial troops: ten miles N. Magdeburg.

Wolmsdorf, or *Wonsdorf*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland: twenty-four miles SE. Konigsberg.

Wolstitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach: two miles S. Jena.

Wolnzach, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: six miles NNE. Pfaffenhofen, and twelve SE. Ingoldstadt.

Wolpa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-four miles W. Novogrodek.

Wolpersing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SSE. Weikerstorf.

Woldorff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles S. from Carlstadt.

Wolsingham, a town of England, in the county of Durham. The country round abounds in mines of lead and coal: thirteen miles W. Durham, and 295 N. London.

Wolta, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles N. Trautenau.

Woltern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: thirty miles E. Rotemburg.

Wolterstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: two miles SW. Zahna.

Woltin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: two miles SE. Greiffenhagen.

Wolxtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles NNW. Weikerstorf.

Wolverhampton, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, long celebrated for its manufacture of locks; and, of late years, of japanned goods. It has a weekly market on Wednesday: 14½ miles SW. Lichfield, and 124 NW. London.

Wolvey, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wednesday. It was at this place that Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick: ten miles NE. Coventry, and ninety-six NW. London.

Womb, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: twelve miles E. Lund.

Wombinellore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: 86 miles ESE. Seringapatam, and 108 SW. Pondicherry.

Womeldorf, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania: fifteen miles W. Reading.

Wontamitta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; forty-five miles E. Chinna-Balaram.

Woodbridge, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday, situated on the river Deben. Here is a very good haven, but has a difficult and uncertain bar, on which is no more than three or four feet depth at low water, and the sand often shifting. Pilots are always in readiness at the cliff; and from hence it is eight or nine miles up to the quay, and very safe and deep water: 7½ miles ENE. Ipswich, and 76 NNE. London.

Woodbury, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: thirty miles SW. Hartford.

Woodbury, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey, on the east side of the Delaware: nine miles S. Philadelphia.

Wooden, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 52 miles N. Lublin.

Woodiour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Coimbetore country: ten miles N. Daraporum.

Wood's Bay, a bay on the coast of South America, in the Straits of Magellan: about five leagues W. Cape Froward.

Wood's Island, a small island near the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Woodstock, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, anciently a royal seat. King Ethelred is said to have held a coun-

cil here, and enacted laws. King Henry I is said to have walled the park round; and Henry II built here a labyrinth, to secrete his miſtreſs, the fair Roſamond Clifford. It is now much more famous for the parliamentary ſettlement of the honour and manor of the town and hundred on the duke of Marlborough, and his deſcendants, as a reward for his victories, in the year 1704, over the French and Bavarians, at Schellemberg, &c. particularly at Blenheim; to perpetuate the memory of which battle, a ſtately palace, by the name of *Blenheim-Houſe*, was erected here, at the public charge. The duke's deſcendants are obliged, by way of homage for the tenure of it, to preſent a ſtandard to the ſovereign, yearly, on the ſecond of Auguſt, the day on which the battle at Blenheim was fought. Woodſtock has a weekly market on Tueſday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eight miles N. Oxford, and 62 NW. London.

Woodſtock, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 57 miles SW. Boſton, and 24 N. Norwich.

Woody Head, a high cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

Woody Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 106. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 46. N.

Woody Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 128. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Woolley-woolley, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Woolly, or *Ouly*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the north ſide of the Gambia.

Woolpit, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: eight miles E. Bury St. Edmond's, and eighty NNE. London.

Woolwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames. It was formerly only a ſmall village, inhabited by a few fiſhermen; but, for upwards of two centuries, there has been a royal dock-yard at this place, in which are employed about the ſame number of workmen as at Deptford; and it is, like Deptford, under the immediate direction of the navy-board. This is ſaid to be the moſt ancient naval arſenal in England; or, as the learned Camden ſays, to have a right, by ſeniority, to have the title of *Mother Dock* to all the king's-yards. As a proof of it, he mentions the ſhip *Harry Grâce de Dieu*, having been built here as early as the third of Henry VIII, in the year 1539. On the eaſtern, or lower part of the town, is the Gun Park, in which are great quantities of cannon and mortars, of every ſize and dimenſion; and ſo diſtinguiſhed is this arſenal, that there has been depoſited here, at one time, between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, beſides mortars and ſhells almoſt innumerable. The ordnance forms a conſiderable part of the buſineſs tranſacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is the Warren, where artillery, of all kinds and dimenſions, are caſt, and frequently proved before the principal engineers and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchaſed by contract, is here proved, as to its ſtrength and goodneſs. Here is alſo a laboratory, where the matroſſes are employed in the compoſition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes, &c. for public ſervice. A royal academy is here eſtabliſhed, under the board of ordnance, for the inſtruction and qualifying of young gentlemen, intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: theſe are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military ſcience relating thereto, with the French and Latin languages, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each reſpective branch of literature. A part of the pariſh of Woolwich lies on the Eſſex ſhore. The cauſe of this diviſion cannot be aſcertained; but that the river might be diverted out of its ancient channel after a flood, is no improbable ſuppoſition. In the ſeventeenth of Edward II, a commiſſion of ſewers was iſſued for repairing a very great breach made by the overflowing of the Thames into the marſhes between Woolwich and Greenwich; but, if it was an inundation that occaſioned the ſeparation of the land abovementioned, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude it was of an earlier date. Harris relates his having ſeen an old MS. which ſet the number of acres at 500, and noticed a few houſes, and a chapel of eaſe. At high-water, the Thames is about a mile broad at Woolwich, and the water brackiſh. As the channel lies direct eaſt and weſt for about three miles, the tide is ſtrong, and the river being free from ſhoals and ſands, and ſeven or eight fathoms deep, the largeſt ſhips may at all hours ride here with ſafety. Here is a market on Friday: ten miles E. London.

Worbis, or *Stadt Worbis*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, on the Wipper: eight miles SSE. Duderſtadt, and 38 NE. Erfurt.

Worbis (Breiten), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: nine miles SE. Duderſtadt.

Worbis (Kirch), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: eight miles SSE. Duderſtadt.

Worbitz See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-eight miles NNE. Berlin, and near Joachimſthal.

Werbſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 10 miles SSW. Mentz, and 14 E. Creutznach.

Worceſter, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Worceſter, a city of England, capital of a county to which it gives name, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the river Severn, over which a new bridge has been built within about thirty years. The judicious continuator of Camden thinks Worceſter had no ſhare in Roman tranſactions, but that it was called *Caer Guarongon* by the Britons. It was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 680. In the year 1041, it was ſacked and burned by Hardicanute the Dane, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword, except thoſe who ſaved themſelves in an iſland in the Severn, becauſe the citizens had killed the officer appointed to collect the tax called Danegelt: it however ſoon after recovered, and in Edward the Confeſſor's reign, had many burgeſſes, and a mint. In the year 1113, an accidental fire conſumed the caſtle, and much damaged the cathedral. In the wars which happened in the reign of Stephen, it was more than once ſet on fire, but chiefly ſuffered when taken by Stephen from the earl of Mellent. In the cathedral, is the tomb of king John; ſuppoſed to be oldeſt royal monument remaining in England; he was buried in the choir, between two biſhops. Near this city, in the year year 1651, a battle was fought between Charles II and Cromwell, which proved a deciſive blow to royalty. Charles, after beholding the ruin of his cauſe, and giving many proofs of perſonal valour, was obliged to have recourſe to flight. The duke of Hamilton, who made a deſperate reſiſtance, was mortally wounded, and the Scots were almoſt all either killed or taken. The priſoners, to the number of 8000, were ſold as ſlaves to the American planters. The principal manufacture of Worceſter is that of gloves, with one of elegant China-ware. Worceſter is large, populous, and well built. Beſides the cathedral, it contains nine pariſh churches, about 2000 houſes, and a public infirmary. It is a county of itſelf, and by a charter of James I, is governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, ſheriff, recorder, &c. Here are three markets weekly, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament: 59 miles N. Briſtol, and 120 WNW. London.

Worceſter, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 34 miles W. Boſton, and 135 NE. New York.

Worceſterſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Glouceſterſhire, and on the weſt by Herefordſhire and Shropſhire. Its figure is very irregular; and it is remarkable for having ſeveral detached portions ſprinkled about the neighbouring counties; a conſequence, probably, of its having no natural boundaries. Its meaſurements, on this account, can ſcarcely be ſtated, but the greateſt length may be about thirty miles, and breadth about twenty. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which coutain one city (Worceſter) ten towns, and 152 pariſhes: the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. The principal rivers are the Severn, which paſſes through a rich vale in its whole length, the Teme, the Avon, the Stour, and the Arrow. Beſides the vale in which the Severn flows, is another, called *The Vale of Eveſham*, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the ſouth-eaſtern parts of the county in its courſe to meet the Severn. Beſides the uſual objects of agriculture, great quantities of garden-ſtuff are here grown, and ſent to the towns around, to a conſiderable diſtance. In this vale, fell Simon de Montfort, with many of his party, under the arms of prince Edward, ſon of Henry III, in the barons' war againſt that king. The products of Worceſterſhire, beſides the common ones of corn and cattle, are fine wool, hops, cyder, and perry; the latter, eſpecially, is in great reputation. A large quantity of the whiteſt ſalt is made from the brine-ſprings at Droitwich, and ſent to Briſtol and other places. The Severn in this county and Glouceſterſhire abounds with lampreys, which by ſome are much valued as a delicacy. In the Malvern Hills, a ſpring riſes of uncommon purity, which is much reſorted to in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes. After the Britons were driven out by the Saxons, they retired beyond the Severn, and defended their new territories againſt the encroaching conquerors; ſo that this county, with the others through which that large river runs, were for a long time the frontiers between the two people, and, indeed, it has been ſuppoſed, that moſt of the great cities on the eaſt ſide of the Severn and Dee were built by the Romans or Saxons, or both, againſt the Britons. The towns are Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Eveſham, Kidderminſter, Perſhore, Shipſton, Stourbridge, Tenbury, and Upton: the city of Worceſter, and the county, with the towns of Droitwich and Eveſham, each ſend two members to the Britiſh parliament, Bewdley returns one.

Worcum, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide the Wahal, firſt ſurrounded with walls, in 1460, and defended with four baſtions. This city belonged to the comtes

of

of Horne; but Philip de Montmorency, comte of Horne, having been beheaded at Bruſſels, in the year 1568, without leaving any children, his widow ſold it to the States-General for 90,000 florins: thirteen miles ENE. Dort, and ſixteen NNE. Breda.

Worcum, a ſeaport town of Frieſeland, ſituated in a fertile country, but ſubject to inundations of the ſea, eſpecially when the wind blows from the eaſt. The harbour is blocked up with ſand, but it carries on a conſiderable trade by means of its canals: 18 miles SW. Lewarden. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Worden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the right ſide of the Elbe: ten miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

Worden (Groſſen), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: ten miles NNW. from Stade.

Wordernberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles SSE. Eiſenhartz.

Wordingberg, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, oppoſite the iſland of Falſter. In the year 1066, Waldemar I built a ſtrong caſtle here, which is now gone to decay. Waldemar III, who was exceedingly fond of this place, reſided here for the moſt part, and in deriſion of the Hanſe towns, built the well-known tower, which, from a golden gooſe erected on the top of it, he called *Gans*, that is, *The Gooſe*. In this tower he purpoſed to confine the priſoners of the Hanſe towns that ſhould fall into the hands in the war he intended to carry on againſt them. As the old caſtle gradually fell to decay, prince George, who was brother to Chriſtian V, and married to Ann, queen of England, built here an entire new caſtle, which Frederick IV afterwards enlarged; but that edifice has been pulled down. The uſual paſſage to the iſlands, Falſter and Laaland, is from this place. In the year 1240, at a famous diet held here, the Old Juſtiſche Low-buck, or Codex Legum Juticarum, was compiled and promulged: this body of laws is ſtill in force in South Jurland. In the year 1256, another diet was held here; and, in the year 1658, preliminaries for a peace between Denmark and Sweden were treated of in this town: 43 miles SW. Copenhagen, and 13 SSE. Neſtved. *Long.* 11. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Wore, ſee *Wyre*.

Workington, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated near the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea. The harbour admits veſſels of conſiderable burthen, and large quantities of coals are exported; near 100 veſſels are employed: 7 miles N. Whitehaven, and 307 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54 35. N.

Worksborn, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the North Tine.

Worlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: five miles E. Deſſau.

Worksop, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, near a canal, which runs from Cheſterfield to the Trent: 18 miles S. Sheffield, and 146 N. London.

Worms, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſurrounded by the Lower Palatinate, the county of Katzenelnbogen, and the electorate of Mentz; about ten miles in length along the borders of the Rhine. In ancient times, the Vangiones inhabited this diſtrict. In the middle ages, it was called *Wormbſweld*, *Wormatzfeld*, or *Wormſergau*, and one of the biſhops, named Victor, is ſaid to have aſſiſted at a council at Cologn, in the year 347. Of the ancient biſhops here, however, we have little certainty. The ſeries of the prelates of Worms, which may be moſt depended on, begins with Erembert, who was appointed biſhop thereof about the year 770. The biſhop of Worms is ſubject to the archbiſhopric of Mentz. In the circle of the Upper Rhine, he is the ſummoning prince and director. In the council of the princes of the empire, he exchanges place on the ſpiritual bench with the elector of Wurzburg. His matricular evaluation is two horſe and thirteen foot, or ſeventy-ſix florins, and to one chamber term he gives fifty rix-dollars ſixty-four kruitzers.

Worms, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, anciently the capital of the Vangiones. It is ſituated nearly in the centre of the dioceſe to which it gives name, not far from the Rhine, and near the place where the Eiſbach and Gieſſenbach fall into it. This city has undergone many misfortunes, for, to omit its fires, earthquakes, and other calamities, in the year 407, it was deſtroyed by the Vandals; in the years 451 and 938 by the Huns; in 891, by the Normans; and, in 1689, by the French. The magiſtracy here is Lutheran, and the city itſelf is accounted one of the free Lutheran imperial cities, with toleration and freedom of worſhip to the Catholics. The Calviniſts have alſo a church here. To the Catholics belong not only the cathedral, which, ſince its deſtruction by the French, has been rebuilt, but likewiſe four collegiate, and the like number of pariſh-churches in or near the city, a college, a gymnaſium, three convents, and

three nunneries. The bishop's palace here was built quite new, in the year 1719, at the expence of bishop Francis Louis. The kings of the Francs appointed counts and dukes over it. From time immemorial it has been termed a free imperial city, and is so styled in some records of the emperor Charles IV, bearing date in the years 1355 and 1356, and in the register of the cities of 1386, and was also acknowledged such in the year 1479, in the diet at Nurenberg; and by the emperor Maximilian I, in formal instruments of the years 1507 and 1508. Its matricular assessment to the empire is seventy-five florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 118 florins 34 kruitzers. In the years 1495, 1521, 1545, and 1578, diets were held here, and this was the place in which the reformation began, in the year 1525. In the year 1743, a treaty was concluded here betwixt his Britannic majesty, the queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia. In the year 1792, Worms surrendered to a detachment of the French republican army, and was laid under a heavy contribution by Custine, but evacuated after the loss of Mentz. It was again taken in the year 1794: 25 miles S. Mentz, and 82 ESE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Worms, see *Bormio*.

Worm's Head, or *Penrhyn Gwyr*, a rock on the south-west coast of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated to the south of Rosilly Bay.

Worosidow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 26 miles NE. Braclaw.

Worp, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Wumme, seven miles NE. Bremen.

Worsborough, a village of England, in the county of York, with a medicinal spring: 3 miles S. Barnesley, and 171 N. London.

Worse, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Severn, near Bridgenorth.

Worsted, or *Wurfted*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday. This place is remarkable for the invention or first twisting of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which is from hence called *worsted*: 11½ miles N. Norwich, and 120 NNE. London.

Worth, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 20 miles ESE. Darmstadt.

Worth Barrow Bay, a bay of the English Channel, on the south coast of the county of Dorset: eleven miles E. Weymouth.

Worlowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 14 miles S. Chrudim.

Woschnick, or *Woznicziki*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln: 14 miles NNE. Beuthen, and 43 E. Oppeln.

Woslock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eleven miles SSE. Berlin.

Wotrally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: 8 miles N. Allumbaddy.

Wotten Basset, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament: 18 miles SW. Farringdon, and 89 W. London.

Wotton under Edge, a town of England, in the county of Glocester, with a weekly market on Friday, considerable for its woollen manufacture: 18 miles S. Glocester, and 108 W. London.

Wotyechow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 12 miles WSW. Lublin.

Wotzlersdorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles W. Zisterdorf.

Wounics, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles ESE. Cracow.

Woytz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: 1½ mile E. Ottmuchau.

Wra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 48 miles WSW. Wexio.

Wragby, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thursday: eleven miles NE. Lincoln, and 144 N. London.

Wram, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: thirteen miles WSW. Christianstadt.

Wrbowalnol, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: sixteen miles SW. Biezow.

Wrekin, a mountain of England, in the county of Salop, about five miles E. Shrewsbury.

Wreme, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: five miles NNW. Carelstat.

Wrentham, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts: 23 miles SW. Boston.

Wretesta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 36 miles NW. Nykoping.

Wretstorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 16 miles SW. Orebro.

Wrexham, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh. This is the largest town in North Wales. It was formerly celebrated for making bucklers; at present there is a large cannon foundery, which supplies many parts of Europe with what Mr. Pennant calls *ratio ultima regum*. The markets are on Monday and Thursday: 11½ miles SSW. Chester, and 178 NW. London.

Wrington, a town of England, in the county

county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday; containing about 163 houſes, and 850 inhabitants: 11 miles S. Briſtol, and 125 W. London.

Writzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a branch of the Oder: eighteen miles NW. Cuſtrin, and thirty-three ENE. Berlin.

Wrotham or *Wortham*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 10½ miles WNW. Maidſtone, and twenty-four SE. London.

Wroxeter, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Severn: five miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 155 NW. London.

Wulfen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: eight miles ENE. Oſnabruck.

Wulfradt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles NE. Medman.

Wulfsdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles NNW. Lubeck.

Wulfsfelde, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles NW. Lubeck.

Wulften, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: two miles SW. Oſnabruck.

Wulled, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-ſix miles SE. Loheia.

Wullerſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SE. Gunderſtorff.

Wulperode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtat: four miles W. Oſterwick.

Wulzeſhofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile SW. Laab.

Wumme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Wezer, about ſix miles NW. Bremen.

Wunnenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory which Charlemagne gained in the year 974 over the Saxons: fourteen miles S. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Wunſchelberg, or *Hradeck*, a town of Sileſia, in the county of Glatz: ten miles NW. Glatz, and 20 S. Schweidnitz.

Wunſchuech, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Graz.

Wunſees, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: thirteen miles W. Bayreuth.

Wunſiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Fichtelberg; near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble: thirty-four miles E. Bayreuth, and ſixteen W. Eger in Bohemia.

Wunſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, the chief place of a county which became extinct in the year 1533: ten miles WNW. Hanover.

Wurben, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: four miles N. Schweidnitz.

Wurbenthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: thirteen miles W. Jagerndorf, and twenty-two NW. Troppau.

Wurglah, or *Guergala*, ſee *Wergela*.

Wurmberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NW. Pettau.

Wurmſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria: thirteen miles SW. Munich.

Wurtemberg (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Spire, the palatinate of the Rhine, the county of Hohenlohe, and territories of the city of Hall, in Swabia, on the eaſt by the county of Limburg, the territories of the Imperial towns Gemund and Ulm, and the county of Oettingen, on the ſouth by Auſtrian Swabia, the territories of Furſtenberg, Zwifalten, Rothweil, and the Briſgau, and on the weſt by the marquiſates of Baden Baden, and Baden Durlach: about ſixty-four miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. This dukedom conſiſts of a great number of counties and lordſhips, ſome of which were purchaſed, ſome devolved to it by marriage, and others were acquired by conqueſt. It is beyond diſpute the moſt conſiderable and fertile part of the circle of Swabia, and, may indeed, be ſaid, to be one of the beſt countries in all Germany. From its natural diſpoſition, the country conſiſts of three tracts, which are all remarkably different. Of theſe the loweſt and warmeſt is the north, called, *Unterland*, reaching from Heilbronn to Stuttgard. This duchy abounds ſo in grain, that it exports conſiderable qantities; but this grain is chiefly ſpelt; rye and wheat being much leſs cultivated here. Of all the other ſorts of grain, however, here is alſo a ſufficiency. Flax and hemp are alſo cultivated, and the former of theſe thrives beſt in the cold parts. The vallies, ſome of which are ſeven or eight miles in length, are covered as it were with foreſts of fruit-trees, of which there is no ſcarcity in the other parts of this country, cider and perry being the liquors drank in common by the country people, when wine happens to be dear. This duchy abounds likewiſe in very rich, palatable, and wholeſome wines, called by the general name of Neckar wines, though each has a particular title of its own, which it receives from the parts where it grows. The grapes alſo, which yield the beſt wines, bear the appellation of

the countries, whence the ſets were firſt brought, as the Chiavenna, Valteline, Tyroleſe, and Hungarian. The vineyards of the duchy of Wurtemberg have been greatly improved by ſhoots from France, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Cyprus, and even Schiras, in Perſia. The cultivation of ſilk was revived under duke Charles. The foreſts of this country are conſiderably leſſened. The conſumption of oak, in particular, has been very large. Moſt parts of the country abound in game, near Frudenſtadt, and near Konigſwart, are mines of ſilver and copper. Of minerals, the *Terra ſigillata*, which is reckoned preferable to that of Malta, and a fine clay for earthenware, as alſo porcelain, which is worked at Calw; fine variegated marbles, ſome of which are equal to thoſe of Italy, and remarkably tranſparent alabaſter, agate, cryſtalline pebbles, black amber, fine mill-ſtones, &c. Among the baths in Wurtemburg, the moſt celebrated is that of the Wildbad. The principal rivers are the Neckar, the Enz, and the Nagold. The number of inhabitants in this duchy, is known to preciſion, an exact enquiry being made every year, by the general ſuperintendants, and reported to the annual ſynod. In the year 1754, were numbered 477,115 ſouls, and they have hitherto been obſerved to increaſe. In the duchy are ſixty-eight cities and towns, with about 1200 boroughs, market-towns, villages, and hamlets. The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is Lutheraniſm, and though duke Charles Alexander embraced the Roman, yet in the years 1729, 1732, and 1733, he gave aſſurances to the States, in formal inſtruments, that no change or innovation ſhould be made in the Lutheran religion, in any part of the whole duchy, and that in all the churches and ſchools throughout the duchy, and the countries thereto belonging, no other religion than that of Lutheraniſm ſhould be taught; that no new Catholic churches, chapels, altars, or images, ſhould be erected or ſet up, nor any ſuch as were decayed or forſaken again uſed. The Calviniſts only are tolerated here, and their place of worſhip at Stuttgard is a private houſe. In this duchy are alſo ſome Waldenſes, who are either huſbandmen or farmers, and live in the Italian villages, as they are called, ſome few towns alone excepted; where they have eſtabliſhed manufactures of hats and ſtockings, and are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. The toleration of the Jews here, was aboliſhed by an edict of duke Chriſtopher, that of two or three families at Stuttgard excepted, under the particular protection of the court. The origin of the princely houſe, is ſomewhat obſcure and uncertain. It is certain however, that there were counts of Wurtemberg at the beginning of the twelfth century. The Wurtemberg inheritance had frequently been divided, but the laſt diviſion of it, was in the year 1442, betwixt the counts Lewis and Ulrich. In the year 1473, the ſeveral counts of Wurtemberg then living, entered into a compact, for eſtabliſhing the rights of primogeniture-ſhip, and indiviſibility of the Wurtemberg territories. This compact was ratified, in the year 1482, by the convention at Munzingen, as the fundamental law of Wurtemberg; and in the year 1484, received the ſanction of the emperor Frederick III. In the years 1485, 1486, and 1489, it was confirmed by new compacts, and particularly, in the year 1490, by the ratification of the ſtates of the country, and the Swabian confederacy. In the year 1495, the emperor Maximillian conferred on his ſucceſſor count Eberhard I, the title of duke; and again ratified the indiviſibility of the country, and the right of primogeniture-ſhip in it. By the convention of Prague, in the year 1599, the reverſion of the duchy of Wurtemberg was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, who, by virtue of this ceſſion, aſſumed its title and arms; but the ducal houſe of Wurtemberg maintains, that this reverſion became void in the year 1740, by the deceaſe of the emperor Charles VI. The dukes are hereditary ſtandard-bearers, and alſo grand huntſmen of the empire; and, in alluſion to the laſt honour, duke Eberhard Louis, in the year 1702, founded the order of hunting; and in the year 1719, renewed and increaſed its ſtatutes, the reigning duke of Wurtemberg being always grand maſter. The aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 1828 florins; to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar, the duchy pays nine hundred and fifty-three rixdollars fifty-three kruitzers and a half. Stuttgart is the capital; the caſtle of Wurtemberg, which gives name to the duchy, is ſituated 4 miles E. from Stuttgart.

Wurtzen, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles S. Villach.

Wurway, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Vurney: three miles S. Llanvilling, in the county of Montgomery.

Wurzach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Waldburg, on the Aitrach: twenty-ſix miles NW. Kempten, and 17 N. Wangen. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

Wurzbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Klein Enz, near Culmbach, in the marggraviate of Baden.

Wurzburg, a princely biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the county of Henneberg and principality of Coburg, on the eaſt by the

bishopric of Bamberg, the marggraviate of Anspach, and the county of Castel; on the south by the county of Hohenlohe, and on the west by the mastership of Mergentheim, county of Wertheim, electorate of Mentz, and the bishopric of Fulda; about eighty miles in length, and sixty-four in breadth. The bishopric of Wurzburg is fertile in corn, pastures, and divers sorts of fruits and plants, as also in wine, the very best Franconian vines growing in it. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; but there are also Lutheran and Calvinist churches within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and territory of Wurzburg, which, from time to time, prefer to the diets of the empire grievous complaints of oppression and injustice. In the sixteenth century, this bishopric abounded with Protestant inhabitants. Bishop Kilian came, about the year 686, for the first time, to Wurzburg, where at that time resided Gozbert, duke of Thuringia, whom he baptized in the year 687; but the bishopric was not founded here till the year 741. The bishops of Wurzburg began, towards the middle of the fifteenth century, to style themselves dukes of Frankenland; and it is generally held that bishop Godfrey was the first who made use of that title, and succeeding bishops have retained it. The bishops of Wurzburg caused a naked sword to be carried before them. In the year 1752, pope Benedict XIV granted them the privileges of bearing the archiepiscopal pall and cross; but in other respects they are suffragans to the archbishops of Mentz. The Imperial matricular evaluation of this bishopric amounts to 850 florins; to the chamber-term it pays 826 rixdollars. The episcopal revenues are estimated at 400,000 or 500,000 guldens. This prince and bishop maintains five regiments of foot and horse, military affairs being subject to the aulic council of war.

Wurzburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, and residence of the bishop. It is situated on the Maine, well fortified, and defended by a fortress, situated on a rock without the town; in which fortress is an episcopal palace, and a church, supposed to be the oldest in Franconia. The town is divided into four quarters and four suburbs, in which are, a new episcopal palace, built in the beginning of the present century, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbies, and convents. The university was founded in the year 1403; and, after falling to decay, restored again in the year 1582. The foundation of the town is uncertain; it was anciently the residence of certain dukes of Thuringia. In the year 1631, it was taken by the Swedes: 50 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 66 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 27. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic; the bailiwick of which extends over 76 villages, and 22 noble estates: anciently the see of a bishop, but in the year 1661, the estates of the foundation were annexed to the Leipsic circle. The town is situated on the Mulda; though not large in itself, is much increased by its fauxbourgs, which contain the citadel and cathedral. The beer brewed here is the chief article of trade, and is exported in great quantities: 14 miles E. Leipsic, and 44 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles SSE. Berlin.

Wusterhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Dosse: 36 miles NW. Berlin, and 27 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Wusterstorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles SW. Laab.

Wusthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: four miles N. Rothenbach.

Wustro, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Jetze and the Dumme: 40 miles SE. Luneburg, and 54 NE. Zell.

Wutach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which crosses the county of Stuhlingen, and runs into the Rhine: ten miles below Lauffenburg.

Wyandot, a town of North America, belonging to the United States: six miles S. Sandusky.

Wyck, a part of the city of Maestricht, on the east side of the Meuse, strongly fortified, see *Maestricht*.

Wyck, a small seaport of Russia, on the west coast of the island of Esel.

Wyck te Duerstede, a town of the state of Utrecht, supposed to be mentioned by Tacitus, by the name of *Batavodurum*, and said to have been built by Battus, prince of the Catti. It was granted, with its territory, to Rixfride, the seventh bishop of Utrecht, and his successor for the zeal he had shown in converting the infidels. Trithemus relates, that it was anciently three leagues in circumferenee, and had fifty-five parish churches, and that it had been destroyed by the Normans and Danes three several times: 13 miles SE. Utrecht, and 21 W. Arnheim.

Wycomb (High), or *Chipping Wycomb*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a monastery of Black canons: it contains between three and four hundred houses,

houſes, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-five miles ESE. Oxford, and twenty-nine WNW. London.

Wydaw, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, near Tondern, in the duchy of Sleſwick.

Wye, a river of Wales, which riſes from Plimlimmon Mountain, in the ſouth part of the county of Montgomery, ſoon after which it croſſes a ſmall part of the county of Radnor, then taking a ſouth-eaſt courſe, after ſeparating the county of Radnor from the county of Brecknock, it enters Herefordſhire, paſſing by the town of Hay; and, after a courſe of a few miles north, it runs eaſt to Hereford, a few miles below which it is joined by the Lug; it then inclines to the ſouth, paſſes by Roſs and Monmouth, and ſeparating the county of Monmouth from the county of Glouceſter, it runs into the Severn, below Chepſtow. This river is navigable almoſt to Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Glouceſter.

Wye, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 12 miles SW. Canterbury, and 56 ESE. London.

Wye, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Derwent, near Bakewell.

Wyenoke, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia.

Wyhoniec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty miles NNE. Pinſk.

Wyk, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 65 miles NNW. Calmar.

Wyka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Darlecarlia: fourteen miles SE. Fahlun.

Wyl, ſee *Weyl*.

Wylſter, ſee *Wilſter*.

Wymoa Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* 200. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

Wymondham, ſee *Windham*.

Wynſbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E. Schwannaſtatt.

Wynſter, ſee *Winſter*.

Wyre, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, nine miles W. Garſtang.

Wyre, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which joins the Semoy, one league E. from Chiny.

Wyſock, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 44 miles SE. Pinſk.

Wyſokie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 16 miles N. Brzeſk.

Wyſtieze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 8 miles NE. Brzeſk.

X.

XABEA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: thirty-eight miles NNE. Alicant, and fifty-four SSW. Valentia.

Xaca, ſee *Jaca*.

Xacre, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Candia: eighteen miles SE. Settia.

Xagua Bay, a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. This is one of the beſt ports in the Weſt Indies, and is five leagues in circumference, ſurrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Xaintes (Santos), or *All Saints' Iſlands*, as having been diſcovered on that holyday, by the Spaniards. Three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of of Guadalupe. The moſt weſterly of them is called *Terra de Bas*, or the *Low Iſland*, and the moſt eaſterly, *Terra de Haut*, or the High Iſland. The third, which lies exactly in the middle, between the other two, ſeems to be nothing more than a large barren rock, but is of uſe in aſſiſting to form a very good harbour. The iſland of Terra de Bas is about three leagues in circumference, but the other is larger. Theſe iſlands have conſtantly a freſh breeze, let the wind blow from what quarter it may; and on the Terra de Bas is a neat woodden church, with two very convenient creeks, both for anchorage and landing. They are about two leagues' diſtance from Guadalupe, and five from Mariegalante. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.

Xalapa, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, the ſee of a biſhop, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. This town is ſaid to give name to the purgative root, called, *jalap* or *xalap*: twenty-one leagues E. Puebla de los Angelos.

Xaliſco, a province of North America, in in the government of Mexico, and audience of Guadalajara. It is waſhed by the South Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth and weſt; bounded on the eaſt by Guadalajara Proper and Mechoacan, and ſeparated from Chiametlan, on the north, by a narrow ſlip of land belonging Guadalajara, and running out into the ſea. It is not above fifty leagues in extent either way. It abounds with Indian wheat and ſilver-mines, but has very few cattle of any ſort. From this province is brought the oil of the infernal fig-tree, as the Spaniards call it, much uſed in medicine.

Xaliſco, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, which gives name to a province: three leagues NW. Compoſtella Nuova.

Xalon, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, which riſes in a mountain near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about two leagues above Saragoſſa.

Xamaca, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: ſix leagues from Vera Cruz.

Xambrina, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: two miles SE. Tordeſillas.

Xanten, or *Santen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine: ſeven miles NE. Gueldres, and twelve SE. Cleves.

Xanton, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league E. Fontenay-le-Comte, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ S. La Chataigneraye.

Xarama, a river of Spain, in New Caſtile, which riſes in the borders of Old Caſtile, and runs into the Tagus, a little below Aranjuez.

Xarayes, or *Laguna de Los*, a lake of South America, in Braſil, formed by the river Paraguay: about 36 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth.

Xativa, now *St. Félipe*, ſee *St. Félipe*.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the native place of the celebrated miſſionary of that name: one league E. Sanguesa.

Xauxa, ſee *Atun Xauxa*.

Xauxa, a river of South America, which riſes in the Andes, about twenty-five leagues N. from Atun Xauxa, and uniting with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayal.

Xauxava, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on a river, and at the foot of a mountain, both of the ſame name: five leagues N. from Morocco.

Xelva, ſee *Chelva*.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which riſes in Grenada,

Grenada, and joins the Guadalquiver, about a league below Ecija.

Xenoxua, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-ſix miles SE. Akrida.

Xeres, ſee *Chuluteca*.

Xeres de Badajos, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: ten miles S. Badajos.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 51 miles SW. Merida, and 72 NNW. Seville. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadalete; near which a battle was fought between the Moors and Goths, in the year 712, in which Roderic, the laſt king of the Goths, loſt his life. The environs are celebrated for that excellent wine, corruptly called, *Sherry*: 15 miles NNE. Cadiz, and 32 S. Seville. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas, with a garriſon of Spaniards to protect the mines.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the frontiers of Portugal: 74 miles W. Seville.

Xeres (Nova), a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

Xeriça, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: ſeven miles NW. Segorba.

Xerito, a ſmall river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Aragon.

Xeate, a river of Spain, in the province of Leon, which paſſes by Placentia, and runs into the Alagon.

Xertigny, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. Epinal, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. Plembieres.

Xerumenha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; twelve leagues E. Evora, and ſix SW. Badajos, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Xiametla, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

Xicoco, an iſland of Japan, about thirty leagues in length, and nearly as many in breadth, divided into ſeveral provinces, ſituated near the ſouth-weſt extremity of Niphon, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, full of ſmall iſlands, and to the north-eaſt of Ximo. It has ſeveral convenient harbours, and many towns within the country.

Xicona, ſee *Xixona*.

Xilca, ſee *Chilca*.

Xiloca, a river of Spain, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Aragon: ſeven miles NE. from Albarræcin, and at Calataiud, changes its name to Xalon.

Ximena, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: twenty-four miles E. Medina Sidonia.

Ximenes, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ten miles S. Aſtorga.

Ximo, an iſland of Japan, and ſecond in ſize and eminence, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Niphom, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. Its circumference is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 300 miles, excluſive of the bays and creeks. It has conſiderable numbers of cities and towns, with ſome good harbours.

Xiquena, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: fifteen miles WNW. Lorca.

Xivry le Franc, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: three leagues S. Longwy.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: thirteen miles N. Alicant, and fifty-four S. Valencia. *Long.* 16. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Xizabras, mountains of South America, in the government Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

Xola, ſee *Sooloo*.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and runs into the ſea, eight leagues to the ſouth of Valencia.

Xuli, a town of South America, in viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction Arequipa. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Xuqui, ſee *Jugui*.

Y.

Y, A town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 27 miles WNW. Koei-tcheou.

Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 63 miles SE. Yen-tcheou.

Y, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 317 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Y, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles SW. Peking, and 30 N. Pao-ting. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Ya, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the borders of Thibet: 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 9. N.

Yabaque, one of the Bahama Islands, situated in *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Yabargulskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: 120 miles E. Tobolsk.

Ya-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 65 miles W. Ngan-ki.

Yachta, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: 48 miles SSW. Selenginsk.

Yacong Tala, a number of small lakes of Asia, in the country of Thibet, situated near each other. *Long.* 96. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Yadi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 24. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Yadi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 4. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

Yadkin, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, nine miles SW. Salem.

Yadrin, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan: 112 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Yagarcboca, a lake of South America, in the jurisdiction of St. Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the sepulchre of the inhabitants of Otabalo: upon this place being taken by Huana Capac, the 12th ynca, who, instead of showing any clemency to them on account of their magnanimity, being exasperated at the noble resistance which they made against his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, both those who had quietly surrendered, as well as those taken in arms, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake: so that from the waters of the lake being tinged of a bloody colour, it acquired its present name, which signifies "a lake of blood."

Yaguabs, a town of the island of Cuba: 22 miles S. Bayamo.

Yaguache, or *St. Jacinto de Yaguache*, a town of South America, and principal place of a lieutenantcy, in the province of Guayaquil.

Yahanga, a small island in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Yaitchnei, a small island of Russia, in the Penzinskoi Sea. *Long.* 178. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Yaiva, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, sixteen miles S. Solikamsk, in the government of Perm.

Yake Dsake, a lake of Asia, in the country of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Yakinvvar, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the north-west coast of Lake Ladoga: 8 miles S. Serdopol.

Yakutsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. This town is the capital of a province, to which it gives name; it contains between 500 and 600 houses, and is defended by a wooden fort: 960 miles NE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 147. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Yale, a town of the island of Ceylon: 56 miles SSE. Candi.

Yalepul, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the east coast: 96 miles SE. Candi.

Yallah's Bay, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast, situated to the east of Yallah's Point.

Yallah's Point, a cape on the south coast

of the iſland of Jamaica: 12 miles SE. Kingſton. *Long.* 76. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Yallah's River, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, a little to the eaſt of Yallah's Point.

Yalmal, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Karſkoe Sea. *Long.* 86. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

Yalme, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, ſeven miles SE. Plymouth.

Yalutorovſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Tobol: 108 miles SW. Tobolſk, and 520 WNW. Kolivan. *Long.* 84. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

Yamamak, ſee *Jamama*.

Yamanchalinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 20 miles N. Guriev.

Yamburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the Luga: 20 miles E. Narva. *Long.* 46. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Yamimka, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Indrei, and runs into the Irtiſch: 14 miles SSW. Kozlovo.

Yamina, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of the river Gambia, with a capital of the ſame name.

Yamya Kunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Yamſchevſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 95. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Yamſkaia, a gulf of, Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea, between Cape Piliatchin and the continent. *Long.* 172. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Yamſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, near the Gulf of Yamſkaia: 2500 miles E. Tobolſk, and 1664 ENE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 171. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Yamyama Kunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Yana, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in a lake, ſituated in *Long.* 149. *Lat.* 63. 40. and running due north, empties itſelf in the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 149. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

Yandinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 160 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Yanfong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles ESE. Ou-tchuen.

Yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the river Han: 30 miles ENE. Kan-tchong.

Yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 12 miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

Yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Yang-ho, a river of China, which joins the San-cam-ho, *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

Yan-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22 miles SE. Kin-hoa.

Yang-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles WSW. King-ki-tao.

Yang-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 25 miles SSE. Tien.

Yang-cong, a river of China, which runs into the Kincha River, near Lo-choui-tong.

Yang-kian, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 55 miles E. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-kin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

Yang-li, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1157 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Yang-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 22 miles SSW. Oue-kiu.

Yang-ſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 12 miles N. Vou-ting.

Yang-ſo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 8 miles NE. Ping-lo.

Yang-tchen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchuſin: 155 miles SSW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 19. N.

Yang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated on the bank of the Royal Canal, which extends from the Ta-kiang northwards to the river Hoang-ho, or the Yellow River: it carries on a great trade in all manner of Chineſe works, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the ſale and diſtribution of the ſalt that is made on the ſea coaſts of this juriſdiction and parts adjoining, and which is afterwards carried along ſmall canals made for this purpoſe, which end in communication with the great canal: 485 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Yang-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 40 miles SE. Koue-te.

Yang-tchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 47 miles ENE. Kao-tcheou.

Yang-te, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 84 miles E. Han-tcheou.

Yang-tſe, a river of China, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and after croſſing the

the empire of China, from weſt to eaſt, empties itſelf into the ſea, 120 miles E. from Nan-king. This river changes its name almoſt in every province through which it paſſes. See *Kincha*.

Yang-iſi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles S. King-ki-tao.

Yani, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the eaſt of Burſali, and divided into Upper and Lower, on the north ſide of the river Gambia.

Yanimarew, a town of Africa, in the Lower Yani.

Yan-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: twenty-five miles S. Tong-tchang.

Yaniac, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-eight miles SW. Harachar.

Yan-tchin, or *Yan-tchin*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Yan-tincou, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five leagues ENE. Pa.

Yao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 485 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 54. N.

Yao-ngan, or *Yao-gan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The territory of this city is conſiderable, although it contains but two towns, one of the ſecond order, and the other of the third. It is intermixed with mountains, which are covered with fine foreſts and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of muſk: near the city there is a well of ſalt water, from which they make very white ſalt: 1175 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 33. N.

Yao-tcheou, a town in Chineſe Tartary: 280 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Yao-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake Po-yang. It has ſeven towns of the third rank in its juriſdiction: 670 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

Yao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles NNE. Ching.

Yao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-che-li: ſeventeen miles SW. Ho-kien.

Yapizlaga, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, of great extent, ſituated to the ſouth of the Vermego river.

Yapoc, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

Yaranſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: ſeventy-two miles SW. Viatka. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Yare, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which riſes about five miles N. from New Buckenham, paſſes by the city of Norwich, and runs into the German Ocean at Yarmouth.

Yarecca, a place of Arabia Deſerta, near which the Turks were defeated by the Mamelukes: 3 leagues NE. Palmyra.

Yarenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: ninety-two miles NE. Uſtiug. *Long.* 65. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. N.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, or *Yarkien*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Kaſhgar, or Little Bukharia, where the grand khan of the Eluth Tartars chiefly reſides. The town is large, and well built of bricks, dried in the ſun. The environs are fertile, and the palace of the khan large, but not handſome: ninety miles SE. Kaſchgar. *Long.* 96. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated at the mouth of the Yare, ſuppoſed by Camden, to have riſen from the ruins of Garianonum; built by the Saxons at ſome diſtance from that town. In the reign of William I, it had ſeventy burgeſſes. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1340; and in a little time the inhabitants became ſo powerful at ſea, as frequently to attack their neighbours of Loweſtoff and the Cinque ports, with great loſs on both ſides. The royal authority was at laſt exerted to put a ſtop to this turbulent ſpirit: and a plague, which carried off 7000 people in one year, ſo humbled their ſpirit, that they applied themſelves to trade inſtead of warfare, and fitted out veſſels for the herring fiſhery; which now employs about 150 veſſels, of 40 to 50 tons; the fiſhing ſeaſon begins at Michaelmas, and continues to the end of October, during which time, all the veſſels that come to fiſh for the merchants of any part of England, are allowed to ſell their fiſh duty free, and fifty thouſand barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in one year. The quay is handſome and convenient. The roads eaſt of the town, within the dangerous ſands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though ſhips are frequently caſt away there: large ſums of money are expended yearly, to clear the harbour from the accumulating ſand and mud: the ſea coaſt is for two miles each way, nearly a level common, about 8 feet above high-water mark: the tides do not riſe above 6 feet. The harbour is convenient but will not admit large veſſels: 22 miles E. Norwich, and 123 NNE. London. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Yarmouth, a ſeaport town, on the north

coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, near the weſt end, where veſſels frequently anchor in ſeven fathoms water, about a mile from the ſhore, when the weather will not permit them to paſs by the Needles. It had at one time three churches, but is now a ſmall place. It is, however, defended by a caſtle with a garriſon; has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: eleven miles W. Newport, and ninety-nine SW. London. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Yarmouth, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia: thirty-five miles W. Shelburn.

Yarmouth, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: nine miles NE. Portland. *Long.* 70. 8. NW. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Yarmuck, or *Yarun*, a town of Paleſtine, in the diſtrict of Saphet, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Lake of Tiberias, chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians: twenty-four miles SE. Saphet.

Yarnalls, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: twenty miles E. Sunbury.

Yarovoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Irtiſch: fifty-two miles N. Toboliſk.

Yarrow, a river of Scotland, which riſes in a mountain called *Yarrow Cleugh*, in the county of Selkirk, forms two locks, St. Mary's, and Lows-its-in-couſe, and runs into the Tweed, about two miles below Selkirk.

Yarum, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Tees: four miles SSW. Stockton, and 240 N. London.

Yaruqui, a plain four leagues NE. from the city of Quito. This ſpot was pitched upon, as the baſe of the whole operations for meaſuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa, &c. Near it is a village of the ſame name.

Yaſaſchna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kitoi: ſixty-eight miles NW. Irkutſk.

Yaſaſchnaia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, at Verchnei Kovimſkoi.

Yaſchambour, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: ſixty-ſix leagues SW. Tauris.

Ya-tchi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-five miles SW. Outcheou.

Ya-tching, a town of China, in the province of Fo-kien: fifteen miles NE. Founhing.

Yathkied, a lake of North America. *Long.* 98. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Yawari, a river of South America, in the audience of Quieto.

Yaxley, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Tueſday: fifteen miles N. Huntingdon, and ſeventy-four N. London.

Yaxt, ſee *Jaxt*.

Yayyos, or *Yanvos*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima: it begins about 16 leagues ſouth-eaſt from Lima, and extends about 25 leagues in length along the Andes. It abounds in fruit, maize, wheat, barley, &c. and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, for the markets of Lima.

Yazoo, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, *Long.* 91. 10. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Yazva, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Viſchera: eight miles E. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

Ybague, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

Ybaiçabal, a river of Spain, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Biſcay, and runs into the ſea a little below Bilbao.

Yça, ſee *Iça*.

Yehan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirteen miles S. Hetſin.

Y-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles NNE. Kiai.

Y-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: fifteen miles NW. Lu.

Ydala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: ten miles SSE. Kongſback.

Ydiaçabal, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

Ye, or *Wye*, a river of Holland, which paſſes by Amſterdam, and runs into the Zuyder See, about two leagues below.

Ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: forty-two miles SW. Hiu-tcheou.

Yea-Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Nith, two miles E. Lochmaben.

Yecaty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 20 miles N. Seringapatam.

Yedapady, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: eight miles N. Sankeridurgam.

Yedapilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: two miles NW. Vencatighery.

Yediacotta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles N. Dindigul.

Yegue Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 418 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Yeldoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country; twelve miles NE. Colar.

Yelfola, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles N. Santiago.

Yell Iſland, one of the Shetland Iſlands: twenty miles long, and about ſeven broad, but interſected by a number of bays, by the inhabitants called Voes, which afford good harbours. The principal part of the arable land is confined to the neighbourhood of the coaſt;

coaſt: the inland parts are mountainous, and covered with peat moſs: there is but little heath, but abundance of a rough ſort of graſs called *lubbo*, which grows naturally, and affords tolerable paſture for ſheep, horſes, and black cattle. Though the crops raiſed, are not ſufficient for above eight months' conſumption, yet the inhabitants, by the advantage of having plenty of fuel, and catching immenſe quantities of ſmall fiſh, live comfortably, and as well as the generality of the peaſants of Scotland. *Long.* 1. 50. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Yelloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: ſix miles NNW. Namcul.

Yellow River, a river of Ireland, in King's county, which runs into the Boyne, four miles S. Kinnegad.

Yellow River, ſee *Hoang*.

Yellow Sea, ſee *Leao-tong*.

Yemen, a province of Arabia, comprehending the fineſt and moſt fertile part of Arabia, is ſurrounded by the Red Sea, and by the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in ſoil and climate: that bordering on the Red Sea is a dry and ſandy plain, nearly two days' journey in breadth, and is ſcorched by the moſt torrid heats; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is a high-lying country, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Yemen is, like the reſt of Arabia, parcelled out among a number of different ſovereigns, in unequal portions. Some of them are princes of conſiderable power; but many are petty ſchiechs, who are, however, perfectly independent: the moſt conſiderable of thoſe princes is the imam, who reſides at Sana. There are ſeveral other independent ſtates, as Aden, Kaukeban, Kobail, or Haſchid-u-Bekil, Abu-Ariſch, a large diſtrict between Abu-Ariſch and Hedjas, inhabited by free Bedouins; Khaulan, Saban, comprehending the principality of Saade, Nedsjerau; Kachtau, Nehhm, Eaſt Khautan, Jafa, and ſeveral others. The ſame intermixture of fertile and barren territory, and the ſame productions, appear every where through the whole province: the imam, however, ſeems to be maſter of the richeſt, the moſt agreeable, and the moſt intereſting part of this tract of country. It would not be eaſy to explain, diſtinctly, the extents and limits of this ſovereign's territories, as they are ſo interſected by the domains of a number of petty princes. The general diviſion of Yemen into Tehama, the Lowlands, and Djebat, the Highlands, obtains in the imam's dominions, as well as elſewhere. Upon this grand diviſion depends the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Sana into thirty governments, or countries. Tehama contains ſix of theſe governments, and the Highland country twenty-four: theſe ſmall governments are not all alike populous, or remarkable. There are in the territory of the imam many ſchiechs diſperſed among the mountains, who acknowledge not his authority, and are but in a very ſlight degree dependent upon him. From the expulſion of the Turks, in the year 1630, the reign of the imams began: their great anceſtor Khaſſem Abu Mahomed, was the chief author of that revolution. The throne of Yemen is hereditary; if generally approved of by the ſubjects, the eldeſt legitimate ſon of an imam is his rightful ſucceſſor. But in the deſpotic governments of the eaſt, indeed no order can be cloſely obſerved, becauſe there are no fundamental laws. The imam is an abſolute prince, and the more ſo by uniting in his own perſon ſupreme authority, both ſpiritual and temporal, over his ſubjects. His juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical matters, however, extends not over the dominions of other ſovereigns of the ſame ſect: theſe ſtates have each a mufti, or cadi, for its ſpiritual uſe. Although the imam be abſolute, he is checked in the exerciſe of his authority by the ſupreme tribunal of Sana, of which he is only preſident: this tribunal, conſiſting of a certain number of kadis, poſſeſſes the ſole power of life and death. The imam may not order any of his ſubjects for execution, but ſuch as have been condemned in conſequence of a criminal proſecution before this court. The kadis are generally eſteemed to be perſons of incorruptible integrity, of blameleſs lives, and devoted to the faithful diſcharge of their duties: they are not changed here ſo often as in Turkey, but hold their offices uſually for life. Every petty diſtrict in the dominions of the imam has its governor, if not a prince, of one of the higher nobility; this governor is called wali and dola, or ſometimes emir, when he happens to be a perſon of low birth. In every little town, a ſub-dola, with a ſmall garriſon, conſiſting ſometimes of only five or ſix ſoldiers, reſides, to maintain order. The chief of a large village is a ſchiech; he of a ſmall one, a hakin. Every city in which a dola reſides, has alſo a kadi, dependent on the chief kadi of Sana; the kadi is ſole judge in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, nor may the dola interfere to contradict his ſentences, or render them inefficacious. The kadis in the provinces, no leſs than in the capital, are in high reputation for wiſdom and integrity. The manufactures of a people of ſo little induſtry, cannot but be very trifling: no ſabres are manufactured in Yemen, nor any edged weapon, except a kind of crooked knives, called jambea. The making of match firelocks has been attempted here within theſe

few

few years; it ſucceeds but indifferently. It is only of late that glaſs-works have been eſtabliſhed at Mocha; ſome coarſe cloth is manufactured here, but not ſo much as is required for the uſe of the country: broad cloths are neither made nor worn here. The Engliſh brought ſome goods of this ſort to Mocha, but were obliged to carry them back to India unſold. A country which affords ſo few articles for ſale, cannot have a great trade. Coffee is almoſt the ſole article exported from Yemen; a valuable commodity, in exchange for which many of thoſe things which this country needs from abroad, may well be obtained. All the commerce of Yemen is carried on by Mocha, except only that ſome ſmall quantities of coffee are exported by Loheia and Hodeida.

Yen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, 17 miles SE. Yen-tchang.

Yen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles SE. Tſang.

Yen-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 37 miles W. Ho-nan.

Yen-tchin-tching, a town of China, in the province of Chantong: forty-five miles ESE. Tci-nan.

Yendon, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Churnet.

Yenghi Iman, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: ſeventy miles SE. Kerkuk.

Yengi, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles NE. Kang.

Yen-king, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 52 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Yen-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles N. Yo-tcheou.

Yen-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles ENE. Hiu.

Yenne, a town of Savoy, near the Rhône: fourteen miles NW. Chambery.

Yen-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Yen: 390 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 820 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Yen-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles E. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varniſh, which give a value to the cabinet-work ſo much eſteemed in Europe; when this varniſh is once dry, it never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper manufacture of this place is in equal eſteem, and for which they have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its juriſdiction: 650 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. The territory depending upon this capital is incloſed between two conſiderable rivers, which abound with fiſh, and make the ſoil very fruitful. The country is very well cultivated, and the mountains are covered with woods, and the air mild and temperate. There are twenty-ſeven towns within the juriſdiction of this capital; four of the ſecond order, and twenty-three of the third: 267 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 44. N.

Yen-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Tſin-kien river: 37 miles ENE. Yen-ngan.

Yen-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: forty miles ESE. Hoai-ngan.

Yen-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-ſeven miles S. Hiu.

Yen-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 115 miles S. Tcin-tcheou.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong, where a peculiar ſpecies of glaſs is manufactured, of ſo delicate a nature, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air: 45 miles SE. Tci-nan.

Yen-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles NE. Tong-tchouen.

Yeou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles ENE. Heng-tche.

Yeoverin Hill, a mountain of England, in the county of Northumberland, about 2000 feet in height, ſituated to the weſt of Wooller.

Yeovil, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the Ivel, and containing many good houſes. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, and ſuppoſed to receive that tincture from ſome latent veins of vitriol; there is alſo a chalybeate ſpring, which is reckoned to contain more ſteel than moſt others of like nature. The town abounds with fine ſprings, and in the centre is a common pump, from which a great part of the inhabitants are ſupplied with water. In the year 1449, 117 houſes in this town were deſtroyed by fire. The market here is kept on Friday, and is very large, for corn, cattle, and pigs; for bacon, cheeſe, butter, flax, and hemp: in the two laſt

laſt articles, there is frequently from 600l. to 1000l. returned on a market day. There was formerly a large manufacture of woollen cloth; but now the principal one is of leather gloves, in which a great number of hands are conſtantly employed: four miles S. Ilcheſter, and 123 WSW. London.

Yeou-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: fifteen miles WSW. Hoei-tcheou.

Yeou-tun-ouei, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Yeou-yu, one of the ſmall iſlands, in the Chineſe Archipelago: ſixty-two miles SW. Macao.

Yepes, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: ſeventeen miles E. Toledo.

Yerco, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Yere, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, at Eu.

Yerg-bien, ſee *Yarkan*.

Yerville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: four leagues NNE. Caudebec, and five NNW. Rouen.

Yeſd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the borders of Segeſtan and Kerman, ſituated in a fertile country: the environs produce excellent pomegranates and grapes. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ſtuffs and carpets: 68 leagues E. Iſpahan, and 56 N. Sirgian.

Yeſd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: fourteen leagues N. Lar.

Yeſdecal, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. In the environs is produced the beſt wheat in Perſia, which is reſerved for the uſe of the king: twenty-three leagues S. Iſpahan.

Yeſid, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ſix leagues N. Suſa.

Ye-tchi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles NW. Kouang-ngan.

Yetban, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea, ten miles N. Aberdeen.

Yetholm, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh: ſixteen miles SSW. Berwick, and thirty-two SE. Edinburgh.

Yevering, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which the Scots were defeated, in the year 1415, by ſir Robert Humphrevil and the earl of Weſtmoreland: ſix miles WNW. Wooller.

Yevre le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: two leagues SE. Pithiviers.

Yffiniac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: two leagues SE. St. Brieuc.

Y-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Hoang: thirty miles E. Kai-ſong.

Ygea, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twelve miles S. Calahorra.

Ygin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Haimen.

Ygualada, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-eight miles NW. Barcelona, and thirty NNE. Tarragona.

Y-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles S. Tchan-tcheou.

Y-ho, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Hoang, near Sou-tcheou, in the province of Kiang-nan.

Yian-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-eight miles E. Hetſin, or Etſin.

Yichkeniſh, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: 1 mile N. Benbecula.

Yixonton, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: ten miles E. Hartford. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

Ylay, ſee *Ila*.

Yleang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

Y-lin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 617 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

Ylo, or *Ilo*, a ſeaport town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Moquegna, ſituated near the mouth of a freſh water river of the ſame name, which is dry from the beginning of October to January. *Lat.* 18. S.

Y-long, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-two miles E. Pao-king.

Y-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty-five miles SW. Gan-ning.

Yn-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles NE. Tchan-tcheou.

Yn-chan, a town of China of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles N. Te-ngang.

Yng, or *Yn*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi; *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Yngin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Quang-ſi: fifteen miles NW. Kouei-ling.

Yniesta, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty miles SE. Alarcon.

Y-ning, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-three miles ENE. Tſin-tcheou.

Yn-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-eight miles SW. Koang-tcheou.

Yn-tcheng, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom

dom of Corea: twenty-five miles E. Ou-tchuen.

Yn-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles SSW. Te-ngan.

Ynte, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the Pe river: forty-five miles S. Chao-tcheou.

Yn-yuei, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Yo-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles SW. Yun-hing.

Yo-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kian-nan: fifty miles SW. Liu-tcheou.

Yo-chin, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea: ten miles NE. Han-tcheou.

Yoingt, or *Joingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: feven miles E. Roanne, and two WSW. Ville-franche.

Yoitſbach, a river of Silefia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Yo-keou, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-eight miles S. Haimen.

Yo-kicou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: feventeen miles SW. Cheou.

Yolotou Hotien, a town of Thibet, in the country of Hami: eighty-five miles NNW. Hami.

Yom-nim-kien Hotun, a town of Chinefe Tartary, on the eaft coaft of the Gulf of Leao-tong, 263 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Yom-ta-Hotum, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea: 648 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Yom-tchim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles NE. Pao-ling.

Yom-tcim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles NNE. Pa.

Yon, a river of France, in the department of the Vendée, which paſſes by La Roche ſur Yon.

Yong-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-fi: fifteen miles ENE. Kouang-fin.

Yong-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty miles SW. Fou-tcheou.

Yong-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-fi: feventeen miles SSW. Tou-tcheou.

Yongbelabe, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Yong-bing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lai: twenty-five miles NE. Koueyang.

Yong-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-fi: fifteen miles NW. Si.

Yong-li, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. Koang-tcheou.

Yong-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles SSW. Tao.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſixty-two miles ENE. Ting-tcheou.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifty-ſeven miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Yong-ning, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; a little to the eaſt of the town is a lake: 1095 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Yong-ngao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles SSE. Macao.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-fi: 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. N.

Yong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles NW. King-tcheou.

Yoag-nbing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-fi: fifty-five miles WNW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-nbing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: forty-two miles SW. Ho-nan.

Yong-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-fi: 977 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yong-ning, or *Yung-ning*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

Yong-pe, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 42. N.

Yong-ping, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong. This city is advantageouſly ſituated, but its juriſdiction is not very extenſive; it contains but one city of the ſecond order, and five of the third. It is environned by the ſea, by rivers, and by mountains, covered for the moſt part with fine trees: this makes the country leſs fertile, but the neighbouring bay ſupplies its want, with great plenty of all the neceſſaries of life. Not far from

this city, ſtands a fort named *Chun-hai*, which is the key of the province of Leao-tongo. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marſh, from the bulwark in the ſea: 115 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 136. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Yong-ſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: forty-five miles WSW. Ki-ngan.

Yong-ſing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles E. Han-tcheou.

Yong-tchang, or *Yung-tchang*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This city is large and populous, and is built in the midſt of high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a ſavage people, whoſe genius and manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vaſt quantity of fine ſilk. It has within its diſtricts, one town of the ſecond order, and two of the third: 270 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yong-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 882 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 10. N.

Yong-tchouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles WSW. Tchong-king.

Yong-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty-ſeven miles ENE. Tchang-tcheou.

Yong-tong, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles E. Her-ſin.

Yong-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-ſeven miles ESE. Hoai-king.

Yong-tſong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: thirty-two miles SSE. Tchi-huen.

Yong-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles SE. Hoai-king.

Yonne, a river of France, which riſes about four miles ſouth from Chateau-Chinon, in the department of the Nyevre, paſſes by or near to Monceaux, Clameey, Coulanges, Cravant, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve, Sens, Pont-ſur-Yonne, &c. and joins the Seine at Montereau.

Yonne, a department of France, bounded on the north-eaſt by the department of the Aube, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth by the department of the Nyevre, on the weſt by the department of the Loiret, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about ſeventy miles in length, and from thirty to forty in breadth. The river Yonne, from which it receives its name, croſſes it from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. It is formed of the Auxerrois, heretofore a part of Burgundy. Auxerre is the capital.

Yo-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-three miles SW. King-ki-tao.

Yo-ping, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty-eight miles SSE. Tſin.

York, a city of England, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the river Ouſe, in the weſt-riding, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. It has always been conſidered as the capital of the north part of England, and the ſecond in rank. The origin of this city is not well known; certain it is, however, that it was the ſtation of the ſixth legion, called Victrix, which Adrian brought out of Germany, and a Roman colony. The emperor Conſtantius Chlorus, is ſaid to have died here, and his ſon, Conſtantine the Great, being in England at the time of his father's death, to have been proclaimed emperor. This city, under the Saxon government, was for a conſiderable time in a very flouriſhing ſtate, till the Daniſh ſtorm, burſting on it from the north, waſted it in a dreadful manner with fire and ſword. And in the next century it felt greater and more terrible calamities in the Daniſh ravages. In the year 867, the walls had ſuffered ſo much from the aſſaults of war, that Oſbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, purſuing the Danes, got the city without any difficulty; and being ſlain in a bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it. Hence Malmſbury obſerves, that York was always firſt expoſed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous ſhocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devaſtations: but, as the ſame author aſſerts, our Athelſtan wreſted it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the ſtrong caſtle which they had erected there. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in ſucceeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities: but the Normans, as they put a ſtop to theſe calamities, ſo they almoſt utterly deſtroyed York; for the ſons of Swain arriving with a fleet of 240 Daniſh ſhips in the neighbourhood, the Norman garriſon that held two caſtles in the city, fearing leaſt the houſes in the ſuburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the ditch, ſet them on fire; but the wind blowing ſtrong, ſpread the flames over the whole city, ſo that it was all in a blaze, when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful maſſacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the ſword, reſerving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of diſtinction, to be decimated with the ſoldiers. For they ſet apart every tenth man of the Normans by lot for execution.

This ſo provoked William I, that he extirpated the inhabitants, as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burned the city a ſecond time, and, according to Malmſbury's account, ſo deſolated the neighbouring villages, and ſo exhauſted this fruitful province by his devaſtations, that the ground lay uncultivated for ſixty miles together. Peace ſucceeding theſe turbulent times, York recovered itſelf, though often devoted to deſtruction by the Scots and ſeditious. In the reign of Stephen, it ſuffered by an accidental fire, which conſumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abby, and other religious houſes, together, as is generally thought, with a well-furniſhed library, founded by archbiſhop Egelred. St. Mary's abby ſoon recovered its former magnificence by a new building, but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I, when John Roman, treaſurer of the church, laid the foundation of the new work, which his ſon John, William Melton, and John Thoreſby, all archbiſhops, gradually brought to perfection by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring nobility. About the ſame time alſo, the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers, thick ſet, and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II made it a county, corporate by itſelf, and Richard III began the caſtle anew: and Henry VIII eſtabliſhed here a council or ſenate-houſe, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the cauſes of this part of the kingdom, conſiſting of a preſident and council, whoſe numbers depended on the king's pleaſure, a ſecretary, and other officers. Before William the Conqueror burned York, authors do not ſcruple to compare it to Rome. It was the chief emporium in the north of England, and fifty years after the terrible fire in king Stephen's time, in the year 1186, this city had ſo raiſed its head, as to bear half proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII. But the navigation of the Ouſe was neglected till the reign of George I, when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution at that time. The walls of this ancient city are all entire, being repaired every year if there is occaſion. Thoſe on the ſouth and eaſt from Fiſhergate to the Red Tower, and thence to Walmgate, were rebuilt in the years 1487 and 1673; and in the former of theſe diviſions is a walk. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and ſix poſterns. The latter of theſe gates is ſuppoſed to derive its name by corruption from Watling-ſtreet. In the reign of Henry V, it had forty-four pariſh churches, beſides ſeventeen chapels, ſixteen hoſpitals, and nine religious houſes At the reformation, theſe were reduced to little more than half the number of pariſh churches, eighteen of them being united to the reſt, three hoſpitals, and one or two chapels. Clifford's Tower, a round ſhell, is beautifully ſituated on an artificial mount, commanding an extenſive view over the river. It is ſaid to be as old as the Conqueſt, and might have been raiſed by the Conqueror, or, as its mount exactly correſponds with the old bank on the weſt ſide of the river, it may have been Roman work. It was uſed as a garriſon in the civil war, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its preſent form. The bridge over the Ouſe conſiſts of five arches, the middlemoſt eighty-one feet, or twenty-ſeven yards wide, and ſeventeen high. It was built about the year 1566, after the old one had been broken down by a ſudden thaw. On its north ſide is an old chapel, with Saxon zigzag, probably built by the citizens, in the year 1268, in memory of certain Scots then ſlain in an affray on the bridge. It was turned into an exchange. The cathedral, alike venerable for ſize, ſtile, and ornaments, was two centuries in building, from the year 1227, when archbiſhop Grey began the ſouth croſs, to 1426, when the grants of the dean and chapter call it *new built*. The whole length, from eaſt to weſt, is 524 feet, the breadth 109, length of the croſs-aiſle and the height of the lantern ſteeple 180. The eaſt window is ſaid hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preſervation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in the year 1405. The archiepiſcopal ſee of York was inſtituted in form, though not in ſubſtance, by pope Gregory, in his letter to Auguſtine, in the year 602, but in ſubſtance by pope Honorius, who ſent to Paulinus, in the year 634. By a charter of Richard I, it was governed by a mayor, to which the title of lord was prefixed by Richard II. Other members of the corporation are aldermen, aſſiſtants, towr-clerks, common-council, &c. The guild-hall was built in the year 1446; the lord-mayor's houſe in the year 1726; and an elegant aſſembly-room in the year 1736, from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. Manufactures have not ſucceeded in York. The diſtrict ſituated to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of the city is called *the Ainſley of York*. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has four markets weekly, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday: 197 miles N. London, and 191 S. Edinburgh

York, a town of Canada, formerly called Torento, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 79. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

York, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: ſeventy-two miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

York, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the North Anna and South Anna, which runs into the Cheſapeak, near its mouth.

York, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: fifty miles NNE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

York, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, a little below York.

York, a county of Virginia.

York Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: one mile and a half NW. from Kingſtown Bay.

York Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: about half a mile NNE. from Frier's Head.

York Fort, a fortreſs at the mouth of Nelſon's River, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

York Iſlands, three ſmall iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, near York Cape, on the north coaſt of New Holland.

York Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

York Road, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

York (New), a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north by the 45th degree of latitude, which ſeparates it from Canada, on the eaſt by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, land Vermont, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, by New Jerſey and Pennſylvania, and on the north-weſt by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Erie and Ontario: containing in the whole 44,000 ſquare miles, or about 28 millions of acres. The ſtate, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains, running in a north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is a dead level, of a fine rich ſoil; covered, in its natural ſtate, with maple, beach, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hickery, and ſome mulberry trees. On the banks of lake Erie, are a few cheſtnut and oak ridges. Hemlock ſwamps, are interſperſed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into lake Erie, have falls; which afford many excellent mill-ſeats. Eaſt of the Allegany Mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervening vallies; the hills are cloathed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine paſture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn: beſides the trees already mentioned, there are, in various parts of the ſtate, the ſeveral kinds of oak, ſuch as white, red, yellow, black, and cheſtnut, oak; white, yellow, ſpruce, and pitch, pines; cedar, balſam, or fir-tree; butternut, poplar, white-wood, which in Pennſylvania is called poplar, and in Europe, the tulip-tree; ſugar and rock maple, the linden-tree, which, with the white-wood, grows on the low rich ground; the button-wood, or ſycamore, ſhrub cranberry, the fruit of which hangs in cluſters, like grapes, as large as cherries; this ſhrub, too, grows on low ground. Beſides theſe is the ſumach, which bears cluſters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves inſtead of tobacco; the berries are uſed in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed and exported. Indian corn, and peas, are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. In ſome parts of the ſtate, large daries are kept, which furniſh for the market, butter and cheeſe. The beſt lands in this ſtate, which lie along the Mohawk River, and weſt of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate, agreeably to an act of their legiſlature, paſſed in March, 1788, is divided into 16 counties; which, by another act paſſed at the ſame time, were divided into townſhips. In the above-mentioned acts, the limits of the counties and townſhips are defined. Theſe townſhips, are corporations, inveſted with certain privileges. The act directs, that the freeholders in the ſeveral townſhips, ſhall aſſemble in town meetings, on the firſt Tueſday in April, annually, and chooſe their town-officers. The number of inhabitants in this ſtate, in 1786, was 238,897; of which 18,889 were negroes. In 1756, there were 83,233 whites, and 13,542 blacks; 96,775 in the whole. In 1771, there were 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The population for every ſquare mile, including the whole ſtate, is only five, ſo that this ſtate is but a ninth part as populous as Connecticut. But it is to be conſidered, that Connecticut has no waſte lands, and not half the ſtate of New York is ſettled. The ſtate of Connecticut, however, throughout, is at leaſt three times as thickly populated, as the ſettled parts of New York. This ſtate contains vaſt quantities of iron ore. There is a ſilver mine at Philipſburg, which produces virgin ſilver, ſpar, zink, or ſpelter, a ſemi-metal, magnez, uſed in glazings, peritus, of a golden hue; various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found in this ſtate. Alſo petrified wood, plaſter of Paris, iſing-

glaſs in ſheets, talcs, and cryſtal of various kinds and colours, aſbeſtos, and ſeveral other foſſils. A ſmall black ſtone had alſo been found, which vitrifies with a ſmall heat, and makes excellent glaſs. The principal rivers are, Hudſon, Onondago, Mohawks, Delaware, Suſquehanna, Allegany, Tyoga, &c. The conſtitution of this ſtate, provides for the free exerciſe of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without diſcrimination or preference, within the ſtate, for all mankind; provided the liberty for conſcience hereby granted ſhall not be ſo conſtrued as to excuſe acts of licentiouſneſs, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the peace and ſafety of the ſtate. The miniſters of every denomination in the ſtate, are ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the people, raiſed generally by ſubſcription, or by a tax upon the pews, except the Dutch churches in New York, Albany, Skenectady, and Kingſton, which have, except the two laſt, large eſtates confirmed by a charter. The epiſcopal church, alſo, in New York, poſſeſs a very large eſtate in and near the city. The ſupreme legiſlative powers of the ſtate, are veſted in two branches, a ſenate and aſſembly. The members of the ſenate, are elected by the freeholders of the ſtates, who poſſeſs freehold eſtates to the value of 100l. clear of debts. For the purpoſe of electing ſenators, the ſtate is divided into four great diſtricts, each of which chooſes a certain number. The ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, ſix in each claſs, and numbered, firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth. The ſeats of the firſt claſs, are vacated at the expiration of one year; the ſecond at the expiration of the next, &c. and their places filled by new elections. Thus a ſmall change is made in the ſenate every year; but three-fourths of the members remaining, preſerve a knowledge of the buſineſs of the former ſeſſion. A majority of the ſenate is neceſſary to do buſineſs; and each branch of the legiſlature, has a negative upon the other. The legiſlature can at any time alter this diviſion of the ſtate, for the choice of ſenators; and an increaſe of electors in any diſtrict, to the amount of one twenty-fourth of the electors in the whole ſtate, entitles the diſtrict to another ſenator. But the number of ſenators, can never exceed one hundred. The aſſembly of the ſtate, is compoſed of repreſentatives, from the ſeveral counties, choſen annually in May. By the conſtitution, however, it is ordered, that at the end of ſeven years, after the termination of the late war, a cenſus of the electors and inhabitants ſhall be taken, and the repreſentation apportioned, according to the number of electors in each county. The ſupreme executive power of the ſtate is veſted in a governor (in whoſe abſence, a deputy-governor is appointed to ſerve) choſen once in three years, by the freemen of the ſtate. The lieutenant-governor is, by his office, preſident of the ſenate; and, upon an equal diviſion of voices, has a caſting vote; but has no voice on other occaſions. The governor has not a ſeat in the legiſlature; but, as a member of the council of reviſion, and council of appointment, he has a vaſt influence in the ſtate. Hudſon's River, was firſt diſcovered in 1608, by Henry Hudſon, an Engliſhman, who ſold his claim to the Dutch. In 1614, the States-General granted a patent to ſeveral merchants, for an excluſive trade on the river Hudſon. The ſame year this company built a fort on the weſt ſide of the river, near Albany, and named it Fort Orange. In 1614, captain Argall, under ſir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, viſited the Dutch on Hudſon's River, who being unable to reſiſt him, prudently ſubmitted, for the preſent, to the king of England, and, under him, to the governor of Virginia. Determined upon the ſettlement of a colony, the States-General, in 1621, granted the country to the Weſt-India company; and, in the year 1629, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at Fort Amſterdam, and took upon himſelf the government. On Auguſt 27, 1664, governor Stuveſant ſurrendered the colony to colonel Nicolls, who had arrived in the bay a few days before, with three or four ſhips and about 300 ſoldiers, having a commiſſion from king Charles II, to reduce the place, which was then called *New Amſterdam*, but was changed to New York, as was Fort Orange to Albany, in honour of his royal highneſs James, duke of York and Albany. Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the country; and their numerous deſcendants are ſtill in many parts of this ſtate and New Jerſey. In 1667, at the peace of Breda, New York was confirmed to the Engliſh, who, in exchange, ceded Surinam to the Dutch. The Engliſh kept peaceable poſſeſſion of the country until the year 1673, when the Dutch, with whom they were then at war, ſent a ſmall ſquadron, which arrived at Staten Iſland on the 30th of July. John Manning, a captain of an independent company, who had, at that time, the command of the fort, ſent a meſſenger down to the commodore, and treacherouſly made his terms with him. On the ſame day the ſhips came up, moored under the fort, landed their men, and entered the garriſon, without giving or receiving a ſhot. All the magiſtrates and conſtables from Eaſt Jerſey, Long Iſland, Æſopus, and Albany, were ſummoned to New York, and the major part

part of them ſwore allegiance to the States-General and the prince of Orange. The conquerors, however, did not long enjoy the fruits of their ſucceſs, for, on the 9th of February, the year following, a treaty of peace between England and Holland was ſigned at Weſtminſter; by the ſixth article of which, this province was reſtored to the Engliſh, in whoſe hands it remained until the late revolution. While New York remained in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, it was called *New Belgium*, or *New Netherlands*, and governed by an eſcout, burgomaſters, and echevins. From its ſurrender to the Engliſh, in 1664 to 1683, the province was ruled by governors, appointed and commiſſioned by the duke of York, and their council, whoſe rules and orders had the force of laws. From the laſt-named period, the people were admitted to a ſhare of the legiſlative authority. The confederated cantons of Indians, before the incorporation of the Tuſcaroras, a people driven by the Carolinians from the frontiers of Virginia, conſiſted of five nations, viz, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas. The alliance and trade of theſe ſix nations, inhabiting the territory weſt of Albany, to the diſtance of more than 200 miles, though much courted by the French of Canada, have been almoſt uninterruptedly enjoyed by the Engliſh. The chief towns are New York, Albany, and Hudſon.

York (New), a city of America, and capital of a ſtate of the ſame name, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt point of an iſland, at the confluence of the Hudſon and Eaſt River. The principal part of the city lies on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on Eaſt River is about two miles, but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon: its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile, and its circumference may be four miles. The plan of this city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out agreeably to the ſituation of the ground. The principal ſtreets are nearly parallel with the rivers: theſe are interſected, though not at right angles, by ſtreets running from river to river: the width of the ſtreets is various. The houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled: there are remaining a few houſes built after the old Dutch manner, but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. Upon the ſouth-weſt point of the land ſtands the fort, which is a ſquare, with four baſtions; within the walls of which the governors uſed formerly to reſide. Below the fort, near the water, there is a line of fortifications of conſiderable extent, deſigned to command the entrance into both rivers. But it is queſtionable, whether any number of cannon would prevent ſhips from paſſing with a favourable wind and tide; and, indeed, whether New York is capable of defence, by land, againſt a powerful marine force. The city hall is a brick building, more ſtrong than elegant; it is three ſtories in height, with wings at each end. There are three houſes of public worſhip belonging to the reformed Proteſtant Dutch church, four Preſbyterian, and three Epiſcopal churches, with nine places of worſhip for other Chriſtians, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The city is divided into ſeven wards, in each of which there is choſen annually, by the people, an alderman and aſſiſtant, who, together with the mayor and recorder, form the common-council: the mayor and recorder are appointed, annually, by the council of appointment. This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States; it almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one-half of New Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, and part of that of Maſſachuſetts, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in America. This city imports moſt of the goods conſumed between a line of thirty miles eaſt of Connecticut River, and twenty miles weſt of the Hudſon, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 250 miles: a conſiderable portion of which is the beſt peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at leaſt half a million of people. In times of peace, New York will command more commercial buſineſs than any town in the United States. In time of war it will be inſecure without a marine force; but a ſmall number of ſhips will be able to defend it from the moſt formidable attacks by ſea. A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city: moſt of the people are ſupplied every day with freſh water, conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the city. It is found, by a memorandum in one of the old regiſters, that the total number of inhabitants in the city, taken by order of the king, in the year 1697, was 4302. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New York, in 1756, was 10,881; in 1771, 21,863; and in the year 1786, 23,614: 70 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Yorkſhire, a county of England, and by far the largeſt in the kingdom, is bounded on the north by Durham, from which it is ſeparated by the Tees, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by

by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, and on the north-weſt by Weſtmoreland; about 80 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into three ridings, called, from their reſpective ſituation, north, eaſt, and weſt ridings, which are again ſubdivided into wapontakes; the north-riding containing twelve, the eaſt ſeven, and the weſt twelve. The north-riding is bounded by the county of Durham on the north, the German Sea on the north-eaſt, the eaſt-riding on the ſouth-eaſt, the weſt-riding on the ſouth, and the county of Weſtmoreland on the weſt. The length of the riding, from eaſt to weſt, is eighty-three miles, the breadth, from north to ſouth, forty-ſeven miles, and it contains about 2048 ſquare miles, or 1,311,187 acres. The whole riding may be divided into the following diſtricts, viz. the Coaſt, Cleveland, the vale of York, with Howardian Hills, &c.; Ryedale, with Eaſt and Weſt Marſhes, and the Eaſtern and Weſtern Moorlands. The diſtrict deſcribed by the term Coaſt, comprehends the land lying between the Eaſtern Moors and the Ocean. It is hilly, bold, and bleak; but in ſome of the vales, which are ſheltered both from the weſterly winds and the ſea air, corn ripens well. The ſoils are a browniſh clay, a clayey loam, a loam upon a ſtrong clay, a lightiſh ſoil upon an alum ſhale, a loam upon a free-ſtone, or, as it is here called, a greet ſtone, and in ſome vallies weſt of Whitby, a deep rich loam. The hills along the coaſt abound with alum ſhale, and works for procuring this mineral are carried on in ſeveral parts of it; no other minerals have been found. The fertile diſtrict of Cleveland lies on the north-weſt ſide of the Eaſtern Moors; from theſe it is divided by a range of cliffs, from which, probably, it derives its name: it is lightly featured with hills, and has few fields, except near the ſea, which have not a gentle ſlope. The climate of it, from its ſituation betwixt the Eaſtern Moorlands and the ſea, and from lying open to the weſtern winds, form an extenſive, uncultivated, and mountainous country; is cold; but the ſoil, dry and ſtiff, by a long ſtate of culture, and the frequent uſe of lime, bakes with the heat of the ſun, and haſtens harveſt to the time of warmer climates: the ſoil is generally a fertile clay, with ſome clayey loam, and fine red ſandy ſoil. The vale of York is extenſive, and has the Moorlands on each ſide, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is ſeparated from Ryedale by a range of hills; the ſoil and fertility are here extremely variable. The Howardian Hills runs from weſt to eaſt, dividing the vale of York from Ryedale; this tract is high and bold; the climate, particularly of the weſt end, from its vicinity to the Moors and greater elevation, is cold, and the corn, conſequently, rather late in ripening. The ſoil, on the weſt end of this tract, is moſtly a ſtrong loam, upon a clay mixed with cobble-ſtones; but on the ſouthern ſide of theſe hills, a good clay and loamy ſoil prevails; ſome pits have been here ſunk for coals, but the quantity has proved ſo ordinary, and the ſeams ſo thin, as not to encourage a farther ſearch. The ſurface of the lower parts of Ryedale is very flat, and a large proportion of it liable to be flooded. The climate is mild and favourable to the production of crops in an extraordinary degree. The ſoil, at the foot of the northern margin, conſiſts chiefly of an hazle loam upon a clay bottom; this ſoil is of extraordinary fertility: ſome cold clay, and yellow loamy ſoil, of leſs fertility than the laſt, are in ſome places to be met with. The Eaſtern Moorlands are a wild and extenſive tract of mountains, which occupy a ſpace of about thirty miles by fifteen, or upwards, penetrated by a number of fertile cultivated dales. The great elevation of theſe Moors, renders the climate extremely cold and bleak, which will always be a bar to their improvement. The ſurface of ſome of the higher hills is entirely covered with large free-ſtones; on others, large beds of peat (which in many places are very deep, frequently not to be paſſed, and never without danger) extend themſelves to a great diſtance. The minerals are coals and alum: the firſt of but an ordinary quality, and thin in the ſeam; the laſt of great thickneſs and inexhauſtible. The climate is colder than in the country ſurrounding this diſtrict, yet corn will ripen very well, where ſown in pretty good aſpect. Moſt of the dales partake more or leſs of a black moory earth upon a clay, a loam upon a clay, a ſandy ſoil in ſome places, intermixed with large greet-ſtones upon a ſhale, and a light loam upon a greet-rock. On the eaſtern part of the Moors we find, in ſome inſtances, on the hill ſides, a rather ſtiff loam upon lime-ſtone, and a deep ſandy loam upon a whin-ſtone; and in the bottoms, a light loam upon gravel, or free-ſtone. The Weſtern Moorlands are a part of the long range of mountains which extend northward from Staffordſhire, through Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland, into Scotland: that part of it which lies within the north-riding, differs materially from the Eaſtern Moorlands; inſtead of black heath, we find many of the mountains covered with a fine ſweet graſs, others with extenſive tracts of bent; ſome produce heath, but it is moſtly mixed with a large portion of graſs bent, or ruſhes. In the lower part of theſe Moors is ſome fine loamy

loamy ſoil, in many places a ſtiff loam upon blue lime-ſtone. The hills, covered with graſs, conſiſt, with ſcarce any exception, of lime-ſtone. There are many lead mines upon theſe Moors, ſome of which have been, and ſtill are, very valuable. Coals are alſo got, but they are not good. The quantity of woodland in this part of the county is eſtimated at 25,500 acres. Yorkſhire contains the city of York and nineteen towns, viz. Aſkrigg, Bedale, Eaſingwould, Giſborough, Hawes, Helmſley-blackmoor, Kirby moorſide, *Malton*, Maſham, Middleham, *Northallerton*, Pickering, Reethe, *Richmond*, *Scarborough*, Stokeſley, *Thirſk*, Whitby, and Yarm, and about 450 villages. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, Derwent, Swale, Foſs, and Eſk. The eaſt-riding is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, which ſeparates it from the north-riding, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Humber and Ouſe, and on the weſt by the weſt-riding. Almoſt every variety of ſoil is found here; that part adjoining the ſea is much expoſed to the eaſterly winds, which generally blow a conſiderable length of time in the ſpring. The ſhore is for the moſt part low, except round Flamborough-Head, which is high; behind which lie what are called *The Yorkſhire Wolds*; a diſtrict particularly adapted for the feeding ſheep. Wood is ſcarce. The country is well watered by ſmall ſtreams which run through almoſt every village: the country, extending from the Ouſe to the Wolds, and ſouthward to the Humber, is flat, and the ſoil loamy, or clayey, with a ſpringy bottom. That part which is ſituated to the eaſt of the river Hull is called *Holderneſs*. The produce of wheat in this part of the county is greater than the conſumption, as the manufactures are not extenſive; the exports conſiſt of grain, bacon, butter, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and potatoes, chiefly to London. The coals uſed in this riding are uſually imported from Newcaſtle, or ſupplied from the weſt-riding: the towns are *Beverley*, Bridlington, Cave, Driffield, *Headon*, Howden, *Hull*, Hunmanby, Hornſea, Kilham, Patrington, Pocklington, and Weighton. The weſt-riding is bounded on the north by the north-riding, on the eaſt by the Ouſe, on the ſouth by the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and on the weſt by Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Weſtmoreland. The weſt-riding is ſituated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and, though an inland diſtrict, is watered by numerous rivers and navigable canals; it is about ninety-five miles in length, and forty-eight in breadth. The face of the country is irregular; towards the weſt and north it is mountainous, interſected with vallies; the other parts are level. The ſoil is various; the tracts near the great towns are made rich by cultivation and manure, however barren they might otherwiſe have been. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. The principal riches ariſing to this part of the county, ariſe from the extenſive woollen and other manufactures carried on in many of the towns, for which no places can be more conveniently ſituated, the raw materials being each way abundant, and coals, that neceſſary article, being plentiful and cheap; and conſiderable tracts of woodland, which ſupply oak and aſh to the manufacturing towns, and for exportation. This riding contains twenty-eight towns: *Aldborough*, Barneſley, Bawtry, *Boroughbridge*, Bradford, Doncaſter, Giſburn, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, *Knareſborough*, Leeds, Otley, *Pontefract*, Ripley, *Ripon*, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherburn, Skipton, Snaith, Tadcaſter, Thorn, Tickhill, Wakefield, and Wetherby. Thirty members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county, the city of York, and the thirteen borough towns printed in *Italic*.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the provice of Hou-quang, ſituated on the Yang-tſe River, and on the Tongting Lake. This lake which reſembles a ſea, is remarkable for the greatneſs of its circuit, which is more than ſeventy leagues; for the quantity of its water, eſpecially in certain ſeaſons, in which the two great rivers of the province ſwelled with rains, diſcharge themſelves into it, paſſing out on the other ſide inſenſibly diminiſhed; and for the aſtoniſhing quantity of fine fiſh which are caught therein. The great number of barks and merchandizes which are brought thither, render it one of the richeſt cities in the empire; its diſtricts contains one town of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; ſome on the eaſt ſide of the lake, and others on the weſt. The country round is every where extremely fruitful, and full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees: 675 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

You, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles ENE. Kin-hoa.

Youan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-five miles W. Keen-tchang.

Youghal, a ſeaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Blackwater River: near thirty-one miles SW. Waterford, and 25 E. Cork.

Youghiogeni, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the north part of Virginia, and runs into the Allegany, at Pittſburg, in Pennſylvania.

Young Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Young's Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 1½ mile SE. from Kingſtown Bay.

Youngoule, a ſeaport town, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Youre, ſee *Ure*.

Yo-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Pin-yang.

Ypres, or *Ipres*, a city of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee, from whence it takes its name. Before the year 800, it was only a château, which was ſacked and ruined by the Normans. Baldwin III, comte of Flanders, repaired the château, and built a town, about the year 960, which was afterwards enlarged by Thierry, comte of Flanders, and Ferrand, the ſon of Sanchez, king of Portugal, who had eſpouſed Jane, the daughter of Baldwin IX, eighteenth comte of Flanders. In the year 1128, it was taken by Louis VI, king of France; and more than half of it pillaged and burned. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, took it in the year 1213. In the year 1240, great part of it was burned by accident. In the year 1297, the Fauxbourgs were taken by the troops of Philip the Fair, king of France. In the year 1325, the inhabitants revolted with moſt part of the neighbouring towns againſt Louis de Nevers, comte of Flanders, and pulled down the old wall to build a new one, in which they incloſed the Fauxbourgs, which had become ſo extremely populous, from weavers and other tradeſpeople, that, in the year 1242, the number of perſons amounted to two hundred thouſand. In the 14th century the inhabitants of Ypres, for the moſt part weavers, were exceedingly troubleſome to their neighbours, being unwilling that any people ſhould carry on trade beſides themſelves. In the year 1383, the rebels of Ghent, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, under the command of the biſhop of Norwich, beſieged this town with great vigour for ſix weeks, but were compelled to retire; and the Engliſh being obliged to quit Flanders, Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, having become maſter by a marriage with the heireſs of the late comte Louis, enlarged it, and ſurrounded it with walls. It was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Malines, by pope Paul IV, in the year 1559. The prince of Iſenghein is lord of the town, which is governed by an advocate, twelve echevins, four or five council, and a greffier, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the city and precincts, which are of no great extent. The town-houſe is a very large building, forming a ſquare, and is ſaid to have been built by the Engliſh, ſix hundred feet in front; it has a very handſome tower, in which are kept their public archives from the year 1342. Beſides the cathedral, it has ſeveral other churches, and ſome religious houſes. The inhabitants carried on formerly a great trade in woollen cloth, but by the ſeverity of the duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade declined. At this time they carry on a conſiderable manufacture of linen, of excellent fabric. Ypres has ſuſtained ſeveral remarkable ſieges. In 1577, it declared with the reſt of the country, againſt the Spaniards. In 1648, the prince of Condé took it for the French king, but it was retaken the next year by archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. In 1658, it was taken by by Mareſchal Turenne, and reſtored to Spain by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In 1678, Louis XIV took it in perſon, and added it to his dominions. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, as one of the Dutch barriers, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till 1744, when the French laid ſiege to it, and took it in a few days; but they reſtored it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the 20th of June, 1792, this city ſurrendered to the French; on the 8th of November following, it was retaken by the Auſtrians; and on the 16th of June, 1794, it was again taken by the French. It was blockaded on the 5th of June, and an army of obſervation advantageouſly poſted, which general Clairfait attacked on the 13th, and was at firſt ſucceſsful in driving back the right wing: but the French ſoon recovered, and the Auſtrians were compelled to fall back, in their turn: the conteſt was ſevere, and many men were killed. This battle not only decided the fate of Ypres, but likewiſe of all Weſt Flanders. The garriſon having learned the defeat of Clairfait, capitulated on the 17th. Although betweeen ſix and ſeven thouſand men, they were compelled to accept of the enemy's terms. They ſurrendered all the cannon, ammunition, and baggage, laid down their arms, and were made priſoners of war. The châteleny of Ypres contains about thirty villages, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of Flanders: 5½ poſts S. Oſtend, and four NW. Liſle. *Long.* 20. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Yrame, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 100 miles NNE. Aden.

Yrouer, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: 1½ leagues S. Tonnerre.

Yrſee Abby, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1182. The territory includes the village of

Yrſee

Yrſee and ſeven others. The aſſeſſment to the empire is forty-three florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar the abbot pays eighty-one rixdollars 14½ kruitzers: three miles NW. Kaufbeuren, and 25 SW. Augſburg.

Yrvillac, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: one league S. Landerneau, and four N. Chateaulin.

Yrun, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: two miles S. Fontarabia.

Yrwon, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, at Bealt.

Ysche, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, two leagues S. Louvain.

Yſendyck, or *Iſendyck*, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the ſide or arm of the Scheldt, called the *Blie*; it was built near a town called *Gaſterneſſe*, ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea ſome centuries ago, whoſe inhabitants came to eſtabliſh themſelves at this place. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in the year 1604, and ſince that time it has been ſtrongly fortified, which is much aſſiſted by its ſituation, being ſurrounded by moraſſes, which they can lay under water at pleaſure: eight miles E. Sluys: and ſeventeen NW. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Yſni, ſee *Iſny*.

Yſſel, ſee *Iſſel*.

Yſſengeaux, ſee *Iſſengeaux*.

Yſtad, or *Ydſtad*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Schonen, from whence a packet ſails to Stralſund. It was formerly well fortified, and contained two churches. The harbour is neither large nor ſafe: twenty-ſix miles SE. Lund. *Long.* 13. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Yſtla, a town of North America, in the government and province of Mexico.

Yſtwith, ſee *Iſtwith*.

Y-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-five miles WNW. Kang-tcheou.

Y-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles S. Tching.

Y-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty miles S. Pin-yang.

Y-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty miles S. Siang-yang.

Y-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twelve miles SW. Yang-tcheou.

Y-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles SSW. Outcheou.

Y-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles N. King-ki-tao.

Ythcr, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Wye: three miles N. Bealt.

Y-ton, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe: forty miles W. King-tcheou.

Yu, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Ho-nan, twelve miles N. Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, twenty miles ESE. Sin-tſai.

Yu, a river of China, which riſes about twenty-five miles weſt from Ngan-ſou, in the province of Kiang-ſi, and runs into the Kan-kiang, ſeven miles NNE. Lin-kiang.

Yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty-five miles ESE. Hin.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: eighty-ſeven miles W. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 442 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 22. N.

Yu, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 377 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 16. N.

Yucatan, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico: it is a peninſula, ſurrounded on the weſt and north by the gulf of Mexico, between the Bay of Campeachy on the ſouth-weſt, and that of Honduras on the ſouth-eaſt, having the little province of Tabaſco on the ſouth-weſt, and that of Vera Paz, in the audience of Guatimala on the ſouth, where it is joined on the continent by an iſthmus not 40 leagues broad. The climate is pretty warm in ſummer, which begins about April, and ends in September. It rarely rains here during the winter ſeaſon, though the weather is tolerably cool, except in January and February, which are almoſt as hot as in the middle of ſummer. It is, however, a very healthy country, eſpecially a large mountainous tract, extending from Salamanca on the weſt, to the eaſtern boundary, and where the natives live to a great age. The ſouth ſide of this ridge is ill peopled, and worſe cultivated, for want of water; but the north part is very populous, being rendered pleaſant by gentle breezes; though the ſun is very hot. The days and nights are nearly equal all the year. The ſoil, when properly cultivated, produces great quantities of corn, cotton, and indigo. All ſorts of cattle, wild beaſts, honey, wax, and fowl, are here in great plenty; and on the coaſts are found large pieces of amber: but as no mines

were ever discovered in this country, the Spaniards are not fond of making settlements here; so that it abounds mostly with Indians, subject to the Spaniards, who employ them in making salt, in the bay of Campeachy. This peninsula has very few rivers, but wells without number; and wheresoever they dig up the land, abundance of shells are found, which, with the lowness of the country, and shallowness of the sea about it, has induced many to think, that the greatest part of it was once under water. The capital of Yucatan is Campeachy, in the bay of which, and of Honduras, the former lying on the west, and the latter on the east side of this province, the English cut their logwood.

Yu-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 25 miles NE. Kouang-sin.

Yue, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Yuen, a river of China, which runs into the lake Tong-ting, seventeen miles E. Tchang te.

Yuen, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 850 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

Yuen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 15 miles SW. Kouang-sin.

Yuen-che, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles S. Tching-ting.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Ho ti river: 1250 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

Yuen-meou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty-seven miles ENE. Yao-ngan.

Yuen-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-seven miles SSW. Oue-kiun.

Yuen-si, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 22 miles WNW. Yuen-yang.

Yuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si: 750 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 517 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Yverdun, or *Iferten*, a town of Swisserland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Berne, situated on the lake of Neufchâtel, otherwise called the lake of Yverdun, at the mouth of the river Orb, which divides into two branches, forming a good port, and an island, on which the town is situated. The two fauxbourgs communicate with the town by bridges. It is ancient, and in the Theodosian table called *Castrum Ebredunense*, and *Ebrodunense*, by which it is understood to have been a place of strength. The Romans maintained here a *præfectus barcariorum*, and there yet exists a society of boatmen, of ancient standing, and numerous, who have a particular police, privileges, and laws of navigation. From the Romans it passed to the kings or Burgundy, and afterwards to the dukes of Zahringen. In the year 1259, it was taken by Peter of Savoy, who reduced it by famine, and it continued in that family till the year 1536. In the 15th century, it underwent great calamities from a fire, and an inundation of the river, which destroyed many buildings, and amongst the rest the town-house. In the year 1475, it was besieged and taken by the Swiss, on account of the affinity which then appeared between the duke of Burgundy and the house of Savoy. In the year 1476, the count of Romont surprised the town, but not being able to take the citadel, he was obliged to retire: however, the town, with the rest of the Vaudois, was restored to Savoy, by the peace of Friburg, the same year. By an act published by the duke of Savoy, in the year 1480, it appears, that this unfortunate town suffered during this war, being plundered by both parties, whether friends or enemies: the greater part of the inhabitants had fled in the utmost distress, and wandered without house or property. The prince, affected by their misfortunes, recalled them, and granted them considerable privileges. In the year 1536, the troops of Berne, when they had reduced the rest of the Vaudois, laid siege to this town, and after a few days, became masters, since which time Yverdun has been subject to Berne. The police is administered by a great and little council, composed of thirty-six members, the president of whom has the title of *banneret*. It has a large and strong castle, flanked with four towers, built in the 12th century, by Conrad, duke of Zahringen: other public buildings are, a college for the instruction of youth, an hospital, divers magazines, &c. and in the town-house is a library, formed not long since by contribution. The environs were formerly a morass, which has been drained, and is now become good and fertile land. Near the town is a sulphurous medicinal spring, and in the year 1730, a building, for the purpose of bathing, was erected by the magistrates. In the middle of the last century, a company was formed, for the purpose of making a navigable canal from the Lake of Yverdun to the Lake of Geneva, but it was never finished. The bailiwick is one of the most considerable

conſiderable in the canton of Berne, containing about twenty-five pariſhes, and twenty lordſhips, and is about five leagues in length. The fertility is moderate; the wine is not of the beſt quality: thirty-four miles SW. Berne, and ſixteen N. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: ſix leagues NW. Rouen, and two N. Caudebec.

Yvias, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: one league and a quarter ENE. Pontrieu, and two and a half SE. Treguier.

Yviça, ſee *Iviça*.

Yu-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty miles S. Yao-tcheou.

Yu-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ki-ang-nan: fifty-five miles E. Yang-tcheou.

Yu-king, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: thirty two miles WNW. Tchi-yuen.

Yu-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-five miles NNE. Tſing.

Yuma, or *Yumba*, or *Long Iſland*, one of the Bahama Iſlands: about fifty miles in length, of very unequal breadth. *Long.* 74. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

Yumba Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſouth of Cape Spada.

Yumetos, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, among the Bahama Iſlands: about twenty miles SW. from Yuma.

Yumfong, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern ſea: about one league from the iſland of Tſeng-ming. *Long.* 139. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Yun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1262 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

Yun, or *Yong-pe*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1135 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 44. N.

Yung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty-five miles NE. Ouei-ling.

Yung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: forty-ſeven miles N. Lieou-tcheou.

Yung-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twenty-five miles SW. Kouei-ling.

Yung-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, near the river Hoang: thirty miles NNW. Kiai.

Yung-kang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi; 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

Yung-ngan-pou, a forrreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the borders of Tartary: 110 miles N. Ling-tao.

Yung-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty miles NNE. Tching-hiang.

Yung-ning, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Chan-ſi: 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Yung-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Ta-li.

Yung-tchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles E. Nan-ning.

Yung-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: twenty-five miles WSW. Koei-tcheou.

Yun-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles SW. Tchu-tcheou.

Yun-hing, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. The country within its diſtrict is very large, and is partly flat, and partly mountainous, eſpecially to the north and ſouth; it is watered with ſeveral rivers, which renders the ſoil very fruitful. There are two towns of the ſecond rank, and twelve of the third under its juriſdiction: 430 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

Yun-mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Heu-quang: fifteen miles S. Te-ngan.

Yun-nan, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchien and Thibet, on the eaſt by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, on the ſouth by Laos, and on the weſt by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. This province is reckoned one of the moſt fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robuſt, affable, and fond of the ſciences, which they cultivate with ſucceſs; its rivers, gold, copper, and tin mines, its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, precious ſtones, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it a reputation, which renders it reſpectable to the Chineſe. Its commerce is immenſe, as well as its riches, which are ſaid to be inexhauſtible. This province contains twenty-one cities of the firſt claſs, and fifty-five of the ſecond and third.

Yun-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: ſeventeen miles NE. Mong-hoa.

Yun-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank,

and capital of the province of Yun-nan, ſituated at the north extremity of a lake. It was formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were ſeen magnificent buildings, vaſt gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant ſquares; but the Tartars, in their different invaſions, deſtroyed all theſe monuments; and the city at preſent contains nothing remarkable: it is, however, the reſidence of the governor of the province. It comprehends in its diſtrict four towns of the ſecond claſs, and ſeven of the third: 1152 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Yuntai, an iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea; thirty miles in circumference: about two miles and a half from the continent. *Long.* 137. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Yun-tchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: thirty miles NW. Siuen-tcheou.

Yun-tou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles ENE. Kan-cheou.

Yurcup, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 125 miles NE. Cogni, and 270 E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Yvre l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, on the Huiſne: three miles E. le Mans.

Yvry, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: three leagues and a half N. Dreux, and five ESE. Evreux.

Yu-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles S. Tci-ngin.

Yu-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles NE. Koue-te.

Yu-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-two miles NW. Tci-nan.

Yu-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-two miles SSW. Liu-tcheou.

Yu-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ſeventeen miles SSW. Tſun-hoa.

Yu-ſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: fifteen miles SE. Tai-yuen.

Yu-tſien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: thirty-ſeven miles N. Yen-tcheou.

Yu-yang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles S. Kang.

Y-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles SW. Ho-nan.

Y-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles S. Ho-nan.

Z.

Z A C — Z A H

ZAAB, or *Zeb*, a district of Africa, in the country of Sahara, belonging to the Algerines. It was anciently a part of the Mauritania Sitifensis, and is a narrow tract of land lying immediately under the Atlas. *Lat.* between 34. 30. and 35. N.

Zaara, see *Sahara*.

Zab, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 65 miles WSW. Bagdad.

Zabacha Sea, see *Azoph*.

Zabeltitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiffen: 4 miles N. Groffen Hayn, and 12 N. Meiffen.

Zaber, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, near Lauffen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Zabern, see *Bergzabern*, and *Sabern*.

Zablozwicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzefc: 86 miles ESE. Pinfk.

Zabola, a town of Tranfylvania: ten miles N. Cronftadt.

Zabore, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk: 36 miles SSW. Kirenfk.

Zabulifian, see *Sableftan*.

Zaca, a town of Egypt: 55 miles ENE. Catieh.

Zacatecas, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico; bounded on the north by New Bifcay, on the eaft by Guafteca, on the fouth by the provinces of Mechoacan, Guadalajara, and Chiametlan, and on the weft by Chiametlan and Culiacan. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. Part of it lies in the temperate, and part in the torrid zone; it is about a hundred leagues in length, and forty-five in breadth. The weftern part of it is an arid tract, and would not be inhabited were it not for the mines, which are reckoned the richeft in America; but the eaftern part abounds with corn, and fruits of various kinds, and its foreffs are full of deer.

Zacatecas, see *St. Louis de Zacatecas*.

Zacatula, see *Sacatula*.

Zachan, or *Sochan*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 14 miles E. Stargard, and 52 S. Colberg. *Long.* 33. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Zacharevfkaia, a fort of Ruffia, in the government of Ekarerinoflav, on the Konfkija: 28 miles W. Mariupol.

Zacharova, a town of Ruffia, in the govenment of Irkutfk: 32 miles NNE. Kirenfk.

Zachau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles E. Brandenburg.

Zadaon, a river of Portugal, which rifes in the fouth part of the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Algarve, and runs into the Atlantic, near Setuval.

Zadonfk, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don: 92 miles N. Voronez. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Zaezar, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 22 miles NW. Murcia.

Zafaranboli, a town of Afiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles S. Amafieh.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in the province of Eftremadura: 22 miles E. Xerxes de los Caballeros.

Zagala, a town of Spain, in the province of Eftremadura: 25 miles S. Alcantara.

Zagan, a town of Perfia, in the province of Irac: 4 leagues SW. Amadan.

Zagara, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, known to the ancients by the name of *Helicon*.

Zaghara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Bornou.

Zaging, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auftria: 3 miles N. St. Polten.

Zaglia, a town of the ifland of Corfica: eight miles SE. Calvi.

Zagora, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 12 miles SW. Burgas.

Zagrab, see *Agram*.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 45 miles SE. Seville, and 40 NW. Malaga.

Zahara, see *Sahara*.

Zahna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: eight miles NE. Wittenberg, and 34 SSW. Potzdam. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Zahringen, an ancient citadel of Germany, in

in the circle of Swabia, which gave the title of duke to a noble family, which became extinct in the beginning of the 13th century: one mile N. Friburg, in the Brisgau.

Zaine, or *Wadel Berber*, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 9. 16. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

Zaira Kakongo, an island in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Zaire.

Zaire, or *Saire*, a river of Africa, which passes through the kingdom of Congo, and discharges itself into the Atlantic, between the 6th and 7th degrees of south latitude, about sixty miles S. Congo.

Zakroczym, or *Sakroischim*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 40 miles NW. Warsaw.

Zal Alekfandrovskoi, a bay of the Caspian Sea: 260 miles SSE. Astrachan. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

Zala, a town of Africa, in the desert of Berdoa: 350 miles E. Mourzouk.

Zalakna, a town of Transylvania: 14 miles W. Weissenburg.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 38 miles WNW. Seville, and 12 N. Niebla.

Zalanie, a town of Hungary: ten miles SE. Caschau.

Zalesce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 32 miles S. Lemberg.

Zalgin, a town of the island of Cuba: 47 miles N. St. Jago.

Zallani, see *Sallant*.

Zalsfing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles NW. Aggspach.

Zambese, or *Cumana*, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts of Monomotapa, and runs into the Eastern Sea, about *Lat.* 18. S.

Zambrokri, a town of Hungary: 14 miles SW. Rosenberg.

Zambrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia: 80 miles NE. Warsaw.

Zamfara, or *Zanfara*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name: 170 miles ENE. Wangara. *Long.* 36. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

Zamianfk, a fort of Russia, on the Volga: 20 miles NW. Astrachan.

Zamin, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Samarcand: 50 miles NE. Samarcand.

Zamora, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Ducro; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella: 120 miles NW. Madrid, and 50 SSW. Leon. *Long.* 10. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 48. N.

Zamora, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, founded in honour of a Mahometan saint. Here is a small garrison.

Zamora, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara: 10 leagues SE. Guadalajara.

Zamora, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, on a river of the same name, which runs into the river of the Amazons. In the neighbourhood are several gold-mines: 60 leagues SSW. Quito.

Zamoscie, or *Samoszizie*, a town and fortress of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, built by the famous great chancellor John Zamoyski. It has a stately cathedral, and several other churches, a decayed university, of which the bishop of Chelm was perpetual chancellor, a charitable foundation, called Mons Pietatis, and several valuable privileges; but the fortifications are now in a bad condition. The proprietor of this town, &c. styled himself prince Zamoscie. In the year 1656, Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, made a fruitless attempt upon this place: but on the 29th of December, 1715, it was surprized by the Saxons. It now belongs to Austria: 60 miles NW. Lemberg, and 40 SSW. Chelm.

Zane, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 9 miles SSE. Winchester.

Zanfara, see *Zamfara*.

Zangarisa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles NE. St. Severina.

Zanguebar, a name given to a large territory of Africa, bordering on the Eastern Sea, including many kingdoms; the name is said to import "the coast of the negroes," all the inhabitants being blacks, with curled woolly hair; extending from two degrees north to the twenty-first degree of south latitude. The principal kingdoms on the coast have been separately spoken of and described. Of the country in general, we are much unacquainted: the whole tract is represented as barren and unhealthy, the lands lying low, and intersected with rivers, lakes, thick woods, forests, and marshy grounds. The fruits of it are very unwholesome, their rivers, for the most part, covered or choked up with weeds, bushes, and thickets; all which so stagnate the air, and corrupt the products of the earth, and render the inhabitants so sickly and indolent, that they receive little or no benefit from its produce. The Bedouin Arabs are the only people who make advantage of it, by breeding multitudes of cattle, and living mostly upon their flesh and milk; whilst the negroes, or Zanges, content themselves with feeding upon wild beasts and fowl, which swarm all over those parts. To supply the want of corn, pulse, roots, and other wholesome food, of which they are destitute, the Divine Providence hath interspersed that whole country with mines of gold, easily got, by the help of which they

they can purchaſe all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life from other parts: but this is the very circumſtance that makes them ſo extremely jealous of letting ſtrangers penetrate into the inland; more eſpecially ſince the Portugueſe have made themſelves maſters of ſuch a number of places along this coaſt. They are in their nature fierce and ſtout, ignorant and brutiſh, without religion, eſpecially the negroes; upon which laſt account they have the name of Caffers. As for the Bedouins, they have ſome kind of religion, or rather obſerve a variety of ſuperſtitious rites, but are no leſs ignorant and uncivilized than the Caffers; yet they chiefly herd among themſelves, and live at a great diſtance from the coaſts, and by the ſides of lakes and rivers, for the convenience of paſture for their numerous herds. They go all naked, both Caffers and Arabs, excepting that they wrap a piece of cotton cloth round their middle, which deſcends a little below the knee; but thoſe who live along the coaſts are ſomewhat more civilized, affect a little more finery in their dreſs, and inſtead of cotton cloth, cover themſelves with the ſkins of wild beaſts, more or leſs rich, according to their rank, with the tails of animals trailing behind on the ground; they likewiſe adorn their necks, arms, and legs, with variety of beads, bugles, and other trinkets, of amber, jett, glaſs, and other materials, which they purchaſe from the merchants with their gold, furs, ivory, and other commodities. There are among theſe coaſters a great number of Mahometans, but a much greater number ſtill among the iſlanders along the coaſt; they being, for the moſt part, deſcended from thoſe Arabs who were baniſhed out of their country. The countries are Melinda, Mongala, Jubo, Moſambique, and ſome others.

Zanhaga, or *Zanzaga*, or *Zenhaga*, a province of Africa, in the country of Sahara, bordering on the Atlantic.

Zanona, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 2 miles NE. from Ponza.

Zanow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 6 miles ENE. Coſslin, and 28 N. New Stettin.

Zante, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, about twelve miles in length and ſix in breadth, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, under the Venetians, who appoint a governor, called proveditor, and two counſellors. The Greeks have forty churches, beſides convents, and a biſhop; the Roman Catholics have three convents, and a biſhop. The iſland produces excellent wine, and that ſpecies of grapes called currants, olives, figs, melons, peaches, and other choice fruits: towards the coaſts, the iſland is in general mountainous, but level in the interior parts. It is much ſubject to earthquakes. Zante, the capital of the iſland, is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, about ſeven leagues SSW. from Chiarenza, in the Morea. *Long.* 38. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Zantoch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles E. Landſberg.

Zanzibar, or *Zangibar*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Zanguebar, governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 15. S.

Zaonezſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 28 miles W. Tcherepovetz.

Zara, a ſeaport, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated in a diſtrict, called *The County of Zara*, which was purchaſed of the king of Naples, in the year 1409, by the Venetians, in whoſe hands it has hitherto continued. Zara is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, ſaving that it has a communication eaſtward with the continent, by means of a draw-bridge, commanded by a fort. It is reckoned one of the beſt fortifications in Dalmatia, and deemed almoſt impregnable. The citadel is divided from the town by a very deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. The harbour, which lies to the north, is capacious, ſafe, and well guarded. The rain is carefully preſerved in ciſterns, to ſupply the want of freſh water. In the caſtle reſides the governor or proveditor of Dalmatia, whoſe office is only triennial: 28 miles NW. Scardona. *Long.* 33. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Zara Vecchia, or *Old Zara*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, now little better than a village; in the time of the Romans, it was a place of conſiderable figure, and received a new ſet of inhabitants by a numerous colony of that people. In the middle ages, it was called *Belgrad*, or *Alba Maris*. Here was alſo a biſhop's ſee, which, on the demolition of the town, was removed to Scardona; at preſent deſolate, and its inhabitants conſiſting only of a few peaſants: 18 miles SE. Zara.

Zaraiſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Ofer: 24 miles SW. Riazan. *Long.* 56. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Zarchas, or *Tcharkas*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 50 leagues N. Herat.

Zare, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: twenty leagues N. Zareng.

Zareng, or *Segeſtan*, a town of Perſia, and capital of the province of Segeſtan. This town is celebrated for its beautiful pottery. It was anciently called *Prophthaſia*: 74 leagues W. Candahar, and 162 E. Iſpahan.

Zarik, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 22 miles E. Miſitra. *Zarn*,

Zarn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles E. Duiſburg.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: ten miles SW. Miſitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: thirty-two miles N. Sandomirz, and ſixty-four ESE. Siradia.

Zarubina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixty miles NW. Ilimſk.

Zaruma, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito.

Zarza, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty-two miles SW. Plaſencia.

Zarzina, ſee *Sarſina*.

Zarzedo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

Zaſhiverſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 1320 miles NNE. Irkutſk, and 1732 ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 156. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

Zaſlaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles N. Conſtantinow.

Zathag, a town and caſtle of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 172 miles SSE. Jeruſalem.

Zatmar, a town of Hungary. This is properly two towns; namely, Zatmar, on an iſland in the river Samos; and Nemethi, oppoſite to it, on an arm of the river; but in the year 1715, both were erected into one town: the firſt of which is fortified. In 1334, or 1335, it was taken, pillaged, and laid in aſhes, by the troops of the emperor, Ferdinand the Firſt. In 1562, it was beſieged by the Turks, and ſet on fire, but not taken. In 1564, king John took it; in 1605, Stephen Botſkay; in 1660, Barſkay, prince of Tranſylvania, made himſelf maſter of it; and in 1662, the Imperialiſts. In 1681, the malcontents laid ſiege to this place; and the reformed held a national ſynod here in 1646: 56 miles NNW. Coloſvar, and 170 E. Preſburg. *Long.* 39. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 24 miles SW. Cracow.

Zatſchit Kabanoſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: twenty miles S. Biisk.

Zatuenebo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ſixty-five miles SSE. Havannah.

Zaturce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty miles WSW. Lucko.

Zav Birulewa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argunia: 121 miles NE. Stretenſk.

Zav Dutcharskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 88 miles SE. Stretenſk.

Zav Gazimurſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: forty-four miles SSE. Stretenſk.

Zav Irbinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: forty miles E. Abakanſk.

Zav Kutamarſkoi, a town of Ruſſia: 100 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

Zav Lanina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the weſt coaſt of Baikal Lake: eighty miles NE. Irkutsk.

Zav Midnoi Kuruzularvſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: thirty-two miles S. Nertchinsk.

Zav Niznei Suzuiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: thirty-two miles SE. Kolivan.

Zav Novopavlovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: eighty miles SSE. Kolivan.

Zav Popovo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 113. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Zav Sibiria Kova, a town of Ruſſia, on the Argunia: 100 miles ESE. Stretensk.

Zav Tiſova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the river Poim: 124 miles NNW Niz Udinsk.

Zav Verchoturova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argunia: 132 miles NE. Stretensk.

Zavara, ſee *Aſinara*.

Zaudnitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: nine miles NNE. Troppau, and fourteen ESE. Jagerndorf.

Zavelſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; near which is a medicinal ſpring: two miles N. Bulach.

Zavidei, an iſland of Ruſſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tchaunskaia, in the Frozen Sea; about ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 184. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 72. 20. N.

Zawgatch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtiſch: eighty miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Zaweh, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Tedjen, about ſix leagues from the Caſpian Sea: 27 leagues N. Meſchid, and 45 NNE. Aſterabat.

Zawichoſt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1205, the Ruſſians were defeated near this town: eight miles N. Sandomirz.

Zawila, or *Zuela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country; the remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and ſize of the ciſterns, and the conſtructions of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repoſitories for corn, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendour,

dour, as will probably attract, and may highly reward, the attention of the future traveller: fixty miles ENE. Mourzouk.

Zazimowicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesk: 32 miles NE. Brzesk.

Zazivnoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: fixty-eight miles W. Orenburg.

Zbanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles E. Hohenmaut.

Zbaras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 12 leagues N. Braclaw.

Zborri, a town of Hungary: fixteen miles NNE. Szeben.

Zborrow, a town of Poland, in the new kingdom of Galicia, near which an obſtinate battle was fought between the Poles on one ſide, commanded by their king, John Caſimir, and the combined army of the Coſaks and Tartars on the other. In this engagement the latter were defeated, and left 10,000 men dead on the ſpot; but the day after, a treaty of peace was concluded on terms diſadvantageous to Poland: twenty-one leagues E. Lemberg, and twenty-ſix NW. Braclaw.

Zdanicha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Charanga, *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 40. N.

Zdziecol, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: twelve miles W. Novogrodeck.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, or *Seeland*, the largeſt iſland belonging to the kingdom of Denmark, bounded on the north by the Scaggerac, on the eaſt by the Sound, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Great Belt; about fixty-five miles in length from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, fixty from eaſt to weſt, though in ſome parts ſcarcely thirty, and in no part above twenty miles from the ſea. The coaſt is much interſected by large bays; and within the country are ſeveral lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fiſh. The ſoil is generally fertile, and produces corn more than ſufficient for the inhabitants, with excellent paſtures, and in moſt parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the iſland, where the inhabitants generally uſe turf for fuel. Copenhagen is the capital. *Long.* 10. 58. to 12. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. to 56. 6. N.

Zealand (State of), one of the United Dutch States. It conſiſts of iſlands which are formed by thoſe branches and outlets of the Scheldt, called *Zeeuwſche Stromen*, or *Sea Streams*; on the north it is bounded by Holland, eaſtward by Brabant, ſouthward by Flanders, and weſtward by the North Sea: its name ſufficiently indicates its natural poſition and ſituation. The iſlands of Walcheren and Schouwen, on the weſtern coaſt, are defended againſt the violence of the ſea, by downs, or ſand hills, and on the other ſides, like the reſt of the iſlands of Zeeland, by vaſt dykes, which, at the bottom, have a breadth of twenty-five German ells, and at the top are ſo wide, that two carriages may paſs abreaſt: the height is alſo proportioned to their thickneſs; notwithſtanding which, in high tides and ſtormy weather, the waves, in many places, force a paſſage, or even flow over them: the firſt formation of theſe dykes muſt have been attended with immenſe expence, the very repair and maintenance of them requiring large ſums. Emanuel van Meteren, in the ſixteenth book of his Commentaries, ſays, and confirms it by the atteſtations of the workmen employed in them, that the dykes, in this province alone, if placed in one direction, would form a length of forty miles, each mile to be reckoned at 1400 rods, and that the expence of one rod with another was a pound Flemiſh, or ſix Dutch guilders. Thus the charge of the ſeveral outward dykes taken, amount to 340,000l. ſterling. Though the inhabitants of the other provinces, and foreigners in general, complain of the air here, as being heavy, diſagreeable, and unhealthy, yet no people look better, or enjoy a more confirmed ſtate of health, than the natives who are born and bred up in it. The ſoil too is very fruitful, and famed for its excellent wheat, as likewiſe for madder, the cultivation of which furniſhes out great employment to the inhabitants of Zealand; it abounds alſo in good fruits, and its rich paſtures are covered with flocks of fine ſheep. The waters around the iſlands ſupply them with plenty of fiſh, particularly with oyſters, lobſters, and muſcles, of an uncommon ſize and goodneſs. Zealand enjoys likewiſe an affluence of all kinds of proviſions, but fuel is very ſcarce there, eſpecially turf, which, being brought from the other provinces, bears a high price: great quantities too of Engliſh coals are uſed here. In the whole province are 121 towns and villages, ſome of which are very large. The inhabitants are reckoned the moſt wealthy in all the Netherlands, which is, in a great meaſure, owing to their traffic by ſea, and for this, indeed, they have every conveniency that can be deſired. Zealand was anciently a county, but inſtead of particular counts of its own, thoſe of Holland were likewiſe counts of Zealand, and in the year 1436, the two provinces devolved together to the Houſe of Burgundy. The aſſembly of the ſtates of Zealand conſiſts of ſeven members, the preſident of which is the firſt nobleman of the province: this dignity was annexed to the marquiſate of Vliſſingen, or Fluſhing and Veere, belonging to the prince of Naſſau Orange. On the death of king William III, it was aboliſhed; but in 1747,

the ſtates of the province unanimouſly confirmed it to the ſtadtholder William IV. Since that time, a clauſe has been added to the inveſtiture, that the dignity ſhall not be annexed to any particular ſtate, rank, or family. The other members or ſtates of this province, are deputies of the voting towns, which are, Middleburg, Ziriczee, Goes, Tolen, Fluſhing, and Veere: this aſſembly, as well as that of the deputriten Rathe, or deputed counſellors, hold their meetings at Middleburg, as being the capital of the province. Zealand has two high courts of juſtice in common with Holland, viz. the high council, and the provincial court. To the aſſembly of the States-General it ſends four deputies, who hold their office during life, and are alternately choſen from among the magiſtrates of the ſeveral voting towns, excepting that Middleburg always ſends one. The right branch of the Scheldt, called the *Eaſt Scheldt*, dividing this province into two quarters, viz. into that on the eaſt and that on the weſt of the ſaid river. The quarter on the Weſt Scheldt is compoſed of five iſlands, viz. Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Wolferſdyk, and St. Jooſtland. The quarter of the Eaſt Scheldt contains four iſlands, viz. Schouwen, Duivéland, Tholen, and St. Philip's Land.

Zealand (New), two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman. In the year 1642, he traverſed the eaſtern coaſt from *Lat.* 34. to 43. and entered the ſtrait called *Cook's Strait*; he was attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of *Murderer's Bay*, and never went on ſhore: he gave the country the name of *Staaten Land*, in honour of the States-General, and it is now generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts, by the name of *New Zealand*. As the whole of this country, except that part of the coaſt, which was ſeen by Taſman from on board his ſhip, had from his time, to the voyage of the Endeavour in the year 1770, remained altogether unknown; it was by many ſuppoſed to be part of a ſouthern continent. It is, however, now known to conſiſt of two large iſlands, divided from each other by a ſtrait or paſſage, which is about four or five leagues broad. The northermoſt of theſe iſlands, is called by the natives *Eaheinomauwe*; and the ſouthermoſt *Tovy*, or *Tavai Poenammoo*; yet, it is uncertain whether the name *Tovy Poenammoo* comprehends the whole ſouthern iſland, or only part of it. *Tovy Poenammoo* is for the moſt part a mountainous, and to all appearance, a barren country and thinly peopled. *Eaheinomauwe* has a much better appearance; it is indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous, yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every vally has a rivulet of water; the ſoil in theſe vallies, and in the plains, of which there are many that are not over-grown with wood, is in general light, but fertile, and fit for every kind of European grain, plants and fruit. From the vegetables that was found here, there is reaſon to conclude the winters are milder than in England, and the ſummer not hotter, though it was more equally warm: dogs and rats are the only quadrupeds that were ſeen, and of the latter only a few. The inhabitants breed the dogs for the ſole purpoſe of eating them. There are ſeals and whales on the coaſt, and they once ſaw a ſea-lion. The birds are hawks, owls, quails; and there are ſong-birds, whoſe note is wonderfully melodious. There are ducks and ſhags of ſeveral ſorts, not unlike thoſe of Europe; and the gannet, which is exactly the ſame. The ſea-coaſt is viſited by albatroſſes, ſheer-waters, pintados, and penguins. The inſects are fleſh-flies, beetles, butterflies, ſand-flies, and muſquitos; and the neighbouring ſea abounds with fiſh, which are equally delicate and wholeſome food; captain Cook ſeldom came to anchor, but they catched enough, with hook and line only, to ſupply the whole ſhips crew; and, when they fiſhed with nets, every meſs in the ſhip, except thoſe who were too indolent, ſalted as much as ſupplied them when at ſea ſome after. The fiſh was not leſs various in kind than plentiful in quantity; there were many ſorts they had never before ſeen, but the ſailors readily gave names to all them. This country abounds with foreſts filled with very large, ſtrait, and clean timber. There is one tree about the ſize of an oak, which was diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, that appeared to be compoſed of ſeveral fibres; and another which grows in ſwampy ground, very ſtrait and tall, bearing ſmall bunches of berries, and a leaf reſembling that of the yew-tree; about four hundred ſpecies of plants were found, all of which are unknown in England, except garden night-ſhade, ſow-thiſtle, two or three kinds of fern, and one or two ſorts of graſs. They found wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, in great abundance on the ſea ſhore, and of eatable plants raiſed by cultivation, only cocoas, yams, and ſweet potatoes. There are plantations of many acres of theſe yams and potatoes. The inhabitants likewiſe cultivate the gourd; and the Chineſe paper mulberry-tree is to be found, but in no abundance. There is only one ſhrub or tree in this country which produces fruit, and that is a kind of berry almoſt taſteleſs: but they have a plant which anſwers all the uſes of hemp and flax. There are two kinds of this plant, the leaves

of

of one of which are yellow, and the other deep red, and both of them reſemble the leaves of flags; of theſe leaves they make lines and cordage, and much ſtronger than any thing of the kind in Europe. Theſe leaves they likewiſe ſplit into breadths, and dying the ſlips together form their fiſhing-nets. Their common apparel by a ſimple proceſs is made from leaves, and their finer by another preparation, is made from the fibres. This plant is found both on high and low ground, in dry mould, and deep bogs; but as it grows largeſt in the latter, that ſeems to be its proper ſoil. The men of this country are as large as the largeſt Europeans. Their complexion is brown, but little more ſo than that of a Spaniard. They are full of fleſh, but not lazy or luxurious, and are ſtout and well ſhaped. The women poſſeſs not that delicacy which diſtinguiſhes the European ladies, but their voice is ſingularly ſoft, which, as the dreſs of both ſexes is ſimilar, chiefly diſtinguiſhes them from the men. The men are active of a high degree, their hair is black, and their teeth are white and even. The features in both ſexes are regular; they enjoy perfect health, and live to a very advanced age; they are of the gentleſt diſpoſitions, and treat each other with the utmoſt kindneſs, but they are perpetually at war, every little diſtrict being at enmity with all the reſt. They have neither black cattle, ſheep, hogs, nor goats; ſo that their chief food being fiſh, and that not at all times to be obtained, they are in danger of dying through hunger; they have a few, and but a very few dogs; and when no fiſh is to be got, they have only vegetables, ſuch as yams and potatoes to feed on, and if, by any accident theſe fail them, their ſituation muſt be deplorable. This will account for their ſhocking cuſtom of eating the bodies which are ſlain in battle, for he who fights through mere hunger, will not ſcruple to eat the adverſary he has killed. The inhabitants of New Zealand are modeſt and reſerved in their behaviour, and converſation. The women, indeed were not dead to the ſofter impreſſions; but their mode of conſent was, in their idea, as harmleſs as the conſent to marriage with us, and equally binding for the ſtipulated time. If any of the Engliſh addreſſed one of their women, he was informed, that the conſent of her friends muſt be obtained, which uſually followed, on his making a preſent. This done, he was obliged to treat his temporary wife, at leaſt as delicately as we do in England. They anoint their hair with oil, melted from the fat of fiſh or birds. The poorer people uſe that which is rancid, ſo that the ſmell is very diſagreeable: but thoſe of ſuperior rank, make uſe of that which is freſh. They wear combs, both of bone and wood, which is conſidered as an ornament, when ſtuck upright in the hair. The men tie their hair in a bunch on the crown of the head, and adorn it with the feathers of birds, which they likewiſe, ſometimes, place on each ſide of the temples. They commonly wear ſhort beards; the hair of the women ſometimes flows over the ſhoulders, and ſometimes is cut ſhort. Both ſexes, but the men more than the women, mark their bodies with black ſtains, called *Amoco*; in general, the women ſtain only the lips, but ſometimes mark other parts with black patches; the men, on the contrary put on additional marks from year to year, ſo that thoſe who are very ancient, are almoſt covered; excluſive of the Amoco, they mark themſelves with furrows: theſe furrows make a hideous appearance, the edges being indented, and the whole quite black. The ornaments of the face are drawn in the ſpiral form, with equal elegance and correctneſs, both cheeks being marked exactly alike, while the painting on their bodies, reſemble fillagree work, and the foliage in old chaſed ornaments, but no two faces or bodies are painted exactly after the ſame model. Theſe Indians likewiſe paint their bodies, by rubbing them with red oker, either dry or mixed with oil. Their dreſs is formed of the leaves of the flag, ſplit into ſlips, which are interwoven, and made into a kind of matting, the ends, which are ſeven or eight inches in length, hanging out on the upper ſide. One piece of this matting being tied over the ſhoulders, reaches to the knees: the other piece being wrapped round the waiſt, falls almoſt to the ground. Theſe two pieces are faſtened to a ſtring, which by means of a bodkin of bone, is paſſed through, and tacks them together. The men wear the lower garment only, at particular times. What they conſider as the moſt ornamental part of their dreſs, is the fur of dogs, which they cut into ſtripes, and ſew on different parts of their apparel. As dogs are not plenty, they diſpoſe theſe ſtripes with great œconomy. They have a few dreſſes, ornamented with feathers; and one man was ſeen covered wholly with thoſe of the red parrot. The women never tie their hair on the top of their head, nor adorn it with feathers; and are leſs anxious about dreſs than the men. Their lower garment is bound tight round them, except when they go a fiſhing, and then they are careful that the men ſhall not ſee them. The ears of both ſexes are bored, and the holes ſtretched ſo as to admit a man's finger. The ornaments of their ears are feathers, cloth, bones, and ſometimes bits of wood; a great many of them uſe nails, which were given them by the Engliſh, for this purpoſe, and the

women ſometimes adorn their ears with the white down of the albatroſs, which they ſpread before and behind the hole, in a large bunch. They likewiſe hang to their ears by ſtrings, chiſſels, bodkins, the teeth of dogs, and the teeth and nails of their deceaſed friends. The arms and ancles of the women, are adorned with ſhells and bones, or any thing elſe, through which they can paſs a ſtring. The men wear a piece of green talc, or whalebone, with the reſemblance of a man carved on it, hanging to a ſtring round the neck. The houſes are from ſixteen to twenty-four feet long, ten or twelve wide, and ſix or eight in height. The frame is of ſlight ſticks of wood, and the walls and roof, are made of dry graſs, pretty firmly compacted. Some of them are lined with bark of trees, and the ridge of the houſe is formed by a pole, which runs from one end to the other. The door is only high enough, to admit a perſon crawling on hands and knees; and the roof is ſloping. There is a ſquare hole near the door, ſerving both for window and chimney, near which is the fire place. A plank is placed near the door, adorned with a ſort of carving, and this they conſider as an ornamental piece of furniture. The ſide walls, and roof, projecting two or three feet beyond the walls at each end, form a ſort of portico, where benches are placed to ſit on. The fire is made in the middle of a hollow ſquare, in the floor, which is encloſed with wood or ſtone. They ſleep near the walls, where the ground is covered with ſtraw for their beds. Beſides the fern root, which ſerves them for bread, they feed on albatroſſes, penguins, and ſome other birds. Whatever they eat is either roaſted or baked, as they have no veſſels in which water can be boiled. They ſaw no plantations of coacos, potatoes, and yams, to the ſouthward, though they were many in the northern parts. The natives drink no other liquor than water, and enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health. When wounded in battle, the wound heals in a very ſhort time, without the application of medicine; and the very old people, carry no other marks of decay about them, than the loſs of their hair and teeth, and a failure of their muſcular ſtrength; but enjoy an equal ſhare of health and cheerfulneſs with the youngeſt. The canoes of this country, are not unlike the whale boats of New England, being long and narrow. The larger ſort ſeem to be built for war, and will hold from thirty to one hundred men; one of theſe meaſured near ſeventy feet in length, ſix in width, and four in depth. It was ſharp at the bottom, and conſiſted of three lengths, about two or three inches thick, and tied firmly together with ſtrong plaiting: each ſide was formed of one entire plank, about twelve inches broad, and about an inch and a half thick, which were fitted to the bottom part, with equal ſtrength and ingenuity. Several thwarts were laid from one ſide to the other, to which they were ſecurely faſtened, in order to ſtrengthen the canoes. Theſe veſſels are rowed with a kind of paddles, between five and ſix feet in length, the blade of which is a long oval, gradually decreaſing till it reaches the handle; and the velocity with which they row with theſe paddles, is really ſurpriſing; their ſails are compoſed of a kind of mat or netting, which is extended between two upright poles, one of which is fixed on each ſide. Two ropes faſtened to the top of each pole, ſerve inſtead of ſheets. The veſſels are ſteered by two men, having each a paddle, and ſitting in the ſtern; but they can only ſail before the wind, in which direction, they move with conſiderable ſwiftneſs. Theſe Indians uſe axes, adzes, and chiſſels, with which laſt they likewiſe bore holes. The chiſſels are are made of jaſper, or of the bone of a man's arm; and their axes, and adzes, of a hard black ſtone. Their tillage of the ground is excellent, owing to the neceſſity they are under of cultivating, or running the riſk of ſtarving. A long narrow ſtake, ſharpened to an edge at bottom, with a piece fixed acroſs, a little above it, for the convenience of driving it into the ground with the foot, ſupplies the place both of plough and ſpade. The ſoil being light, their work is not very laborious, and with this inſtrument alone they will turn up ground of ſix or ſeven acres in extent. Their fiſh hooks are of ſhell or bone; and they have baſkets of wicker-work to hold the fiſh. Their warlike weapons are ſpears, darts, battle-axes, and the patoo-patoo. The ſpear, which is pointed at each end, is about ſixteen feet in length, and they hold in the middle, ſo that it is difficult to parry a puſh from it. Whether they fight in boats or on ſhore, the battle is hand to hand, their conteſts muſt be bloody. The employment of the men, is ſuppoſed to conſiſt in cultivating the ground, making nets, catching birds, and fiſhing; while the women are engaged in weaving cloth, procuring fern roots, and ſhell fiſh, and dreſſing food. With regard to religion, they acknowledge one ſuperior being, and ſeveral ſubordinate. Their mode of worſhip could not be learned, nor was any place proper for that purpoſe ſeen. There was indeed a ſmall ſquare area, encompaſſed with ſtones, in the middle of which, hung a baſket of fern roots on one of their ſpades. This they ſaid was offered to the gods, in the hope of a plentiful crop of proviſion. The inhabitants of the ſouthern diſtrict, ſaid they

they disposed of their dead by throwing them into the sea, but those of the north said they buried them in the ground; captain Cook's crew, however, saw not the least sign of any grave, or monument; but the body of almost every inhabitant bore the marks of wounds which they had given themselves, in token of grief for the loss of their friends and relations. Some of these scars were newly made, which is a proof that their friends had died while the ship's crew were there, yet no one saw any thing like a funeral, as these islanders conceal every thing respecting the dead, with the utmost caution. A great similitude was observed between the dress, furniture, boats, and nets of the New Zealanders, and those of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, which furnish a strong proof that the common ancestors of both were natives of the same country. *Long.* 181. to 194. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. to 38. S.

Zebaide, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: 27 leagues E. Schiras.

Zebee, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the Indian Sea. The course is unknown.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. Zebid was once the place of a sovereign's residence, and the most commercial city in all Tehama; but, since the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the shadow of its former splendour. Viewed from a distance, it appears to some advantage, by means of the mosques and kubbers, of which it is full. Several of those mosques were erected by different pachas, who resided here during the short period, while this part of Arabia was in the possession of the Ottoman porte. Zebid had once eight gates; of these only five are now standing, and the river is gradually breaking down a part of them. The walls of the old city are demolished, and the very ruins are sold by poor people, who gather out the stones, and sell them for building new houses: the present buildings occupy about one-half of the ancient extent of the city. Zebid is still distinguished for an academy, in which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, study such sciences as are cultivated among the Mussulmans. This is besides the seat of a dola, a masli, and three cadis: fifty-two miles N. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

Zebio, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which sometimes emits flames: six miles S. Modena.

Zedic, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the country of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: sixty leagues ESE. Tripoli.

Zeedlitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: three miles N. Ottmuchau.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a town of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Maros and Theisse. It is strong, and a place of some trade, particularly in cattle. In the year 1503, all its defence was a moat and rampart; but falling, some time after, into the hands of the Turks, they erected a brick fort. In 1686, the Imperialists dispossessed the Turks of it: 68 miles N. Belgrade, and 60 NW. Temesvar. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Zegzeg, or *Zezeg*, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the west of Zamfara.

Zehdenick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel. In it is a convent for ladies of noble descent, consisting of a domina and six sisters. It carries on a large trade in wood and corn: in the pastures, near the town, iron ore is met with in great abundance, and accordingly there is a mill here for that purpose, which is driven by the Havel. At this place, likewise, is a foundry, where bombs, grenadoes, bullets, mortars, pots, weights, and even small cannon are cast: twelve miles W. Joachimsthal, and twenty-eight N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

Zehdin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: four miles E. Oderberg, and twenty-three NNW. Custrin.

Zehista, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: three miles S. Pirna.

Zehrendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: three miles S. Zossen.

Zeil, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg: 12 miles WNW. Bamberg, and 16 E. Schweinfurt.

Zell, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county: four miles N. Leutkirch.

Zella, or *Zella*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, situated on the coast of the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 61. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 9. N.

Zeiselman, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles E. Tuln.

Zeisperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles ENE. Crems.

Zeithayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen, famous for a pleasure camp which king Augustus II made there, in the year 1730, at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars. On the spot which is used for this camp, and the exercising of the army, are erected six large pyramids; and medals have likewise been struck upon it, and a grand representation thereof engraved in copper: eight miles WNW. Grossenhayn.

Zeitloſs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the river Sinn: ten miles N. Gmunden, and twenty-ſeven NW. Wurzburg.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, on a gulf to which it gives name. Here are about 400 Chriſtian families, but the greater part of the inhabitants are Turks: 48 miles SSE. Lariſſa, and 62 N. Corinth. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Zeiton, a gulf or bay of the Egœan Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Theſſaly, NW. of the iſland of Negroponte.

Zeitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Naumburg, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, found by the emperor Otho I, afterwards transferred to Naumburg, after this town had been ſacked and almoſt deſtroyed by the Vandals, in the year 982: 15 miles ESE. Naumburg, and 64 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Zekelheib, a town of Hungary: eight miles NNW. St. Job.

Zelanica, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

Zelan, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty miles NE. Trent.

Zelate, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: ten leagues NE. Candahar.

Zelenin, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 74. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Zelenoikolok, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: forty-four miles N. Guriev.

Zelezenſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Zell, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles NNW. St. Wolfgang.

Zell-im Ham, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſel: 25 miles NE. Treves, and 29 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Zeller See: thirty miles SSW. Salzburg, and 28 W. Radſtadt.

Zell in Zillerthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Ziller: 50 miles SW. Salzburg, and 24 E. Inſpruck.

Zell am Hammersbach, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in the vale of Hammerſbach: the town is aſſeſſed twenty-one florins. By an imperial order in the year 1711, the vale of Hammerſbach was nominated a ſtate of the empire, and is included in the ſame matricular aſſeſſment with the town: nine miles W. Freudenſtadt, and twenty-ſix NW. Bothweil. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Zell, ſee *Liebenzell*.

Zelle, or *Altenzelle*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: two miles W. Noſſen.

Zelle, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg. This is a fortified and well-built town, ſituated on the Aller, which is here navigable, and behind the New Town is joined by the Fuhſe. The town itſelf, in conjunction with the ſuburb of Fritzenwieſe, conſiſts of 564 houſes; but, including the other ſuburbs, ſummer-houſes, and buildings without the gates, the number of them amounts to about 1400. At this place are held the high court of appeals for the ſeveral territories of the electoral Houſe of Brunſwick-Luneburg, together with the chancery and chief tribunal of the principality of Luneburg. Here alſo ſtands the provincial houſe for the diets of the principality, together with one of its ſuperintendencies, and a ſpecial ſuperintendency which is adminiſtered by the general ſuperintendent, who is always firſt miniſter of the town church. The other public edifices in it are the Guildhall, the riding-houſe, the mews, and the armoury. The magiſtracy is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in the town, and likewiſe in ſome parts of the ſuburbs. At this place, too, are manufacturers and artificers in various branches, particularly in gold and ſilver. The prince's ſeat, near the town, is walled and moated in, and was the reſidence of the Zell line of Brunſwick-Luneburg, which failed in 1705. It was built by duke Henry, in the year 1485, and afterwards improved: 40 miles S. Luneburg, and 128 W. Berlin. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Zellerfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt; ſilver, to the value of 20,000 imperial crowns, is annually coined in this town: ſix miles SSW. Goſlar.

Zellerndorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SE. Schrattentaal.

Zeller See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: twenty-eight miles SSW. Salzburg.

Zellhofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles NW. Grein.

Zellin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles NW. Cuſtrin.

Zellitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles W. Marburg.

Zelon, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirteen leagues S. Laſſa.

Zeturinſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government

vernment of Irkutsk: 72 miles SSE. Tunginskoi.

Zem, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Moraca, 12 miles W. Cittaro, in the province of Albania.

Zembla, see *Nova Zembla*.

Zemme, a town of Asia, in the country of Bukharia: 26 leagues SSE. Bukharia.

Zemenie, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: sixteen miles SW. Gallipoli.

Zemlianſk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez: 44 miles NNW. Voronez. *Long.* 56. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Zemlin, or *Semlin*, a fortress of Sclavonia, at the union of the Save and the Danube, opposite Belgrade.

Zemorget, or *Zermogete*, a small island in the Red Sea, thirty miles from the coast of Egypt. This island was called by the ancients *Ophiodes*, from the abundance of serpents, and the Island of Topazes from the number of those precious stones found there. *Long.* 53. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NE. Patak, and 25 SE. Caschau.

Zenderoud, a river of Persia, which passes by Ispahan, and loses itself in a lake, about five leagues SW. from Lauristan.

Zendorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles E. Landsperg.

Zengan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, containing about 2000 inhabitants: 27 leagues NNE. Amadan.

Zengb, see *Segna*.

Zenguia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Euphrates: 55 miles NNE. Aleppo, and 90 E. Alexandretta.

Zenkilmendaik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles N. Eregri.

Zenkov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov: 140 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Zenſon, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan: 9 miles ENE. Trevigio.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, in the river Theys; memorable for a single victory obtained, in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Mustapha II, in person; 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners: fifty-two miles N. Belgrade, and fifty-two W. Temesvar.

Zenta, a district of Dalmatia, on the confines of Albania.

Zera, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: seven miles S. Verona.

Zerbſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst. It is the residence of the prince, and the largest and handsomest town in the whole principality of Anhalt. The residence-house here is remarkably grand. In the town are two Lutheran churches, one of which is used by the Calvinists, together with an university, common to all the princes of Anhalt, and founded in 1582, out of a school. It has a rector, with three Calvinist, and one Lutheran, professors. The principal trade is in beer, with manufactures of gold and silver: eight miles NNW. Dessau, and forty-four SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Zerea, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: this place was taken by the troops of Timur Bec, with a great slaughter: six leagues NNE. Schiras.

Zerkowitz, a town of Lusatia: two miles W. Libenaw.

Zerna, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: three miles NW. Milstatt.

Zernembl, or *Tschernembl*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on a small river which runs into the Kulpa: four miles SSW. Rudolfswerth, and 12 E. Gottschee. *Long.* 32. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Zero, a river of Italy, in the Trevisan, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, seven miles N. Venice.

Zeſenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles N. Chrudim.

Zetin, a town of Croatia: 28 miles WNW. Novi.

Zeven, see *Cloſter Seven*.

Zeuf, or *Caur*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Balk: 100 miles SE. Balk.

Zevico, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ten miles SE. Palencia.

Zevio, a town of Italy, in the Veronese: ten miles SSE. Verona.

Zeulen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, on the Rotach: 21 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Zeulenroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reussen, containing two churches and 350 houses. Here is a manufacture of stuffs, and a considerable one of stockings: ten miles W. Greitz, and 17 NNW. Lobenstein.

Zeya, a river of Germany, which rises near Ehrnsprung, and runs into the Marsch, six miles E. Zisterstorf, in the archduchy of Austria.

Zeyring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: six miles NW. Judenburg.

Zezare, a river of Portugal, which rises in the east part of the province of Estremadura, and runs into the Tagus, at Tancos.

Zfoken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eight miles NW. Grunhayn.

Zia, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Ceos* and *Hydrassa*, about sixteen

fixteen leagues in circumference. The inhabitants are Greeks, who have a bifhop. The foil is fertile, and they have a good breed of cattle, with plenty of wild fowl, efpecially partridges and pigeons. The chief manufactures are filk, camblets, and a fort of cloaks made of goat's hair. Among the productions of the ifland may be reckoned the velani, a fpecies of acorn much efteemed. Of four confiderable towns or cities in this ifland, the only one at prefent remaining is Carthea, or Zeia, containing about 2500 houfes, with a harbour, capable of receiving veffels of confiderable burdens: ten miles E. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 42. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Zibatfkoi, a fort of Ruffia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtifch. *Long.* 92. 20. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Ziber, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: 24 miles SSE. Viddin.

Zibreira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ten leagues S. Alfayates, and four NNW. Alcantara, in Spain.

Zibritz, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Ziber, in Bulgaria.

Zibu, fee *Sibu*.

Ziegenhals, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiffe: this place is famous for its manufactures of beautiful glaffes. In the year 1428, it was deftroyed by the Huffites; and, in 1445, by William, duke of Troppau; befides which, it was alfo entirely demolifhed by a fire, in the year 1560. Here are fome iron works: ten miles S. Neiffe, and twenty NW. Jagerndorf.

Ziegenhayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a county of the fame name, in the principality of Heffe. It is fituated in a morafs, and can be occafionally inundated. In this place are kept the archives of the fovereign familes of Heffe. The counts of Ziagenhayn are extinct: fifteeen miles S. Fritzlar, and twenty-fix S. Caffel. *Long.* 26. 52 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Ziegenruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuftadt, on the Saale: ten miles S. Neuftadt, and eleven E. Saalfeld.

Zielenzig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles N. Sternberg.

Zienwald, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiffen: four miles SSW. Lauenftein.

Zierckowitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles ESE. Windifch Feiftritz.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heffe Caffel: 11 miles NW. Caffel, and 10 NNW. Naumburg.

Ziefar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 18 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Zietz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ten miles SW. Brandenburg.

Zigalovka, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk: 16 miles NW. Tutura.

Zigansk, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk, on the Lena: 1472 miles E. Tobolsk, and 1340 NE. Kolivan. *Long.* 138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. N.

Ziget, a town of Hungary, fituated between the ftreams of a fmall river, which unite below the town, and foon after run into the Drave. It is on every fide furrounded by a morafs, and defended by moats, walls, and baftions. In the year 1556, it was befieged, in vain, by the Turks. In 1566, Soliman made a fecond attempt, and though he died during the fiege, the Turks made themfelves maffers of the town. The brave governor, count Nicholas Zring, or Serinic, with the fmall remains of his garrifon, made a fally from the citadel, and died fword in hand. In the year 1664, the Imperialifts were obliged to draw off their troops from before it; but in 1689, took it by furrender: 44 miles SE. Canifcha, and 130 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Zilla, a town of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, thirty miles SE. Jaffy, in Moldavia.

Zilga, a fmall river of Ruffia, which runs into the Oka, *Long.* 119. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Zilleba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-five miles E. Loheia.

Zimove Tchiskoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutsk: fixteen miles SW. Vikimskoi.

Zimove Zaminfkoi, a town of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutfk, near lake Baikal: 76 miles SE. Vercholensk.

Zimbade, a town of Africa, in the country of Sofala: 60 miles NW. Sofala.

Zimove, a village of Ruffia, in the government of Irkutsk, where is a cuftom-houfe: 52 miles SE. Barguzinsk.

Zimove Yujalchnoe, a winter habitation of Ruffia, on the north coaft of Baikal Lake, in the government of Irkutsk. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Zimovskaia, a town of Ruffia, in the country of the Cofacs, on the Choper: 48 miles W. Arkadinskaia.

Zinari, an ifland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Zindinfkaia, a fort of Ruffia, on the confines

fines of China, in the government of Irkutsk: eighty miles S. Selenginsk.

Zingane-Is-Keleſi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſix miles S. Burgas.

Zinna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 48 miles E. Magdeburg, and 18 N. Wittenberg.

Zinten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near which the Poles were defeated, in the year 1520: 20 miles SW. Konigſberg.

Zinti, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Pilaya and Paſpaya.

Zinwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eighteen miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Zinzig, or *Sinzig*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: eighteen miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Zinzoacza, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, anciently the reſidence of a cacique.

Ziolo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: ten miles SE. Padua.

Zipſerſchloſs, a town of Hungary: ſix miles E. Leutſch.

Ziranka, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, near its mouth.

Zir.anka, a town of Ruſſia, on the Niz Tunguſka. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 16. N.

Ziriczee, one of the moſt ancient towns of Zealand, and capital of the iſland of Schouwen, built and ſurrounded with walls in the year 859, by one named Ziringus, from whom it is called. It was the ancient reſidence of the comtes of Zealand, and was at that time a place of much more conſequence than it is at preſent, the port being filled with ſand. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in grain, ſalt, and fiſh: the town is large and populous, and has ſeveral good buildings; the church, called the *Munſter*, dedicated to St. Levinus, is a handſome ſtructure. The Flemings having again attacked the city, in the year 1303, without ſucceſs, under the command of Guy de Dampierre, comte of Flanders, they were beat the following year by the Hollanders, ſupported by the French fleet, under the command of Roger de Lauria; the greater part of them were ſlain, and the comte taken priſoner. In the year 1576, it was taken by Louis de Requeſens, governor-general of the Netherlands, after a ſiege of ſeven months, ſuſtained by Arend Vander Dorp, the commander. The Spaniards, under the conduct of the marquis de Cerone, and Chriſtopher de Mondragon, the brave defender of Middelburg, performed a very gallant action; in the night of the 28th of September, 1575, they paſſed on foot the channels of the ſea which ſeparate the Iſle of Schouwen from Duyveland, and notwithſtanding the waters generally came up to their ſhoulders, and their enemies diſputed their paſſage, they victoriouſly made good their landing; Louis de Boiſot, admiral of Zealand, loſt his life. *Long.* 20. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Zirl, or *Cirl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn: ſeven miles W. Innſpruck.

Zirnoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: thirty-two miles SW. Saratov.

Zivo (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: nine miles E. Umbriatico.

Zirowaia, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia Gulf, thirty-two miles SW. Oklanſk.

Zirwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 2½ miles E. Trebnitz.

Zirzing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Steyregg.

Zis, a river of Africa, which riſes in the Atlas, paſſes by Sugulmeſſa, and loſes itſelf in the ſands, in the country of Tafilet.

Ziſterſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a citadel. In the year 1704, this town was miſerably laid waſte by the Hungarian rebels: twenty miles NE. Vienna, and twenty-eight NW. Preſburg. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Zittau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, four miles SSE. Bernberg.

Zittaw, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe. This town is conſidered as one of the beſt in Luſatia, and fortified in the ancient manner; it contains two churches within the walls, and three without, with three hoſpitals and an orphan-houſe: ſeventeen miles S. Gorlitz, and fifty-two NNE. Prague.

Zitwa, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, twenty miles SE. Lida, in the palatinate of Wilna.

Ziuf, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Zizdra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: ſixty miles SW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Zizers, a town of the Griſons, in the Cadee league: ſix miles N. Coire.

Zizewon, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 23 miles ESE. Schiras.

Zlabings, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: twenty-eight miles W. Znaym, and twenty-ſix S. Iglau.

Zlatouſtouſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: ſixty miles W. Tchelabinſk.

Zmeingorſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, on the river Porobalika: 200 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Znamenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: twenty-eight miles NNW. Tara.

Znaym, a town of Moravia, in a circle of the ſame name, near the river Teya. This town was built about the year 1222, at a little diſtance from another town, laid waſte by the Bohemians. It contains a citadel, four cloiſters, and a college; the circle borders on Auſtria: fifty-eight miles SW. Olmutz, and thirty-five NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Znendei, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kaperga, *Long.* 133. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 53. N.

Znonigvad, a town of Croatia: thirty-ſix miles S. Bihacs.

Zoagli, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 20 miles E. Genoa.

Zoara, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Zobeir, a town of Arabia Deſerta: ſix miles S. Baſſora.

Zobera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles SE. Chamir.

Zobern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: ſix miles W. Oelnitz.

Zobbing, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: fifteen miles S. Deſſau, and twenty-one N. Leipſick.

Zobin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen Wallerſtein: ſix miles WNW. Nordlingen, and ten W. Oettingen.

Zobing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Crems.

Zoblitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg. This place conſiſts of one hundred and ten houſes, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by working the ſerpent-ſtone, which is found here, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee diſhes, mortars, cups, &c. The ſerpent-ſtone is dug juſt above the town, and farther on, to the eaſt of it, is found a red ſpecies, which is reckoned among the fineſt, and for that reaſon, is alſo conſidered by the ſovereign as his property, together with a yellow, green, grey, and black ſort. In the electoral red quarry, is alſo found aſbeſtos of divers colours, and granates: ſeventeen miles S. Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. This town has frequently ſuffered by fires, the laſt of which was in 1741, when two thouſand Tolpatſches, and Pandours, headed by colonel Trenk, having been routed by two companies of Pruſſian grenadiers, in revenge, pillaged and ſet fire to the town, ſo that the greateſt part of it was conſumed: nine miles ENE. Schweidnitz, and eleven NNE. Reichenbach.

Zocelar, a town of Croatia: two miles SW. Bihacs.

Zodziſzki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: fifty-two miles E. Wilna.

Zofala, ſee *Sofala*.

Zoffingen, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, on the Wigger. It was at one time Imperial, after which it put itſelf under the count of Habſburg. In the 13th century, it was ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, from which it was taken by the Bernois, in the year 1415, and is the principal place of a bailiwick, with conſiderable privileges: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Berne, and twenty-four NNW. Lucerne.

Zogor, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: thirty leagues S. Zuenga.

Zoika, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the mouth of the Petchora: 160 miles NE. Mezen.

Zokol, a town of Servia: ſixteen miles S. from Sabarz.

Zoldo, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe: eighteen miles NW. Belluno, and fifteen N. Feltri.

Zoldorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Zoleri, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles SSE. Trent, and nineteen E. Riva.

Zollern, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a mountain, in the principality of Hohenzollern, to which it gives name: ten miles S. Tubingen.

Zollicofen, a town of Swifferland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the canton of Berne: two miles NW. Berne.

Zolnok, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe. In the year 1554, this town was taken by the Turks; and retaken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1685: forty-eight miles WSW. Debriczin.

Zologoro, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: twenty-four miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N

Zolotitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: ſixty miles N. Archangel.

Zolotonoſcha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: ſeventy-two miles SSE.

SSE. Kiev. *Long.* 49. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Zolotonoſcha, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Zolotonoſcha, in the government of Kiev.

Zonchio, a cape of European Turkey, on the coaſt of the Morea: twelve miles NNW. Navarin.

Zonchio, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea: the harbour is large, but not commodious: eight miles N. Navarin.

Zondoro, a town of Hungary: twenty-ſix miles SW. Caſchau.

Zongo, or *Morena* a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Old Benguela.

Zons, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſituated on the Rhine, with a caſtle; at this place, a river-toll is paid: thirteen miles NNW. Cologn, and fifty-ſix NE. Liege. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Zoppola, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 13 miles NNW. Concordia.

Zoques, a diſtrict of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, bordering on Tabaſco.

Zorbig, or *Little Zerbſt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzic, with a citadel: fifteen miles S. Deſſau, and twenty-two NNW. Leipzic. *Long.* 29. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Zorge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Walkenried: ſix miles NE. Walkenried.

Zorita, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twelve miles NW. Huete.

Zorleſca, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: eight miles SSE. Lodi.

Zorndorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, where the king of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians, in the year 1758, near Cuſtrin.

Zorvi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 22 miles E. Ana.

Zoſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles SE. Potzdam, and 16 S. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Zotenberg, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schwidnitz, on which is a celebrated chapel: 20 miles W. Breſlaw.

Zou-keou-kiaou, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: five miles SW. Peking.

Zour-el-Hamman, or *Iſland of Pidgeons*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

Zowmoure, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 40 miles NE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Zowzareen, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 21 leagues SW. Tunis.

Zow-wan, or *Zagwan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is a ſmall flouriſhing town, built upon the north-eaſt extremity of a conſpicuous mountain of the ſame name. It is in great repute for the dying of ſcarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpoſe from Tunis, Suſa, and other places. The ſtream which is employed at preſent for this uſe, was formerly, together with the river of Zungler, conveyed to Carthage; and over the fountains of it there was a temple erected; the ruins of which continue likewiſe to this day: upon an ancient gate which regards the ſouth-eaſt, there is a ram's head, armed, in baſſo relievo, with AUXILIO, in large letters below it. This may, perhaps, inſtruct us, that Zowan, or whatever was its former name, was under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon: twelve leagues SW. Tunis.

Zrin, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna. In the year 1540, it was beſieged in vain by the Turks, but was taken in 1576. The Hungarians, in the year 1579, recovered it; but ſoon after loſt it a ſecond time: 40 miles NNE. Bihacs, and 28 WSW. Gradiſca.

Zſchorlau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ten miles SSE. Zwickau.

Zubeth, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 35 leagues NW. Suſter.

Zubia, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 4 miles SE. Grenada.

Zubtzov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 68 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 52. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Zucarello, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 7 miles NNW. Albenga.

Zuccora, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, near Niſſa.

Zuchow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 32 miles E. Lucko.

Zuckmandel, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, the fee of a biſhop. In the year 1741, it was burned by the Pruſſians; and in the peace of 1742, it was reſtored to the Empire: 17 miles NNW. Jagerndorf, and 10 S. Neiſſe.

Zucco, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: five miles NW. Friuli.

Zuda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles W. Chamir.

Zueela, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country, with conſiderable remains of ancient buildings, fountains, ciſterns, and vaulted caves, ſo as

to indicate its once magnificence: 60 miles E. Mourzouk.

Zuenga, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 168 miles WSW. Lassa, and 188 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the Moskva: 28 miles W. Moscow. *Long.* 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Zuenziga, a desert district of Africa, in the country of Sahara, situated to the south of Tafilet.

Zverinogolovskaia, a fort of Russia, on the Tobol: 52 miles S. Okunevsk.

Zueva, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the union of the Kotoi and the Angara: 60 miles NNW. Irkutsk.

Zuf, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar: 17 leagues NW. Candahar.

Zuf-foone, or *Mers el Fulcm*, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: twelve leagues WNW. Boujeiah.

Zug, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the north and east by Zuric, on the south by Schweitz, and on the west by Lucern; only about ten miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The pastures here are excellent, and it produces also a sufficiency of grain, with plenty of fruit, and some wine; on one side of the Zug Lake, the country is covered with chestnut-trees, which form a very profitable branch of trade, by the sale of the nuts to the neighbouring countries. This district, on the extinction of the counts of Lenzburg, devolved to those of Kyburg, which latter also failing, it came to the counts of Habsburg, and in them to the house of Austria, towards which it always manifested an inviolable attachment; but in the year 1352, the town of Zug, being besieged by the Helvetian confederacy, and not only neglected by the archduke, but even recommended by him to surrender, it followed his advice, and was admitted into the confederacy, to which its territory had previously acceded. This canton is the seventh in rank, and among the lesser ones the fifth, besides which, it is in a particular manner connected with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, commonly called the five territorial confederates. The government of this canton is entirely democratical; the supreme council being lodged in the landegemeine, which meets annually in the town of Zug. In this council, every male of sixteen years of age is possessed of a vote, and here also all public posts are conferred. It is composed of deputies from the several quarters of the canton. The chief person here is the amman, who is elected alternately from the town and the territory, though with this difference, that the town amman continues in office three years, but the country amman two; this officer must always reside in the town; next to him is the statthalter, who has the keeping of the provincial seal. The people of this canton are reckoned the most restless of Swisserland: their general assemblies are often tempestuous, though seldom attended with bloodshed.

Zug, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name, at the north-east extremity of a lake. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-house, arsenal, corn-magazine, a college, hospital, &c.: 15 miles S. Zurich, and 12 NNE. Lucerne. *Long.* 26. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Zug, a lake of Swisserland, eight miles long, and two wide, abounding in fish; it receives its name from the town on its coast.

Zugari, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: six miles N. Nicotera.

Zuia, a river of Spain, which rises in, and runs into the Guadiana, a little above Medellin, in the province of Estremadura.

Zuliana, a town of the republic of Ragusa: 30 miles WNW. Ragusa.

Zulauf, or *Sulau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: four miles and a half S. Militsch.

Zullichau, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, formerly in the duchy of Crossen. This town is the capital of a district, or circle, and the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, situated in a low plain, half a German mile distance from the Oder, and about the same distance from the Ober. The town itself consists only of two hundred and fifty houses, one parish church, and a grammar-school; but it has four large suburbs: without the walls is a seat belonging to the king of Prussia, fortified with walls and moats, which serves for the residence of the king's receiver of the prefecturate; in this part also stands the Calvinist church. Zullichau contains a good woollen-manufacture: 37 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, and 17 E. Crossen.

Zulpha, see *Julfa*.

Zulpha, or *Julfa*, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Aras, supposed to be the ancient Arriammene. This town was taken and destroyed by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants to Ispahan, where they built a fauxbourg, called *Zulfa*, containing 4000 houses; some families, nevertheless, returned back to their native place, and took up their residence among the ruins: 60 miles N. Tauris, and 110 SE. Erivan.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn. This town contains three churches, and several cloisters. In the year 496, Klodwig, king of the Franks, overcame

overcame the Alemaani near this place: 18 miles SW. Cologn, and 43 E. Liege. *Long.* 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Zultz, or *Biala*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, the capital of a circle: 20 miles SSW. Oppeln, and 14 ESE. Neisse.

Zuluck, a small river of Russia, in the country of the Cosacks, which runs into the Kardai, near Baberezovskaia.

Zulz, a town of the Grisons, in Upper Engadine, on the Inn: 31 miles NNE. Chiavenna, and 25 SE. Coire.

Zum Boirs, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: 18 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zum Closterlin, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, on the river Alfens: nine miles E. Pludentz.

Zum Hofis, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: fifteen miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zum Stein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles NE. Blankenberg.

Zum Vogelsang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: two miles SE. Juliers.

Zum Zontags, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 24 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Zumaia, or *Cumaia*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, near the coast of the Bay of Biscay: 14 miles W. St. Sebastian. *Long.* 14. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Zuncolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 17 miles S. Conza.

Zundel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: 5 miles SSE. Grotkau.

Zung-gar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, where are the ruins of a temple, and an aqueduct erected for the purpose of conveying water to Carthage: 16 leagues SW. Tunis.

Zupana, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 35. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Zur Osa, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Bremen: 5 miles SSW. Bremervorde.

Zurara, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the south side of the mouth of the Ave, opposite Villa de Conde.

Zuric, or *Zurich*, a canton of Swisserland, and first in rank, bounded on the north by Swabia and the canton of Scaffhausen, on the east by the Thurgau and the county of Toggenburg, on the south by the cantons of Schweitz and Zug, and on the west by the county of Baden. This canton is not unaptly called an epitome of all Swisserland, as containing in it hills, vallies, plains, cornlands, vineyards, lakes, rivers, vegetables of all kinds, and whatever else is necessary to the support of life. Grain is cultivated all over the country; but it ripens later in the mountainous parts, where the air is coldest, than in the levels or sunny vallies. The hilly grounds in the east, west, and south borders, afford a specimen of the fertile Alps, as abounding in cattle, milk, butter, and cheese; at first the wines have a tartness attending them, yet they improve by keeping; and, after lying some years in the cask, become smooth, pleasant, and wholesome. Fruits also are every where found in great plenty, and very good. The most remarkable minerals and fossils are chalk, potters' earth of several sorts and colours, sulphur, and pit-coal; some mineral springs are likewise found. The proportion of grain to the other productions of the earth, will appear from the following calculation: there are 217,424 acres laid out in grain, 14,466 in vines, 94,553 in meadows, 42,549 in pasturage, and 103,772 in forests. As sufficient corn is not produced for the interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Swabia. In order to prevent a scarcity of this material article, a public granary is maintained, at the expence of government, for grain at the common price; but, in seasons of scarcity, it is sold considerably cheaper than it can be purchased at the market. The canton contained, in 1784, 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital: this large population, in proportion to the size of the canton, is owing to the trade of Zuric; as, at least, two-thirds of the inhabitants derive their livelihood by spinning thread and silk, and making linen for the manufactures of the town. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000. The reformation was begun by Zuinglius, in the year 1517, in the town of Zurich; and in 1524, gained footing in the whole canton.

Zurich, a city of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name, situated on a large lake, where the river Limmat is discharged, which divides it into two parts, supposed to have been built on the site of the ancient Tigurum, which was destroyed by the Allemanni. Zurich was formerly an imperial city, and obtained, from the emperor Frederic II, very considerable privileges, which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in the year 1335, nearly reduced the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length re-admitted;

re-admitted; but engaging in a conſpiracy againſt the city, were diſcovered, and put to death. In conſequence of this tranſaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms; and Zuric, after having ineffectually applied for aſſiſtance to the emperor Charles IV, formed an alliance with Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy: this event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric; a privilege it enjoys at preſent; being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to Berne. In the ſame year, Zuric was aſſiſted by the four cantons againſt Albert, duke of Auſtria, who beſieged the town, and was repulſed with great loſs. Zuric was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The town is divided into two parts; the old part, ſurrounded with the ſame ancient battlements and towers which exiſted in the thirteenth century; and the ſuburbs, which are ſtrengthened by fortifications in the modern ſtyle, but too extenſive. The ditches, inſtead of being filled with ſtagnant water, are moſtly ſupplied with running ſtreams. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and carry on with ſucceſs ſeveral manufactures: the principal are thoſe of linens and cottons, muſlins and ſilk handkerchiefs. The manufacturers do not, in general, dwell within the walls; but the materials are moſtly prepared, and the work is completed in the adjacent diſtricts; for this reaſon, Zuric does not exhibit the activity and numbers of a great commercial city: the environs, on the contrary, are ſo extremely populous, that, perhaps, few diſtricts in the neighbourhood of a town, whoſe population ſcarcely exceeds 10,500 inhabitants, contain, within ſo ſmall a compaſs, ſo many ſouls. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow; the houſes and public buildings accord more with plainneſs and convenience, than with the elegance and ſplendour of a capital. The town contained, in 1780, 10,559 ſouls. Among their ſumptuary laws, the uſe of a carriage in the town is prohibited to all ſorts of perſons, except ſtrangers. The militia of the canton amounted, in 1781, to 25,718 infantry, 1025 artillery, 886 dragoons, and 406 chaſſeurs; in all, 28,235 effective men. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reſerve of muſkets for 30,000 men: 41 miles SE. Bâle, and 36 SW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Zurich, a lake of Swiſſerland, in a canton to which it gives name; 22 miles long, and two wide. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the left bank of the Tagus: 48 miles NE. Toledo, and 30 SE. Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons, on the Inn: 20 miles NNW. Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 25 miles E. Bâle, and 9 N. Baden.

Zuſchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 4 miles NW. Frizlar, and 9 SSW. Caſſel.

Zuſchen, or *Zuſchenau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 5 miles SW. Medebach.

Zuſino, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles NNE. Pedena.

Zutphen, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Berckel, which paſſes through the middle of it, fills its ditches, and immediately joins the Iſſel. It takes its name from the two Flemiſh words *Zudt Vunen*, which ſignify Southern Meadows. The States-General of the United Provinces, having ſeized it at the beginning of the revolution, it was retaken by aſſault, in the year 1572, by the Spaniards, under the command of Frederic de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, who pillaged and ſacked the town, and maſſacred the greater part of the inhabitants, as a puniſhment for their rebellion; which treatment, obliged the other cities of Guelderland to open their gates to the Spaniards. In the year 1583, the prince of Parma placed in it a numerous garriſon, and built ſeveral forts in the environs, to render the acceſs more difficult. The States beſieged it twice, in 1584, and in 1586, without ſucceſs; at length it was taken by Maurice, prince of Orange, in the year 1591, having firſt ſurpriſed the fort of Zutphen, nine days before, by means of ſome ſoldiers, dreſſed as peaſants. It remained with the Hollanders till the year 1672, when the French, under the conduct of Philip, duke of Orléans, the only brother of Louis XIV, made themſelves maſters of it in a few days, although it was well provided, and defended by a garriſon of two thouſand five hundred foot, and four companies of horſe, beſides the inhabitants. In the year 1674, the French deſtroyed the fortifications, and abandoned the place; the fortifications have been ſince repaired. The principal buildings are the church of St. Walburge, the townhouſe, the college of the deputies of the compté, and an ancient building, which they call *s'Graven-Hof*, or Palace of the Comte. Otho I, of Naſſau, acquired this county in the eleventh century, by his marriage,

riage with the heireſs of Gerlach, count of Zutphen, ſince which it has ever been annexed to Guelderland: ſeven miles S. Deventer, and 40 E. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Zuyder-Zee, or *Zuider-Sea*, a great gulph or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from ſouth to north, in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Overiſſel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is ſo called from its ſituation towards the ſouth, and is ſaid formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is ſwallowed up, that united North Holland with Frieſland.

Zuzon, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 22 miles NE. Siguença.

Zwammerdam, or *Zwadenburgerdam*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, which was pillaged, and burned by the French, in the year 1672: 6 miles N. Gouda, and 10 ESE. Leyden.

Zwenckau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Merſeburg. In the year 1429, this town was burned by the Huſſites: five miles S. Leipſic, and 18 ESE. Merſeburg.

Zwentendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Tuln.

Zwerchbachlein, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Nagold, near the town of Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Zwerntldorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Weikendorff.

Zwetl, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes about four miles weſt from Weitra, and runs into the Danube, 10 miles ESE. Crems.

Zwetl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Zwetl and the Kamp: 26 miles WNW. Crems, and 56 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Zwetzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles N. Jena.

Zwetzey, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreſnitza: 12 miles S. Sluin.

Zwickau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, on the Mulda. It has a citadel, three churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which is a good library: here is a manufacture of cloth, and another of cards, for the uſe of woolcombers; with a conſiderable inland trade: 38 miles SSE. Leipſic, and 40 SE. Naumburg. *Long.* 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Zwifalten, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1089; the matricular aſſeſſment is 20 florins, and the tax 40 rixdollars: 58 miles W. Augſburg, and 33 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Zwikaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles W. Gabel.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Bergſtraſſe. In the year 1693, the greater part of this town was deſtroyed by the French, ſince which it has been rebuilt in a better manner: ten miles S. Darmſtadt, and twenty N. Manheim.

Zwingendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Laab.

Zwiſel, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Regen: forty-two miles E. Ratiſbon.

Zwittau, or *Zwittawy*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: thirty miles NW. Olmutz, and 84 E. Prague.

Zwittau, a river of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Bohemia, and joins the Swarta, near Brunn.

Zwolfaing, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SSE. Vienna.

Zwol, or *Swol*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Aa, between the Iſſel and the Vecht, in the country of Zallant. It is a ſtrong place, well fortified, and ſurrounded with a double ditch, filled with the waters of the Aa. Its ſituation is very advantageous, on an eminence which commands the country, and is the ordinary paſſage from Holland to the provinces of Frieſland, Groningen, and Overiſſel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, and ranked among the Hanſe towns. The magiſtracy is compoſed of eight echevins and eight common-council. It was taken by the French in 1672, who razed the fortifications before they abandoned it. The celebrated Thomas à Kempis, otherwiſe called Hamerken, was a regular canon in a priory of Auguſtines in this place, and died here, in the year 1471, at the age of ninety-one: twenty-eight miles SW. Covorden, and 15 N. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Zwonigrad, a town of Imperial Dalmatia, and capital of a diſtrict: 60 miles SE. Segna, and 36 S. Bihacs.

Zwonitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles NNW. Grubenhayn.

Zwornick, a town of Boſnia: 68 miles SW. Belgrade, and 60 E. Serajo. *Long.* 36. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Zyger, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Kyros, 5 miles W. from Boros Jeno.

Zytomiers, a town and fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 33 miles E. Lucko, and 77 ESE. Warſaw.

APPENDIX;

INTENDED TO INSERT SOME OMISSIONS, AND CORRECT SUCH ERRORS, AS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED ON A PERUSAL OF THE WORK.

A.

A C A

ABACK. read *Abach.*

Ababai, a country of Chineſe Tartary, containing two ſtandards which encamp round ſome lakes. *Long.* 1. 31. W. Peking. *Lat.* 44. N.

Abbeſord, a ſeaport town of Norway, ſituated on a bay, in the government of Aggerhuus: ſixteen leagues SW. Chriſtiania. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Aberconway. In the year 1645, Aberconway caſtle, being fortified by Williams, archbiſhop of York, was ſeized by ſir John Owen, in virtue of a commiſſion given by prince Rupert. It was ſoon after retaken for the parliament by colonel Milton.

Aberdeen. In the year 1694, a battle was fought between the Royaliſts, under the command of the marquis of Montroſe, and the Scotch Covenanters, commanded by lord Burley, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs. In the year 1646, the marquis of Huntley beſieged the town; it was defended by lord Middleton, with 400 men, but ſoon ſurrendered. The military capitulated on honourable terms, but the town was given to pillage.

Abingdon. For *Lent Aſſizes* read *Summer Aſſizes*; and for *Wedneſday* read *Monday*, one of the market days. The election for the county members is held here. In the year 877, a bloody battle was fought, near this town, between king Alfred and the Danes.

Abo, was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1226; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, corn, timber, proviſions, &c. In the year 1713, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who committed great diſorders while they remained maſters of the place, till the year 1720. Peter carried away the library. In the year 1741, the Swediſh army laid down their arms to the Ruſſians, when Abo and all Finland were ceded to Ruſſia. In the year 1743, the city and part of the province were reſtored by the peace, called *the Peace of Abo.*

Acalziké, in the country of Georgia: 120 miles WSW. Teflis.

Acapulco. In the year 1580, this city

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was taken and plundered by ſir Francis Drake.

Acoba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: four miles S. Leiria.

Acre, is the reſidence of a pacha, and gives name to a pachalic, of which it is the capital.

Acron, or *Akron*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; not extenſive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two ſtates; one an ariſtocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort, with two batteries, in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*: the ſituation is advantageous for trade.

Acſikath, or *Acſiket*, or *Achſikat*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand, on the river Sir: 70 leagues NNE. Samarcand, and 23 S. Tuncat.

Adam's Peak, a mountain in the iſland of Ceylon, ſo called by Europeans, and by the natives of Hamalel; about twenty leagues from the coaſt, and viſible by veſſels at ſea, about as far from the land. The Gentoos often viſit it as pilgrims, being perſuaded that the place is holy: 32 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

Agaie, a ſmall ſeaport of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: two leagues from Frejus.

Ageda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, between Oporto and Coimbra.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. On the 12th July, 1691, a battle was fought near this town, between the Iriſh ſoldiers of James II, under the command of general St. Ruth, and the Engliſh, under the command of general Ginckle; in which the latter obtained a complete victory. General St. Ruth and 4000 men were killed, and 600 taken priſoners; of the Engliſh only about 800 were killed: 39 miles N. Limerick, and 28 E. Galway.

Agriomela, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, which runs into the ſea, near Zeiton.

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in the month of April, 1796, as one of the hoſtages of peace between the republic of France and the king of Sardinia.

Alford, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, where the marquis of Montroſe defeated the Scotch Covenanters on the 2d of July, 1645: fifteen miles W. Inverary.

Algezira, in Andaluſia. In the year 1342, Alphonſo, king of Caſtile, laid ſiege to this town, then in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, and, though aſſiſted by troops from the kings of England and France, and by money from the pope, could not compel the inhabitants to ſurrender till the end of the year 1344, when they had conſumed all their proviſions and warlike ſtores. In this ſiege, it is ſaid, the Spaniards firſt made uſe of gunpowder and ball.

Alhama, in Grenada. This town was taken from the Moors, in the year 1482, by king Ferdinand, after an obſtinate and bloody reſiſtance.

Alicant. In the year 1705, this town refuſing to acknowledge the archduke Charles as king, was bombarded by the Engliſh, and taken by ſtorm. In the month of December, 1708, it was beſieged by the troops of king Philip, under the command of chevalier d'Aſfeldt; but no advantages being gained for three months, the chevalier ordered a rock to be undermined, and in the hollow 200 barrels of gunpowder to be conveyed. The governor of the town, Syburg, was informed of this, and ſummoned to ſurrender: after refuſing three times to capitulate, the exploſion took place, and buried the governor, and many of the officers, with thirty-ſix of the centinels, in the ruins. Notwithſtanding which, colonel d'Albon, who ſucceeded to the command, reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity; but the fleet which arrived, not being able to afford the garriſon any relief, he was obliged to ſurrender on the 5th of April, 1709.

Alicata, in Sicily. In the year 1553, this town was taken by the Turks, aſſiſted by the French.

Alla, a town of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, taken by the French, in the month of September, 1796: ſeventeen miles S. Trent, and eighteen N. Verona.

Allier, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cher and the Nyevre, on the eaſt by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Puy de Dôme, and on the weſt by the departments of the Creuſe and the Cher; ſixty miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-five in its mean breadth, from north to ſouth: the river Allier croſſes in the centre from ſouth to north. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Bourbonnois*. Moulins is the capital.

Alloa, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan: two miles W. Clackmannan, and ſix SE. Stirling.

Almeria. In the year 1146, this town was taken from the Moors, by the Caſtilians, aſſiſted by the Genoeſe. The town was given to be plundered, and the Genoeſe were rewarded with a diſh made of a ſingle emerald, of more value than the reſt of the ſpoil.

Almeyda. A ſevere battle was fought near this town, in the year 1663, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

Aloſt. In the year 1576, this town was taken and ſacked by the troops which had revolted from Spain. Six years after, it was taken by the duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III, king of France, whom the ſtates of the confederate provinces had called in to their aſſiſtance. It afterwards fell into the power of the Engliſh, by whom it was ſold to the duke of Parma. In the year 1667, Louis XIV became maſter of it, and reſtored it to Spain, but not before the fortifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1706, it ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough. Its magiſtracy formerly held juriſdiction over 172 villages.

Alresford. On the 29th of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of Charles I, commanded by lord Hopton, and the parliament forces, under ſir William Waller, in which the latter had the advantage.

Altenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Lenne: thirty miles NE. Cologn, and thirty-three E. Duſſeldorp.

Altenburg or *Ovar*. In the year 1529, that town was taken by the Turks, and in 1605 it was burned by them. In 1619, it was much injured by Bethlen Gabor.

Altenburg, in the circle of Leipſic. In the year 1430, this town was burned by the Huſſites, and in 1632 was taken by the Imperialiſts.

Altenkirchen, in the circle of Weſtphalia. On the 1ſt of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber, ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loſs of 2400 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. On the 9th of September in the ſame year, the French were defeated, after a ſevere engagement, near the ſame place, by the Auſtrians, under general Hotze, the French general Marceau was killed.

Amanibo, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 53. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 57. N.

Amatillan, read *Amatitlan*.

Amber, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, near Moſburg, in Lower Bavaria.

Amberg. In the year 1703, this town was ſeized by the emperor, the elector being put under the ban of the empire. In year 1743, it was taken by the Auſtrians; it was taken by the French, in the campaign of 1796, and in the ſame year general Jourdan was defeated there.

Ambleve, a river in the duchy of Luxemburg, which paſſes by Stavelo, Malmedy, &c. and runs into the Ourt: ten miles N. Durbuy.

Amboyna. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 16th February, 1796. In the treaſury were found 81,112 rix-dollars, and among the ſtores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves.

Amendolare, read *Amendolara*.

Amiens. In the year 1597, this city was taken by the Spaniards; ſome ſoldiers were ſent from the governor of Dourlens, in the diſguiſe of peaſants going to ſell fruit, and and gained admittance on Sunday, March 10th; being ſoon followed by other troops, the city ſurrendered. It was ſoon after beſieged and retaken by the French, aſſiſted by ſome Engliſh, under the command of general Biron.

Amol, or *Amul*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, on the river near the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; containing about 800 inhabitants, with ſome manufactures of printed cotton. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines, and cannon founderies: 180 leagues N. Iſpahan, and thirty NE. Caſbin.

Amſoing. A place in the duchy of Luxemburg, where, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, in which 4500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners, with thirty pieces of battering cannon, and all the baggage; 600 emigrants were ſhut up in Longwy; the French had 900 killed in the action: near Longwy.

Amu, or *Gihon*, or *Jihon*, ſee *Jihon*.

Amul, ſee *Amol*.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: eleven miles W. Alatri, and twenty-eight SE. Rome.

Ancona. This city was taken on the 4th of June, 1796, by the French, under Buonaparte.

Andernacht. In the year 1632, this town was taken by Guſtavius Adolphus, king of Sweden. In the year 1702, it was taken by the prince of Heſſe.

Andover, is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Angers. On the 12th of June 1793, this city was taken by the royaliſts of la Vendee, but loſt ſoon after: in the month of December, it was beſieged by the royaliſts, under general Gaſton, but relieved by the republicans under general Roſſignol.

Aughiari, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the right bank of the Adige, where, in the months December, 1796, and January, 1797, two battles were fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in both which the Auſtrians were defeated, with the loſs of 2000 priſoners, and ſixteen pieces of cannon: twenty-one miles SE. Verona, and twenty-four E. Mantua.

Anglet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, celebrated for its wine: one league from Bayonne.

Annan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the left bank of a river, of the ſame name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith, containing about 500 inhabitants, with ſome trade in wine and corn: veſſels of 250 tons can ſail within half a mile of the town, and veſſels of ſixty tons can come up to the bridge. Here was anciently a caſtle demoliſhed by order of parliament, after the acceſſion of James VI to the crown of England. In the reign of Edward VI, this town ſuffered greatly by the Engliſh, under the command of Wharton, lord preſident of the Marches, by whoſe order the church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was deſtroyed, and the town burned: fourteen miles SE. Dumfries, and fifty-ſix S. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Annan, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Dumfries, about three miles north from Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, about two miles below Annan.

Annandale, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on both ſides of the river Annan, from which it receives its name.

Annecy. In the year 1630, this town was taken by the French, and again in the year 1690.

Anſlo, ſee *Chriſtinia*.

Antequera. In the year 1410, this town was taken by Ferdinand, ſon to Martin, king of Aragon, from the Moors, by ſtorm.

Antibes. In the year 1746, this town was beſieged on the land ſide by the Auſtrians, and at ſea by the Engliſh. It was bombarded from the 26th of December, till the 20th of January, but without ſucceſs; and though the town was half reduced to aſhes, it held out till relieved by Marſhal Belleiſle.

Antipaxu,

Antipaxu, or *Antipachfu*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Paxu.

Arad. In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town, between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, 7000 men, all that remained alive being made priſoners.

Arcadia. In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, under prince Dolgorucki, with 2000 Turks priſoners, and three pieces of cannon.

Arcole, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where, in the month of November, 1796, a bloody battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, loſing 5000 priſoners, beſides a great number of killed and wounded. The loſs on the ſide of the French was likewiſe great. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy: fifteen miles ESE. Verona.

Ardebil, one of the moſt ancient, and celebrated towns in Perſia, ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the reſidence of many kings: it is an open town, without walls; the grand ſquare, called *Meidan*, is large, with a grand caravanſera and various conveniences for merchants who frequent the city from Turkey, Tartary, Hindooſtan, and other countries; and near it is a baſar, in which are ſold the moſt precious merchandize of the country produce and manufacture, as well as other articles, European and Aſiatic. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated ſaint, which is an inviolable aſylum, and conſtantly viſited by pilgrims from all parts of Perſia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Conſtantinople and Smyrna.

Ardèche, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Drôme, on the ſouth by the department of the Gard, and on the weſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Upper Loire; about ſixty-five miles from north to ſouth, and from fifteen to thirty-two in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. It takes its preſent name from the river Ardèche, which waters the ſouth part of it. Privas is the capital.

Ardenburg. In the year 1604, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by prince Maurice of Naſſau, and the garriſon ſurrender priſoners of war.

Ardennes, a department of France, bounded on the north by a part of Hainau, Liege, and Luxemburg, on the eaſt by Luxemburg and the department of the Meuſe, on the ſouth by the department of the Marne, and on the weſt by the department of the Ainſe; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. It is the north part of what was before the revolution, called *Champagne*. Mezieres is the capital.

Arga, a river of Spain, which joins the Aragon, near Peralta, in the province of Navarre.

Arlon. On the 9th of June, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the French, under general Laage, with the loſs of an immenſe quantity of military ſtores; and on the 28th of April, 1794, the town itſelf was taken by general Jourdan.

Arnay le Duc. On the 20th of February, 1792, the aunts of Louis XVI were ſtopped by the municipality of this town, in their journey to Italy; but, after ſome delay, were permitted to proceed.

Arnheim. In the year 1585, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by the count of Meurs, a commander of the Dutch States. In the year 1672, it was taken by the French, under marſhal Turenne.

Arriege, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Aude, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Pyrennées, which ſeparate it from Spain; about fifty miles in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conſerans* and *Foix*. The river Arriege croſſes it from ſouth to north. Taraſcon is the capital.

Aſcenſion Iſland. Captain Cook, who ſtopped here in the year 1775, ſays, the iſland of Aſenſion is about ten miles in length, in the direction of north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, and about five or ſix in breadth. It ſhows a ſurface compoſed of barren hills and vallies, on the moſt of which not a ſhrub or plant is to be ſeen for ſeveral miles, and where we found nothing but ſtones and ſand, or rather flags and aſhes; an indubitable ſign that the iſle, at ſome remote time, has been deſtroyed by a volcano, which has thrown up vaſt heaps of ſtones, and even hills. A high mountain at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſle, ſeems to be left in its original ſtate, and to have eſcaped the general deſtruction; its ſoil is a kind of white marl, which yet retains its vegetative qualities, and produces a kind of purſlain, ſpurge, and one or two graſſes: on theſe the goats ſubſiſt, and it is at this part of the iſle where they are to be found, as alſo land-crabs, which are ſaid to be very good. I was told, that about this part of the iſle is ſome very good land, on which might be raiſed many neceſ-

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fary articles; and ſome have been at the trouble of ſowing turnips, and other uſeful vegetables.

Aſola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Chiefa: twenty miles W. Mantua.

Aſynt Point, or *Row Stoir*, a cape of the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 1. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

Ath. In the year 1745, this town was bombarded by the French, under the command of marſhal Saxe, and taken after a ſhort ſiege; only fourteen of the garriſon were killed, but many of the inhabitants.

Athlone. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this town being garriſoned by troops of king James, king William detached lieutenant-general Douglas to beſiege Athlone; but, after loſing 400 men, the greater part by ſickneſs, he raiſed the ſiege after eight days. On the 19th of June, 1691, general Ginckle appeared before the town; and on the 30th, his troops became maſters of the place.

Aube, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Marne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Marne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Yonne and the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Yonne, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-eight from north to ſouth. It is compoſed of part of Champagne. Troyes is the capital.

Aubone, read *Aubonne*.

Aubonne, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in Mount Jura, and runs into the lake of Geneva, about two miles SE. from the town of Aubonne.

Aubuſſan, read *Aubuſſon*.

Aude, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Herault, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and on the weſt by the departments of the Arriege and the Upper Garonne; fifty-five miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty from north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude croſſes it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt. Carcaſſonne is the capital.

Aveiron, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Cantal, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Gard, on the ſouth by the department of the Tarn, and on the weſt by the department of the Lot; about ſixty-five miles in length, and forty-five in breadth: compoſed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodez is the capital.

Auge, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in the department of the Marne.

Avignon. In the year 1791, ſome horrid maſſacres were committed here ſoon after its union with France, which was decreed in the month of September following; and in January, 1796, acknowledged by the pope to be a part of the French Republic.

Auwal, a village of Bohemia, where, on the 6th of May, 1757, a battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians; the latter commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians had 20,000 men killed; the Pruſſians loſt nearly as many, but took 14,000 priſoners: two miles NW. Prague.

Auxerre. In the year 1358, this city was taken by the Engliſh, but retaken by the French, in the year 1360.

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BAAR, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to Furſtenberg, ſituated to the eaſt of Briſgau. The Danube riſes in this territory.

Baden, the marquiſate of Baden is aſſeſſed at 566 florins for a Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 349 rix-dollars.

Badia (La), a town of Italy, in the Poleſino di Rovigo, on the Adige: 15 miles WSW. Rovigo, and 22 NNW. Ferrara.

Baku, in the year 1725, this was taken by the Ruſſians, and ceded to them by Nadir Shah.

Balaguer, in the year 1411, when Ferdinand king of Caſtile, was elected king of Aragon, the count of Urgel, one of the competitors, threw himſelf into this town, which

which was beſieged by Ferdinand, and through want of proviſions, was compelled to ſurrender, on the promiſe only of the count's life. He was afterwards impriſoned for life, and his eſtate confiſcated.

Baldivia, ſee *Valdivia*.

Balk, or *Balich*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, ſituated on a beautiful river, on the borders of Perſia; it is the reſidence of a khan of the Uſbek Tartars, who reigns over the ſouthern part of Bukharia. It is the centre of trade between the Mahometan Tartars and the Indies; large, handſome, and populous; the houſes for the moſt part of ſtone or brick. The palace of the khan is a large building in the Eaſtern ſtyle, conſtructed almoſt wholly of marble, of which there are ſeveral quarries in the neighbouring mountains: the country is fertile and well cultivated: 200 miles S. Samarcand, and 250 N. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Ballimore, on the eighth of June, 1691, this town was taken by general Ginckle, for king William III, and the garriſon which conſiſted of 780 men with 259 volunteers, ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Bamberg, this city was taken by the French republicans, on the third of Auguſt, 1796.

Bamborough, in the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray having offended William II, threw himſelf in this caſtle, which, being impregnable, the king turned the ſiege into a blockade, and erected a fortreſs near it, to prevent any ſuccours or proviſions being ſent in to the beſieged: Mowbray ſoon after attempting to ſurpriſe Newcaſtle, was ſo watched by the king's troops, that he was compelled to fly to a monaſtery at Tinmouth, where he was taken, and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment.

Banbury. In the year 1469, a battle was fought here between the parties of York and Lancaſter. The earl of Pembroke, who headed king Edward's army, was taken with his brother, and both beheaded the next day, at Banbury.

Banda. The iſland of Banda, with its dependencies, was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 8th of March, 1796. In the treaſury were found 66,675 rixdollars; and among the ſtores 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides other merchandize.

Banff, ſee *Bamff*.

Bankapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by Capt. Little, on the 24th of December, 1791: 60 miles SW. Bedanore, and 9 NW. Seringapatam.

Bantry Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. In the year 1689, the French fleet which brought ſuccours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the party of king James, were attacked in this bay, by the Engliſh fleet, under admiral Herbert; it began about break of day, on the firſt of May, and continued at intervals till the evening: various are the reports of the number of ſhips in each fleet: the loſs of men was inconſiderable, and the French admiral returned after the fight into the bay. In the month of December, 1796, ſeven French ſhips of the line, with two armed *en flute*, frigates and tranſports, forming in the whole a fleet of 17 ſhips, anchored in this bay. Soon after their arrival, they ſent a boat towards the ſhore, with an officer and eight men, who were made priſoners. The veſſels ſuffered much from tempeſt, and ſoon left the coaſt. *Long.* 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

Barfleur, was at one time, the beſt port on the coaſt of Normandy. In the year 1035, William duke of Normandy fitted out his fleet here, with which he made his deſcent on England: and his ſucceſſors uſually ſailed to, and took their departure from it. In the year 1120, Henry I ſet ſail from this port, and was by a fair wind ſoon out of ſight of land, but his ſon, prince William, who with ſeveral young noblemen embarked in another veſſel, were detained by ſome accident; during which interval his ſailors, as well as their captain Fitz-Stephen, having employed themſelves in drinking, became ſo intoxicated, that they ran the ſhip upon a rock, where it was immediately daſhed to pieces. William was put into the long boat, when hearing the cries of his natural ſiſter, the counteſs of Perche, he ordered the ſeamen to row back, in hopes of ſaving her, but by the numbers that crowded in from the wreck, the boat ſunk, and the prince with all his retinue periſhed. Above 140 young noblemen, of the principal families of England and Normandy, were loſt on this occaſion. The only perſon on board who eſcaped, was a butcher of Rouen, who clung to the maſt, and was taken up next morning by fiſhermen. In the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III, king of England, and the harbour deſtroyed.

Barlaimont. On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Auſtria and Pruſſia, were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loſs of 2000 men.

Bar le Duc. This city was put under contribution by the king of Pruſſia, in the month of September, 1792.

Baſſano. A battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 priſoners.

Baſtia,

Baſtia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro: eight miles NE. Modena.

Batavian Republic, the name adopted by Holland and the other United States, ſince the French Revolution.

Bavay. On the 17th May, 1792, Bavay was attacked and plundered by a body of Auſtrians, but ſoon relieved by marſhal Luckner.

Baugé. In the year 1421, while Henry V was purſuing his campaign in France, he diſpatched the duke of Clarence, with 10,000 men, to take this town. At Baugé, the duke found ſome Scotch troops, with whom he engaged, and, being out-numbered by the enemy, the duke was killed, and his men, for the moſt part, made priſoners.

Beauley, or *Beuley*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the north ſide of a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the frith of Murray: eight miles W. Inverneſs, and eight S. Dingwall.

Belgium, a name given by the French to the Netherlands ſince the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September, 1795, and, with the biſhopric of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which are Antwerp, Bruges, Bruſſels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maeſtricht, Mons, and Namur.

Bellegarde, in the department of the Aveiron. In the month of June, 1793, this town was ſurrounded and bombarded by the Spaniards; and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 900 men, being reduced to great diſtreſs, was compelled to ſurrender, after a ſiege of thirty-three days. In the month of Auguſt, 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the count de l'Union were defeated near this town by the French, with the loſs of 2500 men killed, a great many wounded and taken priſoners. The French general Mirabel was killed.

Belviguardo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, on a branch of the Po: eight miles SE. Ferrara.

Bellingham, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: ten miles N. Hexham, and 294 N. London.

Bencoolen, was taken by the French, in the year 1760, and fort Marlborough deſtroyed: the fort has been ſince repaired.

Bene. This town was taken by the French in April, 1796.

Berbice, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which gives name to a Dutch ſettlement, in which are cultivated cotton, indigo, &c. The ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781; they were ſoon after driven out by the French, and the ſettlement reſtored to the Dutch. In the year 1796, it was again taken by the Engliſh. The river runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Berg. This duchy belonged to the elector palatine. In the year 1795, it was entirely overrun by the French.

Bernburg. In the year 1644, this town was taken by the Swedes.

Berwickſhire, or *Mers*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northumberland and Roxburghſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Roxburghſhire and Edinburghſhire, and on the north-weſt by Haddingtonſhire; twenty-three miles long, and fifteen broad. The river Tweed forms its boundary on the ſide of Northumberland; the country is level towards the ſouth; while northward it is bounded by a range of hills, called *Lawermuir*. It is fertile in corn and paſture, feeding a great number of ſheep and cattle. It contains ſeveral towns, and thirty-five pariſhes. The principal towns are Dunſe, Goldſtream, Lauder, and Eymouth.

Beſſigheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, near the conflux of the Ens and Neckar: eight miles S. Heilbron, and thirteen N. Stuttgart.

Biberach. In the year 1634, this city was taken by the Swedes; and in the year 1702, by the elector of Bavaria.

Bieſnes, a place of France, where is a paſs acroſs the river Aine, from the department of the Meuſe to the department of the Marne. Here general Dillon formed a camp in the month of September, 1792, to ſtop the progreſs of the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia: three miles from St. Menehold, and twelve from Grand Pré.

Biggar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: nine miles SE. Lanerk, and twenty-two SSW. Edinburgh.

Billeſdon, or *Bilſdon*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter: 8½ miles E. Leiceſter, and 96 NNW. London.

Binaſco. This town was taken by the French in the month of April, 1796. The tocſin was ſounded, and about 800 armed peaſants threw themſelves into the town; 100 of whom were killed, and the reſt diſperſed. This town was afterwards ſet on fire.

Bingen, was again taken by the French, in the month of October, 1794; they were driven from it in the year 1795; and re-entered in the month of June, 1796.

Biſcheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Lichtenberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Rhine, where marſhal Villars had his head-quarters in the year 1705: eight miles NE. Straſburg, and eight NNW. Oberkirch.

Biſhop's Aukland, ſee *Aukland*.

Bitche. On the 20th of September, 1793, the French were defeated near this town, by the duke of Brunſwick.

Blain.

Blain. Near this town the Royaliſts were defeated, with great loſs, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793.

Blaregneis, a village of Hainau, near which a battle was fought: ſeven miles SE. Mons. See *Malplaquet.*

Boglio. This county was ſurrendered to France, in May, 1796.

Bois le Duc. On the 14th of September, 1794, an engagement took place near this town, between the Britiſh army and the French, in which the latter were victorious; and on the 9th of October, the ſame year, the town was taken by the French.

Bologna. This city was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the ſame year, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic, under the name of the *Reſpublica Ciſpadana.*

Bolzano, or *Botzen*, in the Tyroleſe, was taken by the French, in March, 1797.

Bommel, in Guelderland, was taken by the Republican troops of France, on the 4th of October, 1794.

Bonn, was taken by the troops of the French Republic, on the 6th of October, 1794.

Bonne Eſperance, an abby of Hainau, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21ſt May, 1794: one league SSW. Binche.

Borghetto, a place in the duchy of Mantua, on the right bank of the Mincio, oppoſite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 1500 men and 500 horſes: the French paſſed the river and took Valeggio.

Borgoforte. In the year 1702, this town was garriſoned by German troops, from whom it was taken by the French; and on the 27th of October, 1796, general Wurmſer was repulſed near it by the French.

Borkelo, ſee *Borckelo.*

Bornholm. In the year 1509, this iſland was pillaged by the Lubeckers; in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till the year 1658.

Bornou, a city of Africa, and capital of a conſiderable country of the ſame name, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Fezzan, and to the weſt of Nubia. The country is of vaſt extent, from the 16th to the 20th degree of north latitude. The climate is very hot, but not uniformly ſo; two ſeaſons divide the year, one beginning about the middle of April, the other the middle of October; the firſt commences with violent tempeſts of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a deluge of rain, continual for ſeveral days without intermiſſion; during which time the inhabitants confine themſelves to their houſes: the reſt of the ſeaſon, though ſultry, and occaſionally rainy, is ſuch, however, as not to hinder the labours of the huſbandman and ſhepherd. In the other ſeaſon the heat is leſs intenſe, the air is pure and mild, and the weather ſerene. The inhabitants are numerous, and conſiſt of various nations; and it is reported, that thirty different languages are ſpoken in the empire. They are uniformly black, but not of the negro caſt. The dreſs of the greater part is compoſed of ſhirts, made of blue cotton, manufactured in the country, a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muſlin turban: gold rings are worn in the noſes by the principal people as a mark of diſtinction. Wheat and barley are ſeldom raiſed in Bornou; but the European horſe-bean and common kidney-bean are cultivated, with ſome grain peculiar to the country; and, near the city of Bornou, rice and Indian corn. Among the fruits are grapes, apricots, lemons, limes, melons, a fruit like olives, &c.; among the animals are ſheep, cows, goats, horſes, buffaloes, antelopes, lions, leopards, civet-cats, wolves, dogs, a few elephants, oſtriches, partridges, &c. The reptiles, of different kinds, are numerous, eſpecially ſerpents, ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and toads. Part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and part Pagans. On the death of the king, the ſucceſſor is elected by the people. The king's palace, in the city of Bornou, is ſurrounded with a wall like a citadel, and the whole city has a wall round it, fourteen feet in height, with a ditch encompaſſing the whole: the other towns of the kingdom are open. The military force conſiſts chiefly in horſemen, and is ſaid to be greater than that of Morocco. The ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are the chief weapons; fire-arms are not uſed. The principal commerce conſiſts in gold-duſt, ſlaves, horſes, oſtrich-feathers, ſalt, and civet, which they ſell, or give in exchange for copper, braſs, dollars, red woollen caps, cheque linens, light coarſe woollen cloth, baize, barakans, and carpets: 600 miles SE. Mourzouk, and 420 W. Sennaar. *Long.* 40. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Bothwell, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. In the year 1679, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II, under the command of the duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their miniſters. The latter were defeated, 700 killed, and 1200 taken priſoners: ſeven miles ESE. Glaſgow.

Botwar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Neckar. In the year 1642, it ſuffered from the troops of the duke of Weimar; and in the year 1693, by the

French: ten miles S. Heilbronn, and thirteen NNE. Stuttgard.

Bovignes, or *Bovines*, see *Bouvignes*.

Bownes, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt ſide of the Winander Mere: eight miles NW. Kendal, and 265 N. London.

Bregentz. On the 9th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

Breſcia. The city was taken by the French, under Buonaparte, in the year 1796. The country of Breſſan is now united in the Ciſalpine Republic.

Briſach (Old). The French, after taking this town in the year 1638, kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1700, when it was reſtored to the emperor, after deſtroying a ſtone bridge built over the Rhine. In the year 1704, the French took it again, but it was ſuppoſed by ſome treachery, for count d'Arce, the governor, was condemned to be beheaded, and all the officers who ſigned the capitulation were puniſhed.

Brixen. This town was taken by the French in March, 1796.

Bruck, ſee *Pruck*.

Bruggen, or *Bruch*. On the 2d of March, 1793, a battle was fought near this town, between the Pruſſians, under the command of prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and the French, in the which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 1300 killed, and 700 priſoners.

Brunette (La). By an article in the peace concluded between the French and the king of Sardinia, in April, 1796, this fortreſs was to be diſmantled.

Brzeſk, ſee *Brſcſkie*.

Brzeſc, ſee *Brſcſtz*. On the month of October, 1794, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Poles: the battle laſted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the beſt Poliſh troops, conſiſting of old eſtabliſhed regiments, not to reckon the armed peaſants, only 500 were made priſoners, as they would not accept of quarter; and the reſt, all but 300 men who eſcaped, were cut to pieces, ſo that the field of battle, for ſome miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Poliſh artillery, conſiſting of two mortars and twenty-four pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

Burrowſtoneſs, ſee *Barrowſtoneſs*.

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CAL CAL

CADSAND, was taken by the French in the month of July, 1794.

Caire, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, taken by the French in April, 1796, twelve miles E. Ceva.

Caldero, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where in the campaign of 1796 a battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians; in which the former were victorious, and took 200 priſoners: nine miles SE. Verona.

Caledonia (New). This iſland extends from *Long*. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. Greenwich; and from *Lat*. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. Captain Cook ſays, it lies nearly north-weſt-half-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt-half-eaſt, and is about eighty-ſeven leagues long in that direction; but its breadth is not conſiderable, nor any where exceeding ten leagues. It is a country full of hills and vallies, of various extent both for height and depth; to judge of the whole by the parts we were on. From theſe hills ſpring vaſt numbers of little rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to ſupply all the wants of the inhabitants. The ſummits of moſt of the hills ſeem to be barren, though ſome few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. By reaſon of theſe hills, many parts of the coaſt, when at a diſtance from it, appeared indented, or to have great inlets between the hills; but, when we came near the ſhore, we always found ſuch places ſhut up with low land, and alſo obſerved low land to lie along the coaſt, between the ſea-ſhore, and the foot of the hills. As this was the caſe in all ſuch parts as we came near enough to ſee, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the whole coaſt is ſo. I am likewiſe of opinion, that the whole, or greateſt part, is ſurrounded by reefs or ſhoals; which render the acceſs to it very dangerous, but at the ſame time guard the coaſt from the violence of the wind and ſea, make it

abound

abound with fish; secure an easy and safe navigation along it, for canoes, &c. and, most likely, form some good harbours for shipping. Most, if not every part of the coast is inhabited, the isle of Pines not excepted, for we saw either smoke by day or fires by night, wherever we came.

Callender, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the river Teith: eleven miles NW. Stirling, and 30 WSW. Perth.

Calliano, a village of the Tyrolese, near the Adige, where are defiles supposed to be an impregnable defence, to the city of Trent. These defiles were forced by the French in September, 1796: 6 miles from Trent.

Cambray. In the month of August, 1793, this city was invested, and summoned to surrender by the Austrian general De Boros: the French general Declay returned for answer, that he did not understand surrendering, but that he knew how to fight.

Carcara. This town was taken by the French, in April, 1796.

Cardigan. In the year 1136, a battle was fought here, between the English and Welch, in which the former were totally defeated, leaving 3000 men dead on the field.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on a small river which runs into the Lobregat. In the war of the succession it took part with the archduke, and held out a considerable time. In the neighbourhood is a mountain of salt of various colours: eight miles SE. Solsona, forty NNW. Barcelona. *Lon.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Carelia, now *The Government of Viborg*. This country became a part of Sweden in the year 1293. In the year 1338, part of it was surrendered to Russia, in the year 1721, the greater part of the remainder was given up to the empire.

Carlowitz, see *Karlowitz*.

Carnwarth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: six miles E. Lanerk, and twenty SW. Edinburgh.

Carpathian, see *Crapack*.

Carpenedo, a village of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta, where the Austrians were defeated by the French; the Austrians lost 100 killed, and 900 prisoners: thirteen miles N. Vienna.

Casal. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796.

Cascade Bay, a creek in Dusky Bay, on the south coast of New Zealand, large enough for a fleet of ships, with a passage on each side of an island, situated at its entrance. A sharp rock lies near the south-east coast, a little above the island.

Cashna, a city of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, situated between Bornou and Tombuctou; said to contain a thousand towns and villages; the emperor is called the *Sultan* of all *Soudan*: i. e. Negroland. The principal articles of traffic are sena, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloths, goat skins, ox and buffalos hides, and civet; for which they receive in return couries, small sea shells, which constitute the common coin of the country, horses, red woollen caps, chequed linens, light coarse woollen cloths, baize, barakans, carpets, silk, wrought and unwrought, tissues, brocades, brass, sabres, knives, scissars, coral, beads, and small looking-glasses. Cashna has no salt lakes or mines, and is supplied with that article from Bornou: 650 miles WSW. Bornou, and 690 ESE. from Tombuctou. *Long.* 29. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N

Caspian Sea, a large lake of Asia, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by Tartary and Persia, on the south by Persia, and on the west by Persia, Circassia and Russia; according to the new map of Russia, about 700 miles in length, from north to south, and from 150 to 220 in breadth; supposed to be the largest lake in the eastern part of the globe. The water is salt and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in some places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in shallows, so as to prevent the navigation of ships which draw more than nine or ten feet water. The fisheries there, which are very valuable, occupy and train many seamen. The Cossacks of Ural possess these fisheries on their coasts for the space of thirty-two versts, on both banks of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan possess all the rest belonging to Russia. Among other fish are sturgeon and beluga, whose eggs furnish abundance of what the Russians call caviare, a kind of dish, of which they are very fond; the dry and salt fish also form a very important article in the diet of the Russians. The Caspian Sea likewise abounds with sea dogs, whose flesh the Cossacs eat, and from which they extract oil in considerable quantities. The coasts are divided among the Russians, Persians, and Tartars.

Cassovia, or *Cassbau*. In the year 1685, this town was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1704, it was compelled to surrender to Prince Ragotzi, for want of provisions.

Castagnito, a town of the duchy of Piedmont, situated on the right side of the Po, opposite Chivazzo.

Castel, in Bavaria, was taken by the French, on the 17th day of August, 1796.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, taken by the French in the year 1796: eighteen miles W. Rovigo, and thirty SSW. Padua.

Castellaro, in the Mantuan: in the month of August, 1796, a party of the French,

consisting of 300 men, were surrounded here by the Austrians. General Charron was killed.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, where the French seized some Austrian magazines, in the beginning of June, 1796: twenty-two miles SE. Brescia.

Castello St. Giovanni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796: ten miles W. Piacenza.

Castello de Vide. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou, and 650 English troops, sent to support the archduke Charles, were made prisoners.

Castiglione della Stivera. In the beginning of August. 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French, in which the latter took 6000 prisoners.

Castile. Under this name are comprehended New Castile and Old Castile, provinces of Spain, and the kingdom of Castile. The name of Castile was unknown till after the irruptions of the Moors into Spain, and is said to have been derived from some castles or fortresses built to stop the ravages of the infidels. From being a government subject to Leon, it became an independent kingdom, in the tenth century: in the year 1037, the two kingdoms were united in the person of Ferdinand I of Leon, and II of Castile; and in the year 1478, Aragon was united, after which time the kingdom of Castile was lost in that of Spain.

Castile (Old), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturia, Biscay, and Navarre, on the east by Aragon, on the south by New Castile, and on the west by Leon; about sixty leagues in length; the breadth is very unequal, the greatest about forty. The wine is much extolled, and numerous herds of cattle are fed on the plains, as likewise sheep, the wool of which is of great value and fineness. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Pisuerga, Arlançon, and Arlança. The principal towns are Avila, Burgos, Calahorra, Segovia, Siguença, and Valladolid.

Castile (New), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Old Castile, on the east by Aragon and Valencia, on the south by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and on the west by Estremadura and Leon; about 160 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The soil is generally fertile, and the air good. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, besides many others of less note. It was called also *The Kingdom of Toledo*, from the city of that name, formerly the capital; of late years, that honour has been transferred to Madrid.

Cateau Cambresis. On the 29th of March, 1794, the French were defeated, near Cateau, by the prince of Coburg, with the loss of 5000 killed.

Cattegat, see *Scaggerac*.

Cerca, read *Cerea*.

Cerea. A battle was fought here, in August, 1796, between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter kept the field. The Austrians lost 100 men killed, and 250 prisoners.

Ceva. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April, 1796.

Chaleur Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the province of New Brunswick and the south part of Lower Canada. On the 8th of July, 1760, a French fleet was destroyed by the English, under the command of captain Byron, in this bay. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

Châlons-sur-Marne, see *Chalons*.

Chambery. The inhabitants of this town threw themselves into the power of France, in September, 1792. It is now the capital of the department of Mont Blanc.

Chantonay. In the beginning of September, 1793, the French republicans were totally defeated by the royalists, near this town, with great loss.

Charleroy, was taken by the French, under general Valence, in the month of November, 1792, with 4000 prisoners. It was recovered by the Austrians, in the month June, 1793, when the French were twice defeated, once with the loss of 4000 men, and again of 7000. On the 25th of July, 1794, it again surrendered to the French at discretion, with the garrison of 3000 men, and sixty pieces of cannon.

Charmes. This place is famous for a treaty between the duke of Lorraine and cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1633, by which the duke surrendered the dukedom to France.

Chataigneraye (La). In the month of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royalists of La Vendée.

Chelm. On the 8th of June, 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians, near this town.

Chendi, or *Chandi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, the capital of a district, containing about 250 houses. *Long.* 33. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 39. N.

Chiavoreto. In the month of March, 1797, the Austrians were defeated by the French, near this town.

Chiusa (La), a town of Italy, in the Friuli, on a small river called *Fella*, which runs into the Tajamento; taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: fourteen miles N. Friuli.

Choco,

Choco, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the provinces of Darien and Carthagena, on the east and south by Popayan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The soil, climate, &c. are similar to those of Popayan.

Chollet. In the month of February, 1794, the royalists were defeated, near this town, with great loss.

Cirie. In the year 1705, this place was taken and plundered by the French, under the duke of Feuillade. The soldiers were guilty of great disorders.

Cismone, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta: eighteen miles N. Vicenza, and twenty-four NW. Trevigio.

Clagenfurt. This city was taken, in the month of March, 1797, by the French, after a battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost 200 men.

Clausen, in the Tyrolese. This town was taken by the French, in the spring of 1797, after an obstinate battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost 500 prisoners.

Clermont-en-Argonne. This town was taken by the Prussians, in the month of September, 1792, but evacuated soon after.

Cleves. The town of Cleves was taken by the French republican troops, under general Pichegru, on the 6th of October, 1794.

Cochin. The town of Cochin was taken by the English, the latter end of November, in the year 1795.

Coleshill, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wednesday: ten miles E. Birmingham.

Colliove, was taken by the Spaniards, in the month of December, 1793, and retaken by the French, in September, 1794.

Collumjon, see *Cullumpion*.

Comayagua, see *Valladolid*.

Comines This town was taken by the French, o the 22nd of November, 1793.

Conamara, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *lat.* 5. 45. N.

Concordia in the duchy of Mirandola, was taken y the French and Spaniards from the Imerialists, in the year 1704.

Coni. In April, 1796, this town, with Ceva and Tona, were put into the hands of the Fren by the king of Sardinia, as hostages of gd faith in a proposed peace.

Confarbruck In the year 1704, the allies threw up som intrenchments, to defend the passage of the Soselle; but abandoned them the year follow.

Coorga, a co try of Hindoostan, situated to the west o the Mysore: it is full of mountains and rests, which shelter innumerable tigers a elephants: in the woods are found the dal, and other valuables trees, with the rich spices of the east: the soil is fertile, and the climate temperate. Periapatan was formerly the capital, but the rajah has lately resided at Mercara.

Coos, see *Stanchio*.

Copename, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 55. N.

Corentyn, or *Corantine*, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 56. N.

Corona (La), a village of Italy, in the north part of the Veronese, near Montebello, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in the month of August 1796: fourteen miles NNW. Verona.

Corsica. On the 22nd of October, the English evacuated this island, and it was again annexed to the French republic.

Cossimbazar. This place lies in a central situation for trade, and has always been the place of residence for different European factors. In the year 1756, it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, previous to his taking Calcutta.

Cotatis, or *Kutatis*, a town of Asia, the capital of Imiretta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houses, and a palace for the prince: the walls are thick, and it is defended by strong towers. In the year 1770, it was taken by the Russians, who put the Turkish garrison to the sword: 150 miles W. Tefsis, and 55 N. Acalziké.

Covolo, a village and fortress of the Tyrolese, on the Brenta, and borders of the Veronese, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in September, 1796: twenty miles N. Vicenza, and twenty-three E. Trent.

Crastanovitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna: twenty-six miles NW. Banjaluka, and twenty SW. Gradisca.

Cremona. This city surrendered to the French, without making any resistance, in May, 1796.

Creutznach, or *Creutznach*. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1688, by the French; and during the war between the French republicans and allies, it has been taken and retaken several times.

Cropedy, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the forces of the king and those of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated: three miles N. Banbury, and seventy-eight NW. London.

Crotzka, a town of Hungary, on the south side of the Danube. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the Turks: the loss on the side of the Imperialists was, of the infantry 3974 killed, 3763 wounded, and of the cavalry 1741 killed, and 764 wounded;

1565 horſes were killed, and 619 wounded: at the ſame, a battle was fought between the fleets of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a ſmall diſtance from the town: fifteen miles SE. Belgrade.

Cunnerſdorf, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. In the year 1759, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians: the Pruſſians loſt in killed, priſoners, and deſerters, 7485 men: the wounded amounted to 1119, of whom 500 recovered. The Auſtrians claimed the victory, but their loſs was ſuppoſed to be nearly equal to that of the Pruſſians: two miles E. Franckfort on the Oder.

Cuſtrin. In the year 1758, this town was beſieged by the Ruſſians, who threw in a great number of red-hot balls, and ſet fire to it in ſeveral places: great part of the houſes were deſtroyed, or greatly damaged. The king of Pruſſia arrived in the neighbourhood in a few days, when the Ruſſians abandoned their enterpriſe.

D.

DIE

DALTON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on a peninſula, near the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea: 27 miles SSW. Kendal, and 273 NNW. London.

Dego, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, near which a battle was fought in the month of April 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, leaving 600 dead, and 1400 priſoners: 15 miles SSW. Acqui.

Demerary, this ſettlement was again taken by the Engliſh, in the April 1796.

Deſenzano, this town was taken by the French, in the year 1796.

Detroit, a town and fort in North America, ſituated on a river, which runs from lake St. Claire to lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Deux-Ponts. On the firſt of February, 1793, the town of Deux-Ponts was taken by the French, and the duke with difficulty eſcaped: it was evacuated; and again taken by the ſame enemy, in the month of December, 1795.

Dietfurth. In the year 1703, the Bavarians were defeated here, and the town was taken by the Imperialiſts.

DUS

Dieu (*Iſle de*). This iſland was taken by the Engliſh and French royaliſts, on the fifth of October, 1795.

Dillengen. On the 12th of July, 1796, the nominal king of France, Louis XVIII, was ſhot in the forehead near this town, by ſome perſon unknown: the wound was not dangerous.

Donawert. On the third of July 1704, the elector of Bavaria, to prevent its falling into the hands of the allies, ordered his garriſon to ſet it on fire, but the duke of Marlborough coming ſuddenly into the town, the Bavarian troops were compeled to a precipitate retreat, and the town was ſaved.

Doneſchingen, ſee *Donaueſchinge*.

Due Caſteili, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Molinella, where an obſtinate battle was fought, in the beginning of September, 1796, between a detachment of Auſtrians, from the city of Mntua, and the French: the latter remains maſters of the field: five miles NE. Manta.

Duſſeldorp. This town was taken by the French, on the 10th of September 1795, ſoon after which the whole duchy of Berg, ſubmitted to the troops of the republic.

E.

E S P — E X I

ELBA. On the 6th of July 1796, this iſland was taken poſſeſſion of, by the Engliſh, on being driven from Leghorn.

Elbing. In the year 1704, this town, then in poſſeſſion of the Swedes, was beſieged and taken by the Ruſſians.

Emden. In the year 1757, this town was taken by the French, who evacuated it the next year: it was again taken by the French, but the prince of Soubiſe exacting too ſevere contributions, the peaſants roſe, and drove the enemy out of the town, and country.

Engelholm. In the year 1678, this town was taken by the Danes, after an obſtinate defence, in which the city was reduced almoſt to a heap of ruins.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerſtown*, a village or town of United America, in Pennſylvania, founded by a religious ſect, called Dunkers or Tunkers: 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

Erlau, or *Eger.* This is a ſee of a biſhop, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. In the year 1552, it withſtood the Turks, but in 1596 ſurrendered to them by capitulation. In the year 1606, it was ſurprized by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1704, it was taken by the troops of prince Ragotzki.

Erpach, ſee *Erbach.*

Eſpiers, in *Flanders.* On the 22d of May 1794, a large army of the French, attacked the Engliſh and Auſtrians in this town; and, after an obſtinate engagement, were repulſed, having 12000 men killed and wounded, and leaving behind them 500 priſoners, and ſeven pieces of cannon.

Eſſequibo. This ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the month of April, 1796.

Eſtampes. On the firſt of March, 1792, ſome commotions took place in this town, and the chief magiſtrate was murdered.

Everſhot, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a weekly market on Friday: 25 miles W. Blandford, and 129 W. London.

Eugubio, ſee *Gubbio.*

Evoramonte. In the year 1663, a battle was fought near this town, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe, in which the latter were victorious.

Evreux. This city was taken by the royaliſts, in the month of July 1793.

Exiles. This town is fortified, and guards one of the paſſes into Piedmont. In the year 1746, the chevalier, brother of the Marſhall, Belleiſle, at the head of 34000 men attempted to take it, but while he was advancing at the head of his troops, to place the ſtandard on the enemies' entrenchment, he was killed by two muſquet balls: his troops were ſo diſpirited at the fall of their commander, that they immediately retreated. By the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, in the year 1796, the fortifications of this town are to be razed.

F.

F A E — F A I

FAENZA. In the month of July 1796, this town was taken by the French; it was afterwards taken and garriſoned by the troops of the pope: in the beginning of the year 1797, the pope's troops were defeated and expelled; in memorial of which a column has been erected.

Farſa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pharſalia: 14 miles S. Lariſſa, and 65 N. Livadia.

Fairfield (New). In the year 1779, the town was burned by the Britiſh troops, commanded by major general Tryon.

Falkoping,

Falkoping, in Sweden. In the year 1388, a battle was fought here between Albert king of Sweden, and Margaret queen of Denmark and Norway, when the former was defeated, and, with his ſon, taken and ſhut up priſoners in a ſtrong caſtle.

Favorita, a palace near the city of Mantua, taken by the French in the beginning of May, 1796: in the latter end of the year, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, general Provera and 6000 men ſurrendered priſoners of war, with twenty pieces of cannon: this battle decided the fate of Mantua.

Fehrbellin. In 1675, a battle was fought between the troops of the elector of Brandenburg, and the Swedes, in which the latter were defeated.

Ferrara. This city was taken by the French, and is, with its territory, now united with Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, to form the Ciſpadana republic: it was formally ceded by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Spain, called the Key of Catalonia, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable; this place was taken by the French on the 20th of November, 1794. The garriſon which conſiſted of 9107 men, were made priſoners; 150 pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ſtores and proviſions, were found in this place.

Fluſhing. On the 30th January, 1795, this town ſurrendered to the troops of the French republic.

Foligno. In the month of February, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

Fombio, a village of Italy, in the Lodeſan, where a battle was fought between the French and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated: their loſs was 500 men killed and priſoners, 300 horſes, and a part of their baggage: 6 miles N. Pavia, and 15 SSE. Lodi.

Fontaine l'Eveque. In the beginning of June, 1794, the French were defeated near this town by the allies, under the comand of the Prince of Orange.

Foraweich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Stour; in appearance a mean village, but governed by a mayor and jurats. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports: the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels: 4 miles NE. Canterbury, and 60 E. London.

Fort Bourbon, a town of the iſland of Martinico, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of March, 1794.

Fort Frontenac, a fort of North America, in lake Georgia, taken from the French by lieutenant-colonel Bradſheer, in Auguſt, 1756. The fort was defended by 60 pieces of cannon, and 110 men, beſides Indians.

Fort de Fuentes. This fortreſs was deſtroyed by the French, in the ſpring of the year 1796.

Fort Penthievre. This fort was taken by the French emigrants, aſſiſted by the Britiſh troops, on the 28th July, 1795, but retaken by the republicans on the 3d of Auguſt.

Foſſano. This town was taken by the troops of the French republic, in April, 1796.

Fotheringay, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Nen, where was a caſtle in which Richard III was born; and the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was condemned and beheaded in the year 1586. The caſtle was deſtroyed by order of James I: 2 miles N. Oundle, and 85 N. London.

Frankfort on the Maine. In the year 1759, this city was taken by the French.

Franckfort on the Oder. In the year 1759, this city was taken, and laid under contribution by the Ruſſians: at the ſame time the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and committed great diſorders: the troops entered on the 30th of July, and did not evacuate it till the 27th of Auguſt.

Freſcati, ſee *Froſcati*.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*. In the year 1702, a battle was fought here between the Imperialiſts, under the command of prince Louis of Baden, and the French, under the marquis de Villars, in which the latter were victorious, and afterwards took the town.

Frieſach, in Carinthia. This town was taken by the French, in March 1797.

GALLO, or *Punta de Gallo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 59. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Gavardo, ſee *Guardo*.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, taken by the French in the beginning of the year 1797: 12 miles NNW. Udina.

Genoa. The conſtitution of this ſtate was changed in the beginning of the year 1797, from an ariſtocracy to a democracy.

Germerſheim. In the beginning of January, 1794, this town was taken by the French; and on the 29th of May, near this place, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, with the loſs of 400 men killed, and 600 taken priſoners.

Gerſpach. On the 5th of July, the Auſtrians were defeated near this place, and the town taken by the French.

Ghent. On the 14th of November, 1792, the French took poſſeſſion of this city, the inhabitants of which, expreſſed a deſire to be united to France. At Dumourier's retreat, the French evacuated Ghent and the other towns they had taken: but recovered them again, in their general progreſs through the country.

Giorgiev, a town of Walachia, on the north ſide of the Danube. On the 2d of June, 1771, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed. The Ruſſians took 180 pieces of cannon; all the artillery and baggage for 30,000 men: 40 miles SW. Bucchareſt, and 235 NNW. Conſtantinople.

Goree. In the year 1758, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh, under the command of commodore Keppel.

Goritz. This city was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and in it abundance of military ſtores and clothing.

Governolo. In the beginning of September, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought near this town, between the French and Auſtrians, in which the former were victorious, taking 10,000 priſoners.

Gradiſca, in the Friuli, or rather the county of Goritz. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and the garriſon conſiſting of 3000 men made priſoners of war.

Gradiſca, a village of the country of Friuli, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: the archduke Charles ran great hazard of being taken priſoner: ten miles WSW. Udina.

Grandpré. On the 14th of September, 1794, the French army, commanded by Dumourier, were attacked by the allied army, under the duke of Brunſwick, and compelled to fall back to St. Menehould.

Graſſe (La), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, ſituated on the river Orbieu: fourteen miles SE. Carcaſſonne, and eighteen SW. Narbonne.

Gratz, in Stiria. This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

Grave, in Brabant. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, on the 27th of December, 1794.

Grenada. In the month of December, 1795, this iſland was taken by the French; in the month of June, 1796, it was retaken by the Britiſh, under general Abercrombie.

Guadaloupe. In the month of April, 1794, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh troops, but evacuated again in the month of February, 1795.

Grandville. In the year 1653, this town was bombarded and ſet on fire by the Engliſh.

Greifswalde. In the year 1678, this town was taken by the elector of Brandenburg; the garriſon of this town and Straſſund, conſiſting of 4000 men, were moſt of them loſt in a ſtorm, in their voyage to Sweden.

Guta, a town of Hungary, in the iſland of Schit, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube: ſeven miles N. Comorn, and thirty SE. Preſburg.

HABAT, or *Bene Haſſen*, a province of the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic; about forty miles ſquare. Sallée is the principal town.

Haguenau. In the month of December, 1793, the troops of the French Republic obtained, near this town, a complete victory over the combined army, taking 500 priſoners and ſixteen pieces of cannon.

Hailſham, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles E. Lewes, and 58 SSE. London.

Haleſham, ſee *Hailſham*.

Harleſton, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: ſeventeen miles S. Norwich, and 100 NNE. London.

Harting, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-one miles SW. Norwich, and eighty-eight NNE. London.

Haverford (Weſt), read *Haverfordweſt*.

Haylſham, ſee *Hailſham*.

Hea, a province of the empire of Morocco, bordering on the coaſt of the Atlantic. The principal place is Mogador.

Helmſdale, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the German Sea, a little to the ſouth of the Ord of Caithneſs.

Herentals, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Little Nethe, built in the year 1209, by Henry IV, duke of Brabant, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1400: ſixteen miles NE. Malines, and ſixteen E. Antwerp.

Herqui, or *Erqui*, a village of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, with a ſmall harbour in the Engliſh Channel, near a cape, called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay. On the 17th of March, 1796, ſir Sidney Smith ſailed into this bay, and deſtroyed ſeveral French veſſels: 6 leagues W. St. Malo, and 4½ ENE. St. Brieuc.

Hicmes, ſee *Exmes*.

Hondtſchoote. On the 6th of September, 1793, a part of the army of the allies, under the command of general Freytag, was ſurpriſed and totally routed by the French. The general himſelf, and prince Adolphus Frederic, ſon of the king of England, were taken priſoners, but ſoon after reſcued.

Hooleadroog, or *Oliadurgam*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of June, 1791; it ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons: 24 miles WSW. Bangalore, and 22 NNE. Seringapatam.

Hooly Onore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſituated at the conflux of the Tum and the Budra, where their united ſtreams form the Tumbudra. On the 19th of December, 1791, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, under captain Little: 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 56 NW. Seringapatam.

Hopton Heath, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, where the Royaliſts were defeated by the troops of the parliament, on the 19th of March, 1642, near Stafford.

Hoya. In the year 1757 this town was taken by the French; and on the 24th February, 1758, it was retaken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, after a ſevere battle, in which the French loſt upwards of 700 priſoners.

Hundſmarck. A battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of April, 1797, in which the latter were victorious; the Auſtrians loſt about 300 killed, and 600 priſoners.

Honingen. In the latter end of November, 1796, the Auſtrians made an attempt upon this town, but were repulſed, with the loſs of 1800 men.

J.

ING — IVO

JAFFNAPATAM. This town and ſettlement were taken by the Britiſh, in the latter end of October, 1795, under the command of admiral Rainier and colonel Stuart.

Jeno, ſee *Boros Jeno.*

Jermah, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, which feeds great numbers of cattle, ſheep, and goats; many majeſtic ruins indicate its former ſplendour; at preſent, the houſes are only cottages built of clay: ſixty miles SE. Mourzouk.

Iliacore, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: twenty-four miles ENE. Cananor, and twenty NE. Tellichery.

Imola. In the beginning of February, 1797, a battle was fought, near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

Ingolſtadt. In the year 1796, this city was beſieged by the troops of the French republicans, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, in conſequence of a battle with the Auſtrians, on the 11th of September, in which they loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 priſoners.

Iona, ſee *Icolmkill.*

Itzeboe, read *Itzeboa.*

Judenburg. This town was taken by the French in the beginning of April, 1797, and here a ſuſpenſion of arms was agreed on between the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

Julfar, ſee *Zulpha.*

Juliers. On the 6th of October, 1794, a battle was fought, near this city, between the Auſtrians and French, in which the former loſt upwards of 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 800 priſoners. Juliers ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Ivoy, ſee *Carignan.*

K.

KIN — KUP

KAISERSLAUTERN, or *Kayſer's Lautern*, ſee *Lautern.*

Kehl. This fortreſs was taken by the French, in June, 1796; retaken, after a long ſiege and great loſs, by the Auſtrians, in September. The French took it again, by a *coup de main*, not long after.

Killough, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a ſeaport, and has a harbour for ſmall veſſels, in a bay of the Iriſh Sea, a little to the north of Dundrum Bay. A rock lies at the entrance of the harbour: five miles S. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Kilburn, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, in which is a medicinal ſpring: three miles NW. London.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia: 15 miles W. Tornea.

Kin-tchin, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Lieou-kieou, ſee *Lieou-kieou.*

Kiong-tcheou, for *Kainan* read *Hainan.*

Kirkpatrick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: eight miles NW. Glaſgow, and eight E. Dumbarton.

Kirſova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube: ſeventy-ſix miles SW. Iſmael, and fifty NE. Driſtra. *Long.* 45. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Knittelfeldt, read *Knitterfeldt.*

Knitterfeldt. In the month of April, 1797, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

Koenigshofen in der Grabfeld. On the 2d of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French Republic.

Konigshofen in der Grabfeld, ſee *Koenigſhofen in der Grabfeld.*

Kuppenheim. This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of July, 1796.

L.

LAR LIM

LADOGA, ſee *Ladozſkoi*.

Laktea, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river near the Gulf of Bothnia. *Lat.* 64. 25. N.

Laland, ſee *Laaland*.

Landeſhut, in Sileſia. In the year 1760, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Auſtrians, near this town. The Auſtrians were greatly ſuperior in numbers to the Pruſſians, and loſt 6000 men killed, and a much greater number wounded. The Pruſſians retired to Breſlau.

Landſhut, ſee *Landeſhut*.

Landwernhagen, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and principality of Heſſe; near which, in the year 1758, the allies were defeated by the French, with the loſs of 1500 men: ſix miles NE. Caſſel.

Langen Salza. In the year 1761, a body of Saxon troops were defeated by the Pruſſians near this town.

Laracha, a ſeaport of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river of Luccos, near the Atlantic Ocean. The environs are interſected by woods and ſome marſhes. Laracha was fortified at the end of the ſixteenth century; in the year 1610, it was given up to the Spaniards, and retaken in the year 1689. A fort, built by the Spaniards on the land ſide, yet remains, and the caſtle on the ſide of the road is defended by batteries cloſe to the water's edge. In the year 1765, the French purſued two corſairs into the river, and bombarded the town. Europeans formerly carried on ſome commerce here, and the river is of good depth; but, in the year 1780, all the merchants were, by command of the emperor, compelled to retire from the place. The large veſſels of the emperor uſually winter here, as there are magazines for the refitting of veſſels, but no docks for building; the wood proper for which is too diſtant, and the ſoil, which is merely ſand, not being ſufficiently firm for the erecting of ſtocks. The road of Laracha is inſecure in winter, when the winds freſhen from the weſt and ſouth-weſt; but there is no danger between the beginning of April and the end of September: 33 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 11. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Larry Bundar, a town of Aſia, in the country of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, called *Pitty*; about twenty miles from the ſea. The river is navigable for ſmall veſſels: forty-eight miles WSW. Tatta. *Long.* 66. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Lavis, a town of the Tyroleſe, ſituated at the union of the river Lavis with the Adige; taken by the French on the 5th of September, 1796: four miles N. Trent.

Lauterburg. On the 16th of September, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, near this town, with the loſs of 1500 men.

Lautern. After the defeat of the French troops in the month of May, 1794, this town fell into the hands of the Pruſſians; after a ſevere engagement, which continued the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, it was again taken by the French; the loſs of the Pruſſians on thoſe days was upwards of 4000 men killed: ſome time after, it was recovered again by the Auſtrians. On the 20th of December, 1795, the French general Pichegru attempted to retake it, and a ſevere engagement took place between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were repulſed, with the loſs of 2000 men and ſeveral cannon. The Auſtrians loſt 29 officers and upwards of 600 men, killed and wounded. On the 26th of October, 1796, it was finally captured by the troops of the republic.

Lechlade, ſee *Leachlade*.

Lechnich, ſee *Leghenich*.

Leeward Iſlands. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the Weſt India Iſlands, were given them from their ſituation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The iſlands which lie to Leeward, extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

Leghorn. On the 28th of June, 1796, this city was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, under the command of general Buonaparte.

Lenox, ſee *Dumbartonſhire*.

Leoben. At this town the preliminaries of peace, between the emperor and the French republic, were agreed to, on the 20th of April, 1797.

Liege. This city and biſhopric are now annexed to the republic of France, and were ſo proclaimed, by ſound of trumpet, in the month of January, 1793.

Limerick. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this city being garriſoned by the troops of king James II, was beſieged

beſieged by the troops of king William III, commanded by himſelf in perſon; but after loſing 1200 men, the enterpriſe was abandoned. In the year 1691, it was again inveſted, and on the 1ſt of October, ſurrendered on capitulation, after a ſiege of about ſix weeks.

Lingen, in Weſtphalia; in the year 1518, this city was taken from the count of Tecklenburg, by Eric, duke of Saxony, and biſhop of Munſter; but in the year 1526, it was retaken by Charles of Egmont, and reſtored to the count. In the year 1599, Maurice prince of Naſſau, took it for the States, after a ſhort ſiege, though well fortified and defended by a good garriſon; and in the year 1605, it was taken by the Marquis of Spinola.

Liſca, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, anciently called *Euonymus*.

Liſſa, an iſland in the Adriatic, about eight leagues in circumference, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, anciently called *Iſſa*, and celebrated for its commerce and its marine. It was in alliance with Rome, and warred with the kings of Illyrium; at the decline of the Roman empire, this iſland ſunk too, and became ſucceſſively dependent on Narenta, Leſſina and Venice. It abounds in mountains, which contain marble, interſected by fertile vallies; vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs, flouriſh; and the mountains are richly furniſhed with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect an exquiſite kind of honey: but the principal riches of the iſland ariſe from its fiſhery, eſpecially of ſardines; it contains two towns, and ſeveral villages. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Llangollen, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh: eleven miles S. Denbigh, and 183 NW. London.

Lobbes, ſee *Obbes*.

Lochaber, ſee *Inverneſsſhire*.

Lodi. On the 11th of May, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic; the paſſage of the bridge was diſputed by 10,000 Auſtrians, and thirty pieces of artillery. The French were commanded by Maſſena, and Angereau: the Auſtrians loſt between two and three thouſand men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Lodrone, a town of Italy, in the Trentin, on the borders of the Breſſan, near a ſmall lake, called the *Lake of Idro*; on the 12th of Auguſt, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French: twenty-five miles NNE. Breſcia, and twenty-five SW. Trent.

Lonato or *Lonado*. This town was taken by the French, the latter end of June, 1796. Buonaparte, in the account of the battle of Caſtiglione della Stivera, ſays, 4000 men had inveſted the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Auſtrian commander ſent a meſſenger to demand the ſurrender of the town. Buonaparte's anſwer to the ſummons was, that if the Auſtrian general had the effrontery to take the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the diviſion ſhould be reſponſible for the perſonal inſult he had been guilty of towards him, and, that if his diviſion did not, in the ſpace of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he will not ſhow mercy to one of them. This anſwer produced the deſired effect, and the whole column ſurrendered.

Longnor, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with a weekly market, on Wedneſday: thirty-two miles N. Stafford, and 167 NW. London.

Looſz, or *Loots*, ſee *Borchloen*.

Lorous, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Laribus*: ſixty miles SW. Tunis.

Loreto, this town was taken by the French, on the 4th of June, 1796.

Lorn, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north part of Argyleſhire.

Lothian, a name given to a part of Scotland, and divided into *Eaſt Lothian*, more generally called, Haddingtonſhire; *Mid Lothian*, or Edinburghſhire; and *Weſt Lothian*, or Linlithgowſhire.

Louvo, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the Mecon; this town is about four miles in circumference: forty miles N. Juthia.

Lou-y, for a town of the third rank, read *Lou-y-tcheou*, a city of the firſt rank.

Lowes Water, a lake of England, in the the county of Cumberland, about ſix miles in circumference: ten miles S. Cockermouth.

Lowoſitz. On the 1ſt of October, 1756, a battle was fought near this place, between the Pruſſians and the Saxons, under the king of Poland, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of upwards of 6000 men killed and wounded, and 500 priſoners. The Pruſſians loſt about 2000; this was ſoon after followed by the ſurrender of the whole of the Saxon army.

Luccos, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, anciently called *Lixos*, which runs into the Atlantic at Laracha.

Luderſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of the Elbe: five miles E. Lauenburg.

Lugo, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, on the borders of the Romagna. In the month

month of July, after the whole of the Ferrareſe had ſubmitted to the French republic, the tocſin was ſounded, and the inhabitants took up arms againſt their conquerors; a bloody battle enſued, which laſted three hours; upwards of 1000 of the inſurgents were killed or wounded, the reſt eſcaped: two hundred French fell in the action: the town was given up to pillage for three hours: eighteen miles W. Ravenna, and fifteen S. Ferrara.

Lundſey, a town of Aſia, in the country of Pegu, on the weſt ſide of the river Ava: ſixty miles WNW. Pegu. *Long.* 95. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Lupoglavo, a town of Imperial Iſtria: twelve miles W. St. Veit, and twenty-two SE. Trieſte.

M.

MAG

MACERATA, in the marquiſate of Ancona. On the 12th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

Machecoul. On the 12th of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated by the royaliſts, near this town, which was taken by the latter.

Madras. In the month of September, 1746, this town was taken by the French. It was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Madrigal, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 110 miles S. Popayan. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

Madura. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, in the year 1757, or rather, it was purchaſed for the ſum of 170,000 rupees.

Maeſtricht. On the 23d of February, 1793, this city was bombarded by the French, under general Miranda, but being attacked by general Clairfayt, on the 1ſt of March, the republicans loſt 2000 men. and 9 pieces of artillery, and were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. They were more ſucceſsful on the 4th of November, when the city was taken, and the garriſon, between 7000 and 8000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Maggiora, ſee *Major*.

Magre, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, where lord Cornwallis had a camp, in the year 1791: 6 miles from Savindroog.

Maguelone, a lake of France, in the department of the Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication. It extends from Cette to Pecais. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a biſhop's ſee, transferred, in the year 1538, to Montpelier. This town was totally deſtroyed by Charles Martel, as affording a ſecurity for Saracen invaders.

MAN

It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a ſmall place: it is ſituated on a neck of land, between the lake and the ſea, 5 miles S. Montpelier.

Mahe. This fortreſs was taken from the Dutch by the Britiſh troops, in the month of Auguſt, 1793.

Mailcotta, or *Milgottah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, celebrated for a battle fought between Mudharrow and Hyder Ally, in the year 1772, in which the latter was completely routed, his army diſperſed, and all his cannon taken. Here it was where the Mahratta chiefs met lord Cornwallis, in the year 1791: 15 miles N. Seringapatam.

Mainland, ſee *Shetland*.

Makzyn, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube. In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, 60 miles WSW. Iſmail.

Malacca. In the month of November, 1795, this ſettlement was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Malmedy. This town was taken by the French, on the 19th October, 1794.

Malviſano, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, 13 miles SSE. Breſcia.

Manche (La), i. e. *The Channel*, a department of France, bounded on the north and weſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the Channel and the departments of the Calvados and the Orne, and on the ſouth by the departments of the Ille and Vilaine, and the Mayenne; about 80 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 25 from eaſt to weſt. This department is formed of the weſtern part of Normandy; Coutances is the capital.

Manheim. On the 20th of October, 1795, this city was taken by the French.

Mantua. This city, after a long ſiege,

was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of February, 1797. Mantua was firſt inveſted on the 4th of June, 1796. In the month of Auguſt, the ſiege was raiſed for a ſmall ſpace of time. General Wurmſer, who had endeavoured to relieve it, was obliged to retire within the walls, where he, with the remains of his army, was taken. The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. The military, and other ſtores, were great, but 5000 horſes had been killed for proviſions during the ſiege.

Marco, a village of the Tyroleſe, where are ſtrong defiles, forced by the French on the 4th of September, 1796: 4 miles SSW. Roveredo.

Marienburg, in Pruſſia. This town was formerly the chief place belonging to the Teutonic knights: its caſtle was burned down by the Swedes in the year 1644. The town was taken by the Poles, in the year 1460, and by the Swedes in 1625, and in 1655.

Maro, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the mouths of the Ava: 120 miles SSW. Pegu.

Marvao, in Portugal. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the Duke of Anjou, and the year following, retaken by the confederates.

Maſulipatam. This city was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, in March, 1769.

Matelica, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 15 miles S. Jeſi.

Matſua, ſee *Maſua*.

Maubeuge. On the 22d of September, 1793, the Auſtrians laid ſiege to this town, but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege on the 16th of October.

Mearns, ſee *Kincardineſhire*.

Meaux. In the year 1421, this city was beſieged by Henry V, king of England. The ſiege commenced the 6th of October, and held out till May, 1422, when the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. In the year 1438, it was retaken by the French, and reſiſted the endeavours made by lord Talbot, to take poſſeſſion of it again.

Mechlin, ſee *Malines*.

Meer, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine. The French were defeated here by the troops of the allies, under prince Ferdinand, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1758: 5 miles SE. Rees.

Meghem, or *Megen*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Meuſe: 12 miles SW. Nimeguen, and 14 NE. Bois le Duc.

Meinau, an iſland in the north-weſt part of the Lake of Conſtance, with a commandery of the Teutonic order: the iſland is about 3 miles in circumference, and is celebrated for its wine: 4 miles N. Conſtance.

Melida, or *Melita*, ſee *Meleda*.

Menan, or *Menon*, ſee *Mecon*.

Mentz. By an article of the peace, made between the emperor and the French, this city was to be ſurrendered to the latter, and was accordingly taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of the republic, the beginning of the year 1798.

Mercara, a city of Hindooſtan, and reſidence of the rajah of Coorga; this place was taken, and the rajah kept priſoner by Tippoo, ſultan of Myſore, till the year 1785, when he eſcaped, and putting himſelf at the head of a body of troops, made himſelf maſter of it: 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 55 W. Seringapatam.

Meru al Roud, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the Morga, founded, according to the opinion of ſome, by Alexander the Great: 110 miles N. Herat. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Meru Schagian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Morga. This was formerly a magnificent city, and the reſidence of many ſultans. It was entirely laid waſte by the Turcomans, after the defeat of ſultan Sangiar, in the 12th century: 200 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 61. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Meſkirch, or *Meſkirchen*, ſee *Moeſkirch*.

Meſola, or *Mezola*, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſituated near the coaſt of the Adriatic, on an iſland formed by a branch of the Po. This town was fortified by the French, in the year 1706: 30 miles ENE. Ferrara.

Meſſina. In the year 1719, this city was taken by the Imperialiſts, aſſiſted by the Engliſh fleet, after a ſiege of 91 days.

Milan. The inhabitants of this city made no oppoſition to the French republic, but the citadel ſtood a ſiege from the 18th of June, to the 29th, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. It is now united with the Ciſalpine republic.

Milleſimo. From the 10th, to the 13th of April, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians, with the Piedmonteſe, and the French, in which the latter were victorious; the loſs of the allies was upwards of 2000 killed, and 7000 priſoners.

Milfield, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland; anciently the reſidence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, where ſeveral battles have been fought between the Engliſh and the Scotch: 18 miles SSW. Berwick, and 324 N. London.

Miliana, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 22 miles SSE. Sherſhell, and 45 SSW. Algiers.

Miliana, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SE. Tunis.

Minch, a channel of the Atlantic, between

tween the Weſtern Iſlands, and the main land of Scotland.

Miſitra. In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

Modena. On the approach of the French army towards this city, the duke retired from his dominions, with a large ſum of money, to Venice. An armiſtice was, however, entered into, and the duke agreed to pay to the republic 7,500,000 livres in caſh, 2,500,000 in proviſions and military ſtores, with ſome pictures, and other ſacrifices. It now forms a part of the Ciſpadane republic.

Monacho. This territory is now united to France.

Mondovi. On the 16th of April, 1796, a battle was fought here between the Piedmonteſe and the French, in which the latter were victorious, taking 1300 priſoners, eleven ſtandards, eight pieces of cannon, and fifteen waggons.

Monghir. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, in November, 1763.

Mons. This city, during the preſent war, was ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is now, with its territory, annexed to France.

Moni Blanc. Savoy is now called the department of Mont Blanc.

Montalban, in the county of Nice. This fortreſs was taken by the French, in the beginning of October, 1792.

Monte Baldo. A battle was fought here in the month of Auguſt, 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

Monte Chiaro. The Auſtrians were defeated here, with great loſs, by the French, in the beginning of Auguſt, 1796.

Monte Notte, a mountain of Italy, on the borders of the ſtate of Genoa, and the duchy of Montferrat. On the 14th of April, 1796, the Auſtrians, commanded by General Beaulieu, were defeated by the French, under General Buonaparte; the Imperialiſts loſt 2000 men killed, and as many priſoners: 7 miles N. Savona, and 12 S. Acqui.

Monipenſier, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues NNE. Riom.

Mootapilly, or *Medipilli*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Bay of Bengal: 75 miles SW. Maſulipatam, and 150 N. Madras. *Long.* 80. 10 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Mori, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians had a camp, attacked by the French on the 14th of September, 1796, when the Auſtrians were defeated; the French general, Dubois, was killed: 5 miles SW. Roveredo.

Morlachia, a name given to the north part of Dalmatia, which belongs to the emperor.

Mortagne, in the Vendée. In the battle fought near this town, in the year 1793, between the royaliſts and the French republicans, the former loſt 20,000 men.

Mortimer's Croſs, a place of England, in the north-weſt part of the county of Hereford. In the year 1461, the Lancaſtrians, under the conduct of the earl of Pembroke, were defeated by the Yorkiſts, under the earl of March, with the loſs of near 4000 men killed: a little to the SE. of Ludlow.

Morven, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

Moug-den, ſee *Chen-yang*.

Muchrau. This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

Mulluvia, or *Mulloeiah*, a river of Africa, which divides the empire of Morocco from Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean, 15 leagues SE. Melilla.

Munſter, in Weſtphalia. In the year 1759, this city was taken by the allies under general Imhoff.

Muritz, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, a little to the ſouth of Wahren.

Muxacar, or *Muxacra*, ſee *Mujaxar*.

Munſter, a village of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and duchy of Neuburg, where the allies were encamped before the battle of Blenheim: 7 miles NE. Hochſtatt.

N.

NAMUR. This city and country are now united to France.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the left ſide of the Inn: 4 miles S. Paſſau.

Neumarck, a town of the Tyroleſe, taken by the French on the 22d of March, 1797: 21 miles N. Trent.

Neumarck, in Stiria. This town was taken by the French in the beginning of April,

April, 1797, after a battle, in which the Auſtrians were defeated, loſing many men killed, and 500 priſoners.

Neumark, in Bavaria. In the year 1703, the town was taken by the Imperialiſts, with a garriſon of 1400 men.

Neuwied. On the 21ſt of October, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, and the bridge of this town, with the loſs of 4000 men.

Newark, a town of England. On the 21ſt of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the royaliſts, under prince Rupert, and the parliament troops, commanded by ſir John Meldrum: the latter were compelled to capitulate and leave their baggage, fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition, only marching away with their ſwords, drums, and colours.

Newbiggin, a fiſhing town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a bay for ſhipping, ſecured from the ſtormy quarter by high rocks, capable of receiving veſſels of ſixty tons; the church ſtands on a point of land projecting a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and is a mark for ſeamen coming from the North and Baltic Seas, the depth of water in the bay is ſix or ſeven fathoms: eight miles E. Morpeth, and 295 N. London. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Newborn, a village of Northumberland, once a place of note: in the year 1640, lord Conway, with an army of 3000 foot, and 1500 horſe, oppoſed the Scotch army, led by Leſley, but was defeated, with the loſs of 300 men: ſix miles W. Newcaſtle, and 272 N. London.

Nice, this city and territory are now united to France.

Nimegven. This town was taken by the French on the 8th of November, 1794, after having defeated the Britiſh outpoſts a few days before.

Noirmoutier. This iſland being a celebrated place of reſort for the French royaliſts of La Vendée, was taken on the 2d of January, 1794, by the republicans; 800 royaliſts were killed, and 1200 made priſoners.

Norbekiten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Pregel. In the year 1757, the Ruſſian army, which was encamped here, was attacked by the Pruſſians; according to the account of the Pruſſians, they loſt 2000 men, and killed 14,000 of the enemy. The Ruſſian account differs very materially, and ſtates their own loſs at 7000, and that of their opponents at not leſs than 10,000: 48 miles E. Konigſberg.

Nordlingen. On the 11th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

O.

ONA

OBBES (L'), or *Lobbes*, an abby and village of Hainau, near which the allies were defeated by the French, with the loſs of 1500 men, on the 24th of May, 1794: two miles NW. Thuin.

Oberſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Nahe: 32 miles ESE. Treves, and 33 N. Deux Ponts.

Ober Weſel, in the electorate of Treves, ſee *Weſel*.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 6 miles NE. Aſcoli and 42 SSE. Ancona.

Oleggio, a village of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Teſino. In the year 1704, a French garriſon was ſurpriſed and taken priſoners by the Imperialiſts and Savoyards: nine miles NNE. Novara, and 23 W. Milan.

Omoa. On the 17th of October, 1779, this town and fort were taken by the Britiſh forces, but on the 25th of November following, they were obliged to evacuate it.

Onano, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio: five miles S. Aquapendente, and 48 NW. Rome.

OVE

Orbieu, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and runs into the Aude, five miles NW. Narbonne.

Orgas, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles SSE. Toleda.

Orient (L'). In the year 1646, an unſucceſsful attempt was made upon this town by the Britiſh forces, under the command of General Sinclair and Admiral Leſtock.

Orpha, or *Urpha*, ſee *Ourfa*.

Oſey, ſee *St. Oſith*.

Oſtrogothia, ſee *Gothland*.

Oſwego, this fort was taken by the French, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1756, and the garriſon made priſoners of war.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, near the Tiber, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. Here are the ruins of a theatre and other magnificent buildings: 24 miles SW. Spoleto, and 33 N. Rome.

Overiſſel, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the north by Groningen and Frieſland, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Bentheim, on the ſouth by Guelderland, and on the weſt

west by the Zuyder See. The soil is for the most part marshy and full of heath, except towards the west, where there are some corn-lands and some pastures, but not equal to some of the other States; and generally lying in common, without inclosure, and almost without ascertained property. Near the rivers, however, there are some rich inclosed meadows, which produce good hay. The whole country is flat and low, with the exception of one small ridge, which runs through the country, from north to south. In the latter end of the tenth century, this state became part of the bishopric of Utrecht, under the name of the *Upper Diocese*. In the year 1528, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V, and erected into a lordship. In the year 1580, it acceded to an union with the other ... Overissel is divided into three districts: *Salland*, *Twent*, and ... besides which the country of ... pendent on it, and may be co... part. The principal towns a... Campen, Zwol, and Vollenho... sen and Covorden, in Drent. ... pal rivers are the Issel and th...

Oussoor. This was an imp... and the fortifications had been ... by Tippoo, but was abandon... proach of the British troops, on the 15th of July, 1791. In one of the store-houses of the fort a kind of journal was found, written by an Englishman, who, with two others, his companions, had been confined and put to death here, by order of Tippoo.

P.

PER

PALACIOS (Los), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 10 miles S. Seville.

Palma Nuova, in the Friuli. On the 16th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

Partenay. This town was taken by the royalists, on the 30th of April, 1793.

Pavia. This city at first submitted to general Buonaparte: a conspiracy was afterwards discovered, but soon subdued.

Pen, or *Pen Selwood*, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, on the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, on an elevated situation, near the river Stour. In the year 658, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in so decisive a manner, that the Britons never after made head against their enemies. In the year 879, the Danes are said to have been defeated here by king Alfred: in the year 1001, a few of king Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes, and, in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by king Edmund: four miles NE. Wincanton, and 106 W. London.

Pensacola. On the 11th of May, 1781, this town was taken by the Spaniards.

Perpignan. On the 23d of August, 1793, the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this city; and, on the 22d of October in the same year, the republicans were defeated by the Spaniards.

Persian Gulf, a sea or inland lake, bounded on the north by Persia and elsewhere by Arabia, except at the Eastern extremity, where it communicates with the Arabian Sea: about 500 miles from east to

PIN

west, and from 120 to 250 in breadth, from north to south; the principal river which runs into it is the Euphrates. The southern coast in particular is celebrated for its pearl fishery. Most part of the coasts, both on the north and south, belong to colonies of Arabians.

Perugiano. This country was overrun by the French, in the month of February, 1797.

Philadelphia. In the month of October, 1777, this city was taken by the British troops. In the year 1793, a great number of the inhabitants were carried off by a pestilential disorder; according to the most authentic account, upwards of four thousand perished in the months of August, September, October, and November.

Philipsburg, in the bishopric of Spire. In the year 1634, this town was taken by the Swedes, and, the year following, by the Austrians. In the year 1644, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1676, when it was taken from them by the Imperialists.

Pietola, a village of Italy, near Mantua, where an obelisk was erected by the French general Buonaparte, to the memory of Virgil, who was born here: farther, out of respect to that eminent poet, the general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for all the losses they had suffered by war.

Pinang, or *Pulo Pinang*, or *Prince of Wales's Island*, an island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Malacca, ceded by the king of Queda to the English East India Company. The soil is fertile, the climate cool and favourable to the cultivation of European vegetables. The chief articles

articles of commerce are tin, dammer (a ſpecies of reſin) rattans, various kinds of timber, and a vegetable oil, collected from a tree called Karuang. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Pirmaſens. On the 14th of September, 1793, near this town, the French were defeated by the Pruſſians, under the duke of Brunſwick, with the loſs of 3000 priſoners and 29 pieces of cannon.

Pizzighitone. This town was taken by the French, on the 14th of May, 1796.

Plana, or *Tabarca*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Valencia, a little to the SE. of Cape St. Pola.

Planiez, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, on the road of Marſeilles.

Pleſkow, ſee *Pſkov*.

Pondicherry. This city was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1793.

Pong-hou, a cluſter of iſlands in the Chineſe Sea, between the province of Fo-kien and the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 40.

Pont de Cé. On the 25th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts.

Pontevedra, ſee *Ponteba*.

Porcah, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of January, 1794.

Portalegre, in Portugal. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou.

Porto Cavallo, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Venezuela, attacked by the Britiſh in the year 1743, without ſucceſs: 25 miles NE. Caraccas.

Porto Ferraro, or *Porto Ferrajo.* On the 6th of July, 1797, this port was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh troops, after the evacuation of Leghorn.

Porto Legnano, on the 13th of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French: the garriſon, containing 1673 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

Porto Rico, ſee *St. Juan de Porto Rico.*

Portſmouth, in Virginia. On the 17th of May, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Poſtelberg, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the Pruſſians in the year 1759: ſix miles NE. Saatz, and 30 NW. Prague.

Poughkeepſie, a town of United America, in the State of New York, on the left bank of Hudſon's River: 58 miles S. Hudſon, and 58 N. New York.

Prabat, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon: 100 miles N. Juthia.

Pretſch. On the 29th of November, 1752, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the Pruſſians.

Pullicate, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, on the coaſt of Coromandel, near a large lake to which its gives name: 22 miles N. Madras.

Pultowa, ſee *Poltava*.

Putala, ſee *Pateli*.

Q.

QUE QUE

QUEBEC. In the year 1776, the Americans made an unſucceſsful attempt againſt this city, with the loſs of about 700 men, and their commander, Mr. Montgomery.

Queſne (Fort du), ſee *Pittsburg*.

R.

RAT RHO

RAIE, read *Raic*.

Rain, in Upper Bavaria. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Louis of Baden.

Raſtadt, in the marggraviate of Baden. The town was taken by the French in the beginning of July, 1796.

Rathmines, a village of Ireland, near the city of Dublin, where the royaliſts, under the command of the duke of Ormond, were ſurprized by the troops of the parliament, and entirely routed, with the loſs of their tents, baggage, and ammunition, 4000 men killed, and 2500 taken priſoners.

Reichenau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, ſituated at the union of two branches of the Rhine: 6 miles SW. Coire.

Reichenburg, in Bohemia. On the 21ſt of April, 1757, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians, in which the former were defeated.

Rhône and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department

of the Saône and Loire, on the east by the departments of the Ain and the Isere, on the south by the departments of the Ardeche and the Upper Loire, and on the west by the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme and the Allier; about 60 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west: the river Rhône bounds it to the east, and the river Loire passes through it nearly in the centre, from north to south. This department is composed of the Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyons is the capital.

Rhône (Mouths of), [*Bouches du Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the Venaissin, on the east by the departments of the Lower Alps and the Var, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the department of the Gard, from which it is separated by the river Rhône; about 50 miles from east to west, and 40 from north to south. This department is formed of the western part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Riano, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, on the right bank of the Tiber: 16 miles N. Rome.

Riba, or *Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Xaramo, founded by William de Ribas, of Segovia, a celebrated commander, in the year 1100; three leagues from Madrid.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Austria, on the coast of the Atlantic: 12 leagues ENE. Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Riva, or *Rieff.* This town was taken by the French on the 19th of August, 1796.

Rivoli, in the Veronese. On the 14th and 15th of January, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 13,000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon.

Rocca d'Anfo, a village of Italy, in the Bressan, on the west side of Lake Idro, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in the month of August, 1796: twenty miles NNE. Brescia.

Roche sur Yon. On the 28th of December, 1795, the royalists of Vendée were totally defeated near this town.

Roebel, or *Rebel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz: eleven miles S. Wahren, and 28 ESE. Gustrow.

Romagna. This country now forms a part of the Cispadana Republic, and was surrendered by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

Romelia, or *Rumelia*, see *Romania.*

Rossbach, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On the 5th of November, 1757, a battle was fought here, between the Prussians and the united armies of the French and Austrians; the army of the allies amounted to 50,000 men, commanded by the prince of Saxe Hiburghausen, and the prince of Soubide; the Prussians were about 25,000, led by the king in person: the victory gained by the latter was complete; 3000 were killed, and 6000 taken prisoners: 7 miles N. Naumburg, and 7 S. Merseburg.

Rothweil, in Swabia. In the year 1643, this town was taken by the French.

Rottenmann, in Stiria. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic in the month of April, 1797.

Rouen. In the year 1117, a battle was fought in this city, between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated: Rouen then belonged to the king of England, as part of Normandy. In the year 1204, it was surrendered to the king of France. In the month of August or September, 1418, Henry V, of England, began a siege which continued five months, during which time the inhabitants defended the city nobly, and endured the most severe hardships, but were at last obliged to surrender, on condition of paying 345,000 crowns of gold, and swearing allegiance to the conqueror, who entered on the 19th of January, 1419.

Roveredo. On the 4th of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French, immediately after a battle, in which the Austrians lost 7000 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 standards.

Ruatan, or *Ratan*, an island of North America, in the Bay of Honduras: about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, surrounded with rocks and shoals; with a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ships. In the year 1742, a settlement was formed here by the English, for the purpose of the logwood trade, but it was soon abandoned. *Long.* 90. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Ruffach. In the year 1675, this town was taken by marshal Turenne.

Rugenwalde; after Wipper, instead of 32 miles, &c. read 20 miles NE. Cosslin. *Long.* 34. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Ryacotta. This town was taken by the British in the month of July, 1791. It was a strong town, and well furnished with guns, ammunition, and provision for its defence.

SAARBRUCK. In the month of November, 1704, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French in June following.

Sacile. On the 13th of March, 1797, a ſkirmiſh happened between the Auſtrians and the French near this town, in which the latter took 100 priſoners.

St. Fernando de Figueras, ſee *Figueras.*

St. George, one of the ſuburbs of Mantua. On the 15th of September, 1796, while the city was beſieged, the Auſtrians made a ſortie, when an engagement with the French took place, in which the Auſtrians were compelled to retire within the walls, leaving 2000 priſoners.

St. Ildephonſo, in Spain. At this place a peace was ſigned between the king of Spain and the French republic, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1795.

St. Lucar de Guadiana. In the year 1664, this town was taken by the Portugueſe, under the count of Schomberg; it was reſtored to Spain in the year 1668.

St. Lucia. In the year 1795, this iſland was evacuated by the Britiſh troops, and again taken in the year 1796.

St. Michael, a village of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, where the Auſtrians were defeated on the 12th of January, 1797, loſing 600 priſoners: 7 miles N. Trent.

St. Mihiel. This town was formerly the ſeat of a parliament of the duchy of Bar: in the year 1630, it was taken by the French.

St. Oſwald, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, where Oſwald, king of Northumberland, gained a complete victory over Cedwal or Caſwallon, king of Cumberland: 4 miles N. Hexham, and 288 N. London.

Salop, ſee *Shropſhire.*

Salvaterra do Extremo, this town was taken by the duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, and retaken by the confederates the following year.

Saluzzo. In the year 1691, this town was taken by the French, but given up the ſame year.

Sar Louis, now called *Sar Libre.*

Sarre Louis, ſee *Sar Louis.*

Savanna, in Georgia. On the 15th of January, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh forces, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell.

Savenay. On the 23d of December, the royaliſts were defeated by the republicans near this town, with great ſlaughter.

Saverndroog, ſee *Savindroog.*

Saumar. In the month of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated and this town taken by the royaliſts; it was retaken in the following month.

Scania, ſee *Schonen.*

Schellin, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Waag; this town was taken by the malcontents in the year 1703, and retaken the following year: 20 miles N. Comorn.

Sciot, ſee *Sint.*

Scriban, a harbour on the coaſt of Darien: 5 miles E. Porto Bello.

Segedin, ſee *Zegedin.*

Senegal. In the year 1758, this iſland was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, and by the peace of 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain.

Seravalle, on the Scrinia, belongs to Genoa.

Sercelli, ſee *Sheryſhell.*

Sevenoaks. In the year 1450, the troops of king Henry VI were defeated near this town, by Jack Cade, and their commander, Sir Humphry Stafford, killed.

Serravalle, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 4th of September, 1796: five miles SSW. Roveredo.

Settimo, a town of Piedmont, near the left bank of the Po: eight miles N. Turin.

Sham (El), ſee *Damaſcus.*

Shoket, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſus, on the Orontes: 22 miles S. Antakia and 140 N. Damaſcus.

Sidon, ſee *Saida.*

Sierck. This town was taken by the Pruſſians, under the command of the duke of Brunſwick, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1792.

Singo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near Mount Athos.

Sivray, ſee *Civray.*

Sluge, or *Slagen*, or *Schlagen*, ſee *Schlawa.*

Slawkow, ſee *Auſterlitz.*

Solebay, ſee *Southwold.*

Solybul, a town of England, in the county of Warwick: 8 miles SE. Birmingham, and 107 NW. London.

Soltwedel, ſee *Salzwedel.*

Solway Moſs, ſee *Sollam Moſs.*

Soncino, this town was taken by prince Eugene, of Savoy, in the year 1705, but retaken ſoon after by the duke of Vendôme.

Sonneburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Warta: 10 miles ESE. Cuſtrin.

Sour, ſee *Sur.*

Spa. In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Spoleto. This duchy was overrun by the French, in the beginning of the year 1798.

Stablo. In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Stenay. This town was taken by the Auſtrians on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792.

Stoke, a village of England, in the county of Nottingham, near the Trent. In the year 1487, the earl of Lincoln, at the head of an army in ſupport of Lambert Simnel, was defeated by Henry VII; the earl of Lincoln and ſir Thomas Broughton were killed, and Simnel taken priſoner with his tutor: five miles S. Newark, and 120 N. London.

Stourport, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the New Canal, where it communicates with the Severn: eleven miles N. Worceſter and 126 NW. London.

Strathbeg, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Eribol.

Strathmore, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Hope.

Strathnaver, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of Sutherlandſhire.

Subiaco, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 12 miles NW. Alatria, and 28 E. Rome.

Suſter, ſee *Suſa*.

Suza. By an article of the peace between the king of Sardinia and the French republic, the fortifications of this town were to be deſtroyed.

T.

TOR

TAJO, ſee *Tagus*.

Tarvis. This town was taken by the French, after an obſtinate battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt a great number of killed and priſoners, on the 23d of March, 1797.

Taſſing, ſee *Taaſinge*.

Taureau, an iſland on the French coaſt, with a fort to defend the harbour of Morlaix, ſee *Morlaix*.

Tergouw, ſee *Gouda*.

Terveere, ſee *Veere*.

Thielt, a town of Flanders, 10 miles N. Courtray.

Thouars. On the 30th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts of La Vendée.

Tirlemont. On the 27th of November, 1792, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French; and on the 14th of March, 1793, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, loſing about 7000 men, and 33 pieces of cannon.

Tobago. This iſland was taken by the French, and retaken by the Engliſh, in the beginning of the year 1793.

Tolentino. On the 19th of Feb. 1797, a treaty was ſigned in this town, between the pope and the French republic.

Toloſa. On the 11th Auguſt, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

Tor, for *Arabia Deſerta*, read *Arabia Petræa*.

TUL

Torbole. In the month of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

Torgau. In the year 1760, the Auſtrians, under marſhal Daun, were defeated by the Pruſſians, commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians loſt 200 officers, and 7000 men priſoners. Marſhal Daun himſelf was wounded. The Pruſſians had 2500 men killed, and 4000 wounded.

Tortona. This town, with others, was given up into the hands of the French, on a ſuſpenſion of arms between the king of Sardinia, and the Republic, on the 6th of May, 1796.

Tours. In the year 732, the Saracens were defeated near this town, by Charles Martel, with the loſs of 100,000 men.

Tramin, in the Tyroleſe. On the 22d of March, 1797, this town was taken by the French, with 600 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon.

Trent. On the 5th of September, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

Trieſte. On the 25th of March, 1797, this city was taken by the French.

Trinkamaly. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops on the 26th of Auguſt, 1795.

Trino. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French.

Tulcza. In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

V.

VER

VAYINGEN, read *Vahingen*.

Val, ſee *Laveld*.

Valeggio. This town on the Mincio: it was taken by the French, June 1, 1796.

Valenza. In the year 1657, this town was taken by the French.

Valkenberg, ſee *Fauquemont*.

Venaiſſin. This country is now united to France, and was formally ceded by the Pope to the republic, on the 19th February, 1797.

Vermont, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by New Hampſhire, from which it is the whole diſtance ſeparated by the river Connecticut, on the ſouth by Maſſachuſetts, and on the weſt by New York: 135 miles from north to ſouth, and from 30 to 65 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The eaſt range of the Green Mountains, running north and ſouth, interſect it nearly in the centre. Early in the American war, the inhabitants claimed of congreſs, to be conſidered as an independent ſtate; and after ſome degree of oppoſition, their claim was allowed by an act of congreſs; and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont was acknowledged as the fourteenth ſtate. The climate is good, but the winters are generally long and cold, laſting from the beginning of November to the middle of April. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, beſides the Connecticut and lake Champlain, which, towards the north, ſeparates it from the State of New York. The paſtures are excellent, and on the arable land are raiſed wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, and hemp; and moſt of the trees found in New England, grow here. It is divided into ſeven counties: Bennington is one of the moſt conſiderable, at leaſt populous, towns. The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, was 85,539.

VIL

Verona. On the 3d of June, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

Verrua, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a high hill, near the Po, oppoſite Creſcentin: the fortifications were once very ſtrong, and the caſtle was called impregnable. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1539; but, it is ſuppoſed, through the treachery of the commander. It was retaken, by ſurpriſe, in 1542, by the marquis of Pianeſſe. A French garriſon was placed here, through the influence of Chriſtina of France, the duke of Savoy's mother. But eleven years after, it was reſtored to Savoy. In the year 1704, this town was beſieged by the French, under the duke of Vendôme, and made a brave defence for ſix months, till the beginning of April, 1705; nor did the governor ſurrender before he had blown up moſt of the fortifications. The French loſt, it is ſuppoſed, near 20,000 men.

Verulam, ſee *St. Alban's*.

Villach. This town was taken by the French the latter end of March, 1797.

U.

UTR

ULM. In the year 1704, this city was ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts.

Utrecht. On the 12th of December, 1794, this city was taken by the French, after an

UTR

obſtinate battle with the allies, in which the Britiſh guards and Heſſians ſuffered very much.

W.

WAN

WANDIWASH. In the year 1760, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, and the garriſon, conſiſting of French and natives, made priſoners.

WAR

Warberg, or *Warburg*, in the biſhopric of Paderborn. In the year 1760, the French were defeated by the Britiſh and allies, under the hereditary prince of Brunſwick.

Watton,

Watton, for a town of *France*, read a town of *England*.

Weiſſenſee, in Thuringia, for 17 NW. *Vienna*, read 17 NW. *Weimar*.

Whitehaven. In the year 1778, an American privateer made an attempt on this town, and ſet fire to one of the veſſels in the harbour, but by the exertions of the inhabitants, farther miſchief was prevented.

Whitſtable, a village and ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated near the mouth of the Swale; trading veſſels ſail from hence to London: 7 miles N. Canterbury, and 58 E. London.

Wibacs, or *Wibats*, ſee *Bibacs*.

Wilmington, in North Carolina. On the 27th of January, 1781, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

Wimbledon, a village of England, in the county of Surry. In the year 568, Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated on this ſpot by Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons: 10 miles SW. London.

Windward Iſlands. In oppoſition to Leeward. Theſe iſlands in the Weſt Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

Wippen, a river of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic, below Rugenwalde.

Woller, or *Wooler*. In a plain near this town the Scots, under the command of earl Douglas, were defeated by lord Percy and earl March, on Holyrood day, 1402. The battle was ſo bloody, that it gave the name of *Redriggs*, to the place where it was fought.

Wolfenbuttel. This city was again taken by the French in the year 1761.

Wurtzberg. In the month of Auguſt, 1796, this city was taken by the French, and retaken by the Auſtrians in the beginning of the following month.

X.

XACCA, ſee *Saca*.

Xerumenha, ſee *Gerumenha*.

Z.

ZIERENBERG. In the year 1760, the Engliſh and German troops made an attack on the French, who then had poſſeſſion of the town, and took upwards of 400 priſoners.

Zittau. In the year 1757, this town, where the Pruſſians had large magazines, and a garriſon of ſix battalions, was attacked by the Auſtrians, and bombarded with ſuch fury, that moſt of the garriſon finding themſelves unable to reſiſt, made their eſcape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazines, leaving only 300 or 400 men in the town, under colonel Diricke, to hold it out as long as poſſible; which he accordingly did: the whole place was almoſt deſtroyed. The cannonading began on the 23d of July, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and laſted till five in the evening. In this ſpace of time 4000 balls, many of them red-hot, were fired into this unfortunate city, with ſo little intermiſſion, that it was ſoon ſet on fire in ſeveral places. In the confuſion, which the conflagration produced, the Auſtrians entered the town. The Pandours and Sclavonians, who ruſhed in with the regular troops, made no diſtinction between the Pruſſians and the inhabitants of Zittau: inſtead of of helping to quench the flames, they began to plunder the warehouſes, which the fire had not reached; ſo that all the valuable goods they contained, particularly linens, were either carried off or reduced to aſhes. Upwards of 600 houſes, and almoſt all the public buildings were entirely deſtroyed, and more than 400 citizens were killed in this aſſault. Of the whole town there was left ſtanding, only 138 houſes, two churches, the council-houſe and the ſalt-work.

Zondags, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Ocean, *Long*. 26. 42. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 31. 20. S.

Zulichau. In the year 1759, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Ruſſians, near this town.

THE END.